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THE NELSON COLUMN

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED FOR

DUGDALES ENGLAND AND WALES

Delineated.

ENGLAND AND WALES

DELINEATED

BY

THOMAS DUGDALE.



Her Majestys Marine Residence

OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

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DUGDALE'S

ENGLAND AND WALES

Delineated.

EDITED BY E. L. BLANCHARD.

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PREFACE.

HOWEVER ambitious the design, and however extensive the resources of former labourers in the same field of topographical literature, it will be seen that difficulties stood in the way of a satisfactory completion of their project which have only lately been removed. The entire change effected by the Railway system throughout the kingdom has not only rendered quite obsolete former references to then existing modes of intercommunication, but has expanded villages into towns, and called into existence hundreds of places which, in several instances, were not known, even by name, a few years ago. Now that the various lines of railway have assumed something like a permanent form, and the increase of buildings has become better adjusted to the requirements of the population, a work that faithfully recognises and records these important alterations may fairly claim to have decided advantages over its predecessors.

In the following pages will be found fully described the past history and present aspect of every place of any significance in England and Wales, forming a work of permanent importance to the commercial world, of ready service to the tourist of the day, and of constant interest to the general reader, who may derive from this source a large supply of entertainment, as well as of information for the amusement and instruction of a leisure hour.

The obvious utility of an undertaking of this kind must render any attempt to heighten its importance altogether superfluous. Every care has been taken to render this the most accurate, complete, and comprehensive Topographical Dictionary that has yet appeared; and it is confidently believed that as such it will be recognised by the public, and be regarded as a valuable addition to those indispensable works of reference which it is the characteristic of the present age to supply.

The object which the Editor has kept steadily in view throughout, has been to blend with the dry details of statistical information that must

necessarily be preserved in volumes of this description, those lighter graces of local legends and interesting associations, which, without increasing the bulk of the book, or detracting from its value as a repository of facts, might give its pages additional attractions. All that could assist in conveying a correct knowledge of the scenery, the antiquities, and the manufactures of England and Wales, viewed with equal reference to the picturesque and the commercial features of the country, will be found to have been carefully comprised within convenient limits, and it is only necessary to add that the immense mass of information collected has been derived in every instance from the best and latest authorities, accredited by recent personal observation.

By an arrangement peculiar to this work it will be seen that the tabular division affords unusual facilities for obtaining at a glance the particular kind of information sought, whilst in the descriptive portion the eye is directly guided by a marginal reference to the nature of the context. When time, of which travellers so peculiarly know the value, is of consequence, this will not pass unappreciated.

The accompanying maps have been based on the authority of the last Ordnance Survey, and from this the various measurements have been carefully computed by a gentleman of long experience in such calculations. The useful enumeration of the various distances may be therefore relied upon with confidence.

The Editor trusts, in conclusion, that the work will be found worthy of taking a prominent position in every library, and possess a national interest as a compendious record of the unrivalled beauties of the scenery and exhaustless extent of the resources of that country which secures the love and justifies the pride of every Englishman.


ENGLAND & WALES
With its Railroads & Canals.
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles
EXPLANATION
Cities as ..... LINCOLN
County Towns ..... CAMBRIDGE
Borough Towns ..... Manchester
Market Towns ..... Leominster
Rail Roads
Canals
Proposed Rail Roads
COUNTIES
Northumberland 1
Cumberland 2
Durham 3
Yorkshire 4
Westmoreland 5
Lancashire 6
Cheshire 7
Shropshire 8
Herefordshire 9
Monmouthshire 10
Nottinghamshire 11
Derbyshire 12
Staffordshire 13
Leicestershire 14
Rutlandshire 15
Northamptonshire 16
Warwickshire 17
Worcestershire 18
Gloucestershire 19
Oxfordshire 20
Buckinghamshire 21
Bedfordshire 22
Lincolnshire 23
Huntingdonshire 24
Cambridgeshire 25
Norfolk 26
Suffolk 27
Essex 28
Hertfordshire 29
Middlesex 30
Surrey 31
Kent 32
Sussex 33
Berkshire 34
Wiltshire 35
Hampshire 36
Dorsetshire 37
Somersetshire 38
Devonshire 39
Cornwall 40
Flintshire 41
Denbighshire 42
Caernarvonshire 43
Anglesea 44
Merionethshire 45
Montgomeryshire 46
Radnorshire 47
Cardiganshire 48
Pembrokeshire 49
Carmarthenshire 50
Brecknockshire 51
Glamorganshire 52
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
NORTH CHANNEL
IRISH SEA
NORTH SEA
ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL
Berwick
Holy I.
Coldstream
Kelso
Belford
Chatton
Alnwick
Rothbury
Morpeth
Langholm
Buttershaugh
Newcastle
Tynemouth
Shields
Sunderland
Gateshead
Durham
Stockton
Hartlepool
Springfield
Longtown
Carlisle
Dumfries
Solway Firth
Wigton
Maryport
Cockermouth
Workington
Penrith
Appleby
Barnard Castle
Bishop Auckland
Darlington
Bowes
Wigton B.
Lucre B.
Whitehaven
Keswick
Belfast
Pt of Ayre
Ramsey
Isle of Man
Douglas
Calf of Man
Ambleside
Kendal
Kirkby Stephen
Richmond
Allerton
Thirsk
Scarborough
Helmsley
Pickering
Middleham
Ripon
New Malton
Bridlington
Pocklington
Beverley
Hull
Heydon
Borough Bridge
Settle
Knaresboro
Wetherby
Tadcaster
Lancaster
Clitheroe
Preston
Blackburn
Bradford
Leeds
Halifax
Wakefield
Huddersfield
Doncaster
Barnsley
Sheffield
Retford
Gainsborough
Grimsby
Gainsbro
Spurn Pt
River Humber
Saltfleet
Mablethorpe
Alford
Louth
Horncastle
Wainfleet
Boston
The Wash
Thornham
Wells
Cromer
Fakenham
Liverpool
Manchester
Stockport
Macclesfield
Chester
Holyhead
Holyhead I.
Amlwch
Llangefni
Conway
St Asaph
Bangor
Caernarvon
Caernarvon Bay
Aberdaron
Pwllheli
Rhydtigane
Corwen
Ruthin
Denbigh
Wrexham
Flint
Mold
Nantwich
Northwich
Knutsford
Stockport
Ashton
Oldham
Rochdale
Bolton
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Warrington
Newton
Prescot
Ormskirk
Southport
Lytham
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Garstang
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Fleetwood
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Morecambe B.
Wyre R.
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Marlborough
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Chippenham
Malmesbury
Cirencester
Tetbury
Stroud
Gloucester
Tewkesbury
Upton
Pershore
Evesham
Worcester
Droitwich
Kidderminster
Bewdley
Bridgnorth
Shrewsbury
Wellington
Newport
Market Drayton
Whitchurch
Ellesmere
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Llanymynech
Welshpool
Montgomery
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Machynlleth
Aberystwith
Aberayron
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Hay
Abergavenny
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Cardiff
Caerphilly
Pontypool
Merthyr Tydvil
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Haverfordwest
Milford
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St Davids
Fishguard
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Warrington
Newton
Prescot
Ormskirk
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Droitwich
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Bridgnorth
Shrewsbury
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Llanelly
Kidwelly
Carmarthen
Haverfordwest
Milford
Pembroke
St Davids
Fishguard
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Dorking
Guildford
Godalming
Farnham
Alton
Basingstoke
Andover
Whitchurch



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ENGLAND & WALES
With its Roads & Rivers.
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles
EXPLANATION
Cities, as ..... DURHAM
County Towns ..... LANCASTER
Borough Towns ..... Liverpool
Market Towns ..... Wokingham
Turnpike Roads
COUNTIES
Northumberland 1
Cumberland 2
Durham 3
Yorkshire 4
Westmoreland 5
Lancashire 6
Cheshire 7
Shropshire 8
Herefordshire 9
Monmouthshire 10
Nottinghamshire 11
Derbyshire 12
Staffordshire 13
Leicestershire 14
Rutlandshire 15
Northamptonshire 16
Warwickshire 17
Worcestershire 18
Gloucestershire 19
Oxfordshire 20
Buckinghamshire 21
Bedfordshire 22
Lincolnshire 23
Huntingdonshire 24
Cambridgeshire 25
Norfolk 26
Suffolk 27
Essex 28
Hertfordshire 29
Middlesex 30
Surrey 31
Kent 32
Sussex 33
Berkshire 34
Wiltshire 35
Hampshire 36
Dorsetshire 37
Somersetshire 38
Devonshire 39
Cornwall 40
Flintshire 41
Denbighshire 42
Caernarvonshire 43
Anglesea 44
Merionethshire 45
Montgomeryshire 46
Radnorshire 47
Cardiganshire 48
Pembrokeshire 49
Carmarthenshire 50
Brecknockshire 51
Glamorganshire 52
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
NORTH CHANNEL
IRISH SEA
NORTH SEA
Cantire
Arran
Belfast
Downpatrick
Isle of Man
Douglas
Berwick
Holy I.
Belford
Alnwick
Morpeth
Tynemouth
Shields
Sunderland
Gateshead
Newcastle
Hexham
Carlisle
Allendale
Durham
Wolsingham
Bishops Auckland
Hartlepool
Sedgefield
Darlington
Stockton
Guisborough
Whitby
Scarborough
Thirsk
Helmsley
New Malton
Flamborough
Bridlington
Pocklington
Beverley
Hull
Heydon
Barton
Gt Grimsby
Spurn Pt.
Caistor
Louth
Saltfleet
Mablethorpe
Alford
Wainfleet
Skegness
Boston
The Wash
Lincoln
Gainsborough
Retford
Worksop
Mansfield
Newark
Sleaford
Grantham
Nottingham
Derby
Ashborne
Chesterfield
Matlock
Sheffield
Barnsley
Doncaster
Wakefield
Pontefract
Leeds
Halifax
Bradford
Huddersfield
Rochdale
Oldham
Ashton
Manchester
Stockport
Bolton
Wigan
Bury
Salford
Liverpool
Warrington
Chester
Macclesfield
Congleton
Knutsford
Frodsham
Nantwich
Crewe
Newcastle
Stoke
Leek
Wrexham
Mold
Holywell
Flint
Ruthin
Denbigh
Llanrwst
Bangor
Caernarvon
Beaumaris
Holyhead
Amlwch
Llangefni
Abergavenny
Llanberis
Pwllheli
Criccieth
Harlech
Bala
Corwen
Llangollen
Ellesmere
Market Drayton
Stone
Lancaster
Kendal
Ambleside
Keswick
Cockermouth
Workington
Whitehaven
Egremont
Ravenglass
Dalton
Ulverston
Hawkshead
Kirkby Lonsdale
Kirkby Stephen
Appleby
Penrith
Wigton
Kirk Oswald
Alston Moor
Longtown
Springfield
Dumfries
Langholm
Buttershaugh
Jedburgh
Kelso
Coldstream
Richmond
N. Allerton
Middleham
Ingleborough
Settle
Hornby
Clapham
Garstang
Preston
Clitheroe
Skipton
Ripon
Boroughbridge
Knaresborough
Wetherby
York
Malton
Sledmere
Driffield
Market Weighton
Howden
Selby
Doncaster
Tadcaster
Ferry Bridge
Aberford
Wetherby
Otley
Skipton
Settle
Lancaster
Morecambe B.
Walney I.
Furness
Solway Firth
Irish Sea
Lune R.
Ribble R.
Mersey R.
Humber
Trent
Ouse
Derwent
Wharfe
Aire
Calder
Dee R.
Conway R.
Severn
Wye
Tweed
Teviot
Yarrow
Ettrick
Annan
Esk
Liddel
Eden
Derwent
Lune
Ribble
Mersey
Dee
Conway
Severn
Wye
Trent
Humber
Spurn Pt.
Flamborough Head
Scarborough
Whitby
Staithes
Saltburn
Hartlepool
Sunderland
Tynemouth
Berwick
Holy I.
Belford
Alnwick
Morpeth
Rothbury
Stamfordham
Newcastle
Hexham
Allendale
Durham
Chester le Street
Gateshead
Shields
Tynemouth
Berwick
Holy I.
Belford
Alnwick
Morpeth
Rothbury
Stamfordham
Newcastle
Hexham
Allendale
Durham
Chester le Street
Gateshead
Shields
Sunderland



Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer, Pentonville, London

DUGDALE'S

ENGLAND AND WALES

DELINEATED.

HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND COMMERCIAL.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acre*	*Pop.*
Abbas and Temple Combe .....pa	Somerset	Wincanton ... 3	Frome 18	Gt. Western	133	1850	486
Abberbury*.....pa	Salop	Melverly 3	Shrewsbury... 8	Shrewsbury & Birm	169½	9599	1743
Abberley .....pa	Worcester ...	Kidderminst. 8	Hartlebury ... 7	Gt. Western	141	2636	695
Abberton.....pa	Essex	Witham	Colchester ... 4	Eastern Counties ...	55	1067	279
Abberton.....pa	Worcestér ...	Worcester ...10	Pershore 6	Worcester & Wolver	116	1001	80
Abberwick ..... to	Northumber	Rothbury 7	Alnwick 3	Newcastle & Berw.	319	1673	148
Abbey-cwm-hir chap	Radnor	Rhayader 6	Ludlow.....35	Shrews. & Hereford	234	10965	568
Abbey-Dore.....pa	Hereford	Hereford 11	Pontrilas 2	Newport & Hereíd.	190½	5390	588
Abbey-Holme† ..... to	Cumberland	Allonby 7	Wigton 6	Carlisle & Maryport	318	...	972

* ABBERBURY, or Alberbury, a parish and township, partly in the hundreds of Cawrse and Deythur in the county of Montgomery, and partly in that of Ford, in the county of Salop. Abberbury church was originally built by a colony of Benedictines from Grand-mont in Limosin, about the time of Henry I. They remained in possession of the parish till Henry V. declared war against France, when this priory, like most, if not all, of the other alien priories, was suppressed, and the lands and rectorial tithes given to Archbishop Chicheley, to help to endow his new college of All Souls. Benthall, Eyton, Rowton, Amaston, and Wollaston are all townships of this parish. At the Glyn, situated in that part of the parish which is called Wollaston Chapelry, is Old Parr's Cottage, which, though much dilapidated, still exists, and forms a picturesque object within view of Rodney's Pillar, on Breddin Hill, in Montgomeryshire. In Wollaston Chapel is a small miniature of Old Parr, painted on copper, rudely executed, and exhibiting the effects of time. There is a short inscription on a brass plate beneath, signifying that it is the portrait of "The old, old, very old man, Thomas Parr, who lived in the reign of ten kings and queens." He was born at the Glyn in 1483, and died in London on the 13th of November, 1635, aged 152 years and nine months. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Old Parr's cottage and birthplace.

His portrait

† ABBEY-HOLME. A small town in the ward of Allerdale, and deriving its original importance from an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded here about the twelfth century by Henry I. of England. Endowed by its benefactors with many grants and privileges, it attained so high a position that, during the reigns of Edward I. and II., its abbots, though not mitred, were frequently summoned to sit in Parliament. During the incursions of Robert Bruce, the abbey was pillaged and burned, but afterwards it was rebuilt with great splendour. From the ruins of this the parochial chapel was subsequently formed, and though few vestiges of the monastic buildings now remain, there yet stands a part of the church in its original form. During the reign of Henry VIII. the abbey was chiefly dilapidated; the church continued in good condition till the year 1600,

Ancient abbey.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Abbey Hulton .....to	Stafford.....	Burslem 1	Cobridge.....1	N. Staffordshire ...	147	...	616
Abbey Lands .....to	Northumber	Alnwick 2	Alnwick 2	Newcastle & Bk.....	318	...	345
Abbey Wood	Kent	Erith 2	Abbey Wood ...	N. Kent.....	11	...	...
Abbots Ann .....pa	Hants	Andover 2	Andover Rd...12	L. & S. W.	70	3351	590
Abbotts Bickington pa	Devon	Holsworthy ...6	Crediton..... 34	Bristol & Exeter ...	231	1078	80
Abbots Bromley* ...pa	Stafford.....	Stafford.....11	Armitage 7	L. & N. W.	128	9391	1563

ABBEY-HOLME.

when the steeple, one hundred and fourteen feet high, suddenly fell down, and by its fall destroyed great part of the chancel. Its total ruin was nearly accomplished by an accidental fire five years afterwards. This fire took place on April 18, 1604, and was occasioned by a servant carrying a live coal into the roof of the church to search for an iron chisel; the boisterous wind blew the coal out of his hand into a daw's nest, by which the whole was ignited, and within less than three hours it consumed both the body of the chancel and the whole church, except the south side of the low church, which was saved by means of a stone vault. Almost due-west from Abbey-Holme, in a strong situation near the sea-coast, are some remains of Wulstey Castle, a fortress which was erected by the abbots to secure their treasures, books, and charters from the sudden depredations of the Scots. "In this castle," observes Camden, "tradition reports, that the magic works of Sir Michael Scot (or Scotus), were preserved, till they were mouldering into dust. He professed a religious life here about the year 1290, and became so versed in the mathematics, and other abstruse sciences, that he obtained the character of a magician, and was believed, in that credulous age, to have performed many miracles." The story of Michael Scot forms a beautiful episode in Scott's "Lay of the last Minstrel," the notes to which furnish some curious information respecting that extraordinary personage. Sir Michael Scot, of Balwearie, we are told, flourished during the thirteenth century, and was one of the ambassadors sent to bring the Maid of Norway to Scotland, upon the death of Alexander III. His memory survives in many a legend; and in the south of Scotland, any work of great labour and antiquity is ascribed either to the agency of *auld* Michael, of Sir William Wallace, or the devil. The following are amongst the current traditions concerning Michael Scot:—He was chosen, it is said, to go upon an embassy, to obtain from the King of France satisfaction for certain piracies committed by his subjects upon those of Scotland. Instead of preparing a new equipage and splendid retinue, he evoked a fiend in the shape of a huge black horse, mounted upon his back, and forced him to fly through the air towards France. When he arrived at Paris, he tied his horse to the gate of the palace, and boldly delivered his message. An ambassador with so little of the pomp and circumstance of diplomacy was not received with much respect, and the king was about to return a contemptuous refusal to his demand, when Michael besought him to suspend his resolution till he had seen his horse stamp three times; the first stamp shook every steeple in Paris, and caused all the bells to ring; the second threw down three of the towers of the palace; and the infernal steed had lifted up his hoof to give the third stamp, when the king rather chose to dismiss Michael with the most ample concessions, than to stand to the probable consequences. Another time, it is said that, while residing at the tower of Oakwood, upon the Ettrick, about three miles above Selkirk, having heard of the fame of a sorceress, called the Witch of Falsehope, who lived on the opposite side of the river, Michael went one morning to put her skill to the test, but was disappointed by her positively denying any knowledge of the necromantic art. In his discourse with her, he laid his wand inadvertently on the table, which the hag observing, suddenly snatched it up and struck him with it. Feeling the force of the charm, he rushed out of the house; but as it had conferred upon him the external appearance of a hare, his servant, who waited without, hallooed upon the discomfited wizard his own greyhounds, and pursued him so close that, in order to obtain a moment's breathing to reverse the charm, Michael, after a very fatiguing course, was fain to take refuge in his own sewer. [*Fairs*, Tues. bef. Whit-Sun., & Oct. 29.

The abbey destroyed by the firing of a daw's nest.

Michael Scot the magician.

Curious legends concerning him.

The French king's concession.

The witch of Falschope.

* ABBOTS BROMLEY. An ancient town on the Lichfield and Uttoxeter Road. Its market is now discontinued, though the antique market-cross still exists, as do some of the old timbered houses. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large and ancient edifice, nearly in the centre of the town, of pointed Gothic architecture, with a lofty tower containing a clock and five

Antique market-cross

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Abbotsbury*.....pa	Dorset	Weymouth ...10	Dorchester.....8	South Western	148	5616	1077
Abbotsham...m t & pa	Devon	Bideford.....2	Crediton 3¼	Bristol & Exeter ...	231	1758	361
Abbotside, High.....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond ...12	Bedale 26	York N. and B.	253½	11150	588
Abbotside, Low .....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond ...12	Bedale 22	York N. and B.	249½	5080	161
Abbotts Kerswell...pa	Devon	Totness 7	Newton 2	South Devon	216	1461	460
Abbots Langley† ...pa	Herts.....	St. Albans 4	Kings Langley 1	L. & N. W.	22	5213	2384
Abbots Leigh.....pa	Somerset	Bedminster ...3	Bristol.....5	Great Western	123	2228	343
Abbotsley .....pa	Hunts	Potton.....4	St. Neots 4	Great Northern.....	55½	2110	453
Abbots Morton .....pa	Worcester ...	Spetchley 9	Evesham.....8	Oxford & Worcester	115	1420	235
Abbots Ripton .....pa	Hunts	Huntingdon ..4	Huntingdon ...5	Great Northern.....	64	3956	377
Abbots Roothing ...pa	Essex.....	Dunmow.....7	Sawbdgeworth 8	E. Counties	36½	1602	216
Abbotstone	Hants	Alresford 2	Andover Road 7	L. & S. W.	65	...	...
Abbotstone .....ti	Wilts	... ...	Dean.....2	L. & S. W.	90	...	...
Abbots Worthy .....ti	Hants	King's Worthy	Winchester ...2	L. & S. W.	68½	...	...
Abdon .....pa	Salop	Ludlow 9	Church Stret. 12	Shrews. & Herefd ...	186	1134	179
Abenbury Fechan...to	Flint	Chester 10	Wrexham 2	Shrews. & Chest. ...	193½	138	146
Abenbury Fawr.....to	Denbigh	Mold.....8	Wrexham 3	Shrews. & Chest. ...	194½	1078	167
Aber‡ .....pa	Caernarvon ...	Bangor 6	Aber.....	Chest. & Holyd.....	232½	8833	543

bells; the tower and spire having fallen in the year 1688, the former was rebuilt in the same style. In one of the chancel aisles there is a curious slab with an effigy of brass. Here is a small Independent chapel, an endowed hospital, a free grammar-school, a national school, and several benefactions for the poor. One mile N. E. of Abbots Bromley is Bagot's Bromley, where the ancestors of Lord Bagot formerly had a moated mansion. About a mile to the north-east is Bagot's Park, which is spacious and fertile, and contains numerous oaks of ancient growth, and herds of deer.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY.

Curious brass effigy.

Fairs, Tues. bef. Mid-lent Sun., May 22, Sep. 4, cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.—*Prin. Inn*, Bagot Arms.

* ABBOTSBURY, pleasantly situated in a deep valley, open to the sea at the south-west, and sheltered by lofty hills to the north. In early ages, Bertulf built a church here, which he dedicated to St. Peter, who is said to have consecrated it in person; that having gone to decay, a monastery was founded in the year 1044. The abbey stood on a rising ground south of the village, and the ruins of the gateway to the abbey are still visible. Near it is a wall covered with ivy, supposed to be the ruins of a mansion built on the site, and out of the remains of the abbey by Sir Giles Strangeways, and where he resided. To the north stood the old conventual church, and the old tithe barn is still in good preservation, with an hexagonal tower adjoining, which leads to the roof. On an eminence S. W. of the village is St. Catherine's chapel, a ruin of great antiquity, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Edward IV. Nearly a mile to the south of the village is the Swannery, decoy and keeper's house, where as many as 500 swans are kept together, with all kinds of wild fowl. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the mackarel fishery. The old church of St. Nicholas is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, with a square embattled tower and antique porch. Over the western door is a curious figure of an old man in a sitting posture, with a crucifix between his knees, and a dove at his right ear. The interior possesses several interesting features, amongst which may be specified an antique font and a beautifully carved pulpit, in which are two holes from bullets fired in at the windows by Cromwell's soldiers. Near the beach is Strangeways castle, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester. [*Fair*, July 11th.

Tradition of St. Peter.

Ruined abbey.

Relics of the civil wars.

† ABBOTS LANGLEY is chiefly remarkable as being the birth-place of Nicholas de Camera, better known as Nicholas Breakspeare, and who, becoming Pope as Adrian IV., is the only Englishman that ever assumed the papal dignity. It is said when a youth he endeavoured to obtain admission into the monastery of St. Albans, but being rejected on account of his incomplete studies, he went to Paris, and applied himself to divinity. He seems to have well remembered the place of his nativity, for when he attained the triple crown he gave to the abbot of St. Albans a grant of precedence over all others. He died, not without suspicion of poison, in 1159. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is partly in the Norman and partly in the Gothic style. There is in the interior a seated figure of Lord Chief Justice Raymond, (d. 1732.) executed at a time when sitting statues were rare in monumental sculpture. In this parish, occupying a pleasant situation, is the Bookseller's Provident Retreat.

The only English Pope.

Seated monumental figure.

‡ ABER. (A Celtic term which forms the prefix of several names of places in Great Britain. It means generally the mouth or embouchure of a river, and

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Aberaeron .....to	Cardigan	Aberystwith 17	Carmarthen...36	South Wales	281	...	...
Aber Bechan .....to	Montgomery	Montgomery ...7	Shrewsbury...30	Birmg. & Shrews. ...	191½	...	...
Aberavon*.....bo & pa	Glamorgan ...	Neath 6	Port Talbot ...1	South Wales	203	2598	2380
Aberbaidan.....ham	Brecknock ...	Abergavenny...5	Ebbw Vale.....7	Monmouthshire ...	186	...	...
Aber-conway† m t & pa	Caernarvon ...	Bangor 15	Aberconway ...	Chester & Holyhead	233	2437	1528

ABER.

sometimes a port or harbour.) Aber is situated on the river Gwyngregyr, which here discharges itself into the Irish sea. The native Welsh princes had a palace at this place, some remains of which are still pointed out. It is a station on the line of railway from Chester to Holyhead, and forms a convenient point from which to ascend the formidable Penmaen Mawr mountain, 1540 feet high. There is a way to Beaumaris across the Lavan Sands and ferry, 5¼ miles, but this route is by no means safe, as the sands frequently shift. Two miles from this village there is a romantic glen and waterfall well worthy of being visited by the tourist. Penmaen Mawr has some extensive stone quarries.

Remains of a Welsh palace

Romantic glen and waterfall.

* ABERAVON is situated, as its name implies, at the mouth of the river Avon, on Swansea Bay. There is a convenient harbour here for small vessels. The neighbourhood abounds in coal, iron ore, and limestone; and some very extensive copper works are carried on in the district. Between two and three miles hence is Margam Abbey, considered one of the finest seats in the principality. The places of worship are the parish church, and chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. Port Talbot is a harbour about a mile from Aberavon, constructed on the sands, by carrying out the Avon river through the sand banks. It was commenced in 1835, and now accommodates vessels of 400 tons burthen. [*Fair*, April 30.

Margam Abbey.

† ABER-CONWAY, or Conway, as it is now more familiarly called, is an ancient fortified town, beautifully situated upon the river Conway. It was formerly surrounded by high and massive walls, strengthened by twenty-four towers, which, with four gateways, still remain in tolerable preservation. The principal object is the remains of the magnificent castle erected by Edward I., in 1284, as a security against the insurrections of the Welsh. It is seated on a rock, washed on two sides by the Conway, and is of an oblong form, flanked by eight embattled towers. The ground plan is nearly a parallelogram in form. The principal entrance, which is tolerably perfect, was by a drawbridge, thrown across a deep fosse, concealed within a barbacan. The interior is divided into two distinct parts—an outer and an inner court—the entrance to the latter being impassable by more than one at a time, and that by permission of those within. Around the outer court-yard were the apartments of the garrison, the chapel, and the great hall; the inner area was encompassed by those of the royal founder and his household. The wall of a small chamber, still entire, within an open ornamented casement, bears the name of the Queen's oriel, and appears, from a poem of the age in which it was erected, to have been the ladies' dressing-room. At the south-western extremity, beyond these apartments, a broad terrace is raised above the river, upon a ledge of solid rock, commanding most delightful views. It is curious that soon after the erection of the castle its royal founder was besieged in it, and the garrison almost reduced by famine to surrender, when they were relieved by the timely arrival of a fleet with supplies. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for the king, but was taken by the parliamentary army. The singular beauty of the castle appears to have commanded the respect of the ruin-making conquerors of the seventeenth century; but being subsequently granted by Charles II. to Lord Conway, whilst it was still roofed and perfect, that worse than gothic nobleman ruthlessly dismantled the entire structure, for the value of the lead, iron, and other disposable materials. It is now the property of the Marquis of Hertford. The streets of the town are few, narrow, and irregular; but the old Plas Mawr, in the Market-place, erected in 1585, by Robert Wynne, of Gwyddyr,—and the old college, in Castle-street, used as an almshouse,—deserve the notice of the antiquary. Of the Cistercian abbey, founded by Llewellyn ap Jorweth, in 1185, no traces remain. The church is a low, unarchitectural structure, built and repaired, from time to time, from the mouldering walls of the ancient abbey. It contains, however, besides a few modern monuments belonging to the family of the Wynnes, a fine baptismal font, of black marble, curiously carved, and supported by a cluster of pilasters,

Ruins of Conway castle.

The Queen's oriel.

Curious incident in its first siege.

Its wanton destruction.

Old buildings.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Dstance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Aberdare* .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Mer. Tydvil ...6	Aberdare.....	Vale of Neath	185	16310	14999
Aberdaron .....pa	Carnarvon ...	Bardsey Isle ...5	Carnarvon ...35	Bangor & Carnar ...	282	7078	1239
Aberdovey .....to	Merioneth ...	Aberystwith ...9	Shrewsbury...65	Birmg. & Shrews. ...	226	...	...

standing on a pedestal. There is also a noticeable tablet, recording the fact that Nicholas Hookes, of Conway, gentleman, there interred, was the forty-first child of his grandfather, and himself the father of twenty-seven children. Conway is now a station on the railway between Chester and Holyhead, a line which is rendered pre-eminently remarkable by those stupendous and wonderful triumphs of modern engineering, the Conway and Britannia tubular bridges, by which it is respectively carried across the estuary formed by the mouth of the river Conway and the Menai Strait. These hollow rectangular tubes are sustained in their position by no other power than that which they derive from the strength of their materials, and the manner in which these are combined. They consist of plates of wrought-iron, from half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, firmly rivetted together, so as to form a single and continuous structure—one tube, or connected series of tubes, serving for the passage of the up, and the other of the down trains. The Conway Bridge preceded that of the larger structure, but it is similar in principle, consisting of only one span, of 400 feet, from shore to shore, and two abutments of masonry. Its height, above the level of the water, is only eighteen feet. The tubes of which it is composed, each weighing 1,300 tons, were built on the adjacent shore, and thence floated and raised in the same manner as the Britannia Bridge. (See *Bangor*.) The first locomotive passed through these tubular bridges March 5th, 1850. The suspension bridge across the Conway, constructed for the old London and Holyhead mail-coach road by the late Mr. Telford, though partly superseded by this great work, is, however, equally remarkable for its evidence of skilful ingenuity. It is 320 feet in length between the supporting towers, and eighteen feet above high water-mark. The chains on the western side pass upwards of fifty feet under the castle, and are fastened in the rock on which it is built. Conway forms a central point for the most delightful excursions; the vale of the Conway, with the Denbighshire hills on the left, covered with heath and gorse, throwing their broad shadows over the stream and valley, and on the right the mountains of Snowdonia, towering in the distance, furnish a succession of the most magnificent landscapes, hardly surpassed by the rival valleys of the Clywd or of Llangollen. The celebrated Thomas Telford, who first led the way in these triumphs of engineering, was born in the parish of Westerkirk, in the county of Dumfries, in the year 1757. In 1782, he proceeded to London, and was for some time employed at the great square of public offices at Somerset House. He afterwards superintended some Government buildings at Portsmouth dock-yard, previous to acting generally as an architect and engineer. The duties of this undertaking were discharged so much to the satisfaction of the Commissioners as to ensure the continued exercise of his talented services, and although his progress was not rapid, it was steady, and every opportunity of displaying his taste, science, and genius, extended his fame and paved the way to new enterprises and acquisitions. His gradual rise from the stonemasons' and builders' yard to the summit of his profession is to be ascribed not more to his genius, his ability, and persevering industry, than to the integrity and candour which marked his character throughout life. His works are so numerous all over the island, that there is hardly a county in England, Wales, or Scotland in which they may not be pointed out. The Menai and Conway bridges, the Caledonian canal, the St. Katherine's docks, the Holyhead roads and bridges, the Highland roads and bridges, the Chirk and Pont-y-cisylte aqueducts, the canals in Salop, and other great works in that county, of which he was surveyor for more than half a century, will immortalize the name of Thomas Telford. His life, prolonged by temperance and cheerfulness, at length drew to a close, and he expired at his house in Abingdon-street, Westminster, Sept. 2nd, 1834. He died a bachelor. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey, next to those of the highly distinguished geographer, Major Rennel.

ABER-CONWAY.

Conway tubular bridge

Telford's suspension bridge.

Thomas Telford.

His life and character.

Numerous works.

Buried in Westminster Abbey.

Market, Fri.—*Fairs*, Mar. 26, seed; June 20, wool; Fri. aft. Sept. 4, honey; Fri. aft. Oct. 16, and aft. Nov. 15, cattle, butter, &c.—*Inn*, Castle.

* ABERDARE. Remarkable only for the extensive iron works that are carried on in this district, and which furnish employment to many thousand

Iron works.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Aberedwy* .....pa	Radnor	Radnor 13	Hereford 31	Newpt. & Herefd. ...	230½	4300	330
Abererch.....pa	Carnarvon ...	Nevin 8	Carnarvon ...20	Bangor & Carnar ...	267	5962	1782
Aberford† ...m t & pa	W. R. York ...	Leeds 8	Garforth.....3	Leeds & Selby	186	4129	996
Aberffraw .....pa	Anglesey	Holyhead.....12	Bodorgan 2½	Chest. & Holyhd. ...	253½	6252	1332
Abergavenny‡.m t & p	Monmouth	Monmouth ...17	Abergavenny...	Newpt. & Herefd	178	4229	5506

ABERDARE. persons. The transmission of the productions of this district is facilitated by the Glamorgan Canal, extending from hence to this port, upon which craft of twenty-five tons burden are freighted; and the Taff Vale railway is another efficient mode of conveyance, both for passengers and the productions of this valuable mineral region. This parish is comprised in the limits of the borough of Merthyr Tydvil. (See *Merthyr Tydvil*).

Market, Wed. Sat. April 1, 16, Nov. 13, cattle.

Remains of a castle.

* ABEREDWY. One of the most picturesque villages in Wales, deriving its name from its situation near the river Wye and Edwy. A little way up the Edwy there is a slight vestige still standing of Aberedwy castle, which was the seat of Llewellyn the last of the Welsh princes; and the whole ravine of Aberedwy is extremely fine. It was not far from here that Llewellyn lost his life. After a protracted, and on the whole successful, war with two kings of England, and while he was doing fierce battle with the royal troops in North Wales, his subjects were, during his absence, induced to give in their adherence to Edward; and when, ignorant of their defection, he turned homeward with a small army, he was met by Mortimer on the banks of the Wye, and his few soldiers were dispersed. Llewellyn escaped up the Edwy, and, it being winter and the mountains covered with snow, the better to elude pursuit he had his horse's shoes reversed. The smith, however, betrayed the secret. He was followed and overtaken by one Adam Francton, a common soldier, who thrust a spear through his body, and then cut off his head and sent it to Edward, who was at Conway Castle. The place where he was killed still bears the name of Cwm Llewellyn (or the valley of Llewellyn); and another spot marked out as his grave is called "Cefn-y-bedd Llewellyn."

Llewellyn the last of the Welsh princes.

Place of his death.

Battle of Towton.

† ABERFORD. A small town situated upon the river Cock, on the great Northern Road, on the banks of which river was fought, in 1461, the memorable battle of Towton, so called from a village in the vicinity. The town stands upon a limestone rock of inconsiderable elevation, and consists chiefly of one long straggling street, to the north of which are the remains of an ancient castle said to have been built soon after the Conquest. The town is curiously situated as respects township; the west side is in Aberford-cum-Parlington, the east of the same end is Lotherton-cum-Aberford, and the north of the river is Aberford alone. Among the principal seats in the vicinity are Lotherton Hall, Hicklam House, Parlington House, Potterton Lodge, Becca Hall, and Haslewood Hall, the property of Sir E. M. Vavasour, Bart. This seat has belonged to the ancestors of the present proprietor since the time of William the Conqueror, with the exception of a short period during the reign of Henry III., when it was pledged to a Jew for £350.

Haslewood Hall in one family from the time of William the Conqueror.

Market, Fri.—*Fairs*, Last Mon. in April, cattle, horses; last in May, cattle; 1st Mon. in Oct., on or aft. Oct. 18, cattle, cheese, &c.; Mon. aft. Nov. 1, cattle, cheese, hiring.

Ruins of the castle.

‡ ABERGAVENNY. An ancient town situated at the junction of the Gavenny with the Usk, and particularly attractive from its surrounding scenery. The ruins of the castle, now in a greatly dilapidated state, form a very picturesque object. Its origin appears to have been subsequent to the Norman epoch. The church of St. Mary was the chapel belonging to the priory, and contains many ancient monuments. The free grammar-school was founded in the reign of Henry VIII. The trade of the place has greatly declined, but during summer it is much frequented by visitors. Near Abergavenny is the Sugar-loaf mountain, 1,852 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent is easy, and the summit commands a beautiful and extensive prospect. The supply of coal and iron from the neighbouring mountains has given rise to several iron works in the surrounding district.

The sugar-loaf mountain.

Inns, Angel and Greyhound.—*Market*, Tues. Sat.—*Fairs*, 3rd. Tues. in Mar., Tues. bef. July 20, Sep. 25, Nov. 19; cattle, June 24; wool, May 14.—*Bankers*, Bailey, Greatrex, and Williams. Draw on Masterman, Peters, & Co.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Abergele* ...m t & pa	Denbigh	St. Asaph 7	Abergele 1	Chest. & Holyd.	214	...	2855
Abergorlech .....chap	Caermar	Lampeter.....10	Carmarthen...17	South Wales	262	.	...
Abergwilly.....to & pa	Caermar	Caermar 2	Carmarthen .. 2	South Wales	247	10748	2325
Aberhafesp .....pa	Montgomery	Llanfair.....10	Shrewsbury...34	Birmg. & Shrews. ...	195¼	4568	559
Aberhale .....to	Montgomery	Montgomery 10	Shrewsbury...30	Birmg. & Shrews. ...	191½	...	...
Aberllunvey .....pa	Brecknock ...	Brecknock ...11	Hereford 24	Newpt. & Herefd. ...	223½	626	102
Abernant.....pa	Caermar	Caermar.....5	Carmarthen ...5	South Wales	250	6321	869
Aberpergwm .....chap	Glamorgan ...	Neath 10	Glyn-neath	Vale of Neath.....	204	...	...
Aberporth .....pa	Cardigan	Cardigan.....7	Carmarthen...25	South Wales	270	2200	514
Aberwheeler .....to	Denbigh	Denbigh 4	Holywell 10	Chest. & Holyhd. ...	205	3346	503
Aberyscir.....pa	Brecknock ...	Brecknock 4	Ebbw-Vale ...18	Monmouthshire ...	197	1918	121
Aberystruth .....pa	Monmouth ...	Newbridge.....8	Blaina	Monmouthshire ...	168	11788	14383
Aberystwith† m t & ch	Cardigan	Tregaron 15	Shrewsbury...70	Birmg. & Shrews. ...	231½	734	5189
Abingdon‡.....m t	Berks.....	Oxford 6	Abingdon Rd...3	Great Western	59	...	5954

* ABERGELE. A watering place of late years much frequented in the bathing season, there being excellent sands, and the scenery in the vicinity beautiful. Near it is a huge calcareous rock, called Cefn-yr-ogo or, the back of the cavern, in which are several interesting natural caverns.

Huge calcareous rock and caverns.

Market, Sat.—*Fairs*, Feb. 12, April 2, Wed. bef. Holy Thur., Aug. 20, Oct. 9, Dec. 6; June 18, wool

† ABERYSTWITH. A town on the coast of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, is situated on a kind of peninsula between the river Rheidol, or Rhyddol, and the sea. The river Ystwith, from which the town takes its name, enters the sea about half a mile from the embouchure of the Rhyddol, but there is a tradition that the sea has here encroached on the land, and there may have been a town at the outlet of the Ystwith. Aberystwith was formerly defended by walls and a castle, but they are now in ruins. The streets are narrow, steep, and uneven, and the houses covered with the black slate of the county. The castle, situated west of the town, on a rock projecting into the sea, was founded in 1109, by Gilbert de Strongbow. It was afterwards destroyed, but was rebuilt in 1277 by Edward I. It was a fortress of great strength, and once the residence of Cadwallader. It was finally destroyed by Cromwell, and the ruin is now the property of the Duke of Newcastle. The town contains two churches and several meeting-houses, a chalybeate spring, a library, baths, a theatre, &c. The castle-house was built by the late Sir Uvedale Price, of Foxley, after designs by Nash. There is a considerable coasting trade carried on in corn, lead, oak, bark, and butter, and for some years past its reputation as a bathing-place has been annually increasing. Extensive walks have been formed in the vicinity. There are several lead mines in this neighbourhood, so rich in silver that the district is called the Welsh Potosi. From the Gogerddan mines, at present unworked and little known, Sir H. Myddelton accumulated the wealth he expended in his great undertaking of bringing the New River to London. Some few miles north of the town, a considerable amount of land has been reclaimed from the sea by drainage, and twelve miles of embankment have been formed.

Encroachment of the sea.

Old castle.

Lead mines rich in silver.

Source of Sir Hugh Myddelton's wealth.

Market, Mon. Sat.—*Fairs*, 1st Mon. in Jan., Palm Mon., Whit Mon., May 14, June 24, Sep. 16, Mon. aft. Nov. 11.—*Bank*, National Provincial Bank of England. Draw on Hanburys, Taylor & Co.—*Inns*, Belle Vue Royal Hotel, Gogerddan Arms, and Lion Hotel.

‡ ABINGDON, situated at the very edge of the county of Berkshire, was called Shovesham by the Anglo-Saxons until the foundation of the abbey, when it assumed the name of Abbandun, or the Town of the Abbey. Originally founded by Cissa, an Anglo-Saxon monarch, in 675, as a Benedictine monastery, it was demolished by the Danes in the reign of Alfred, and remained in ruins till restored by King Edgar in 954. After the conquest, the wealth and grandeur of the abbey were equal to any similar foundation in England. Here William the Conqueror kept his Easter, A.D. 1084, and in this abbey his youngest son Henry, surnamed Beauclerc, was educated. At the dissolution of religious houses the revenues were found to be £2,000 per annum; and before the erection of Culham-bridge, the abbey formed the chief support of the inhabitants; but the road from Gloucester to the metropolis being then carried through Abingdon, it soon became one of the chief towns of the county. The town now consists of several wide streets converging in a spacious area, where the markets are held. It has two ancient churches, St. Helens and St. Nicholas, the last erected by an Abbot of that name in the reign of Edward I.; the west door is under a fine circular arch enriched with the chevron moulding. The market-house is an

Famous abbey.

William the Conqueror kept Easter here. Education of Henry I.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Abinger ....pa	Surrey	Dorking 5	Gomshall 2	South Eastern	36	5547	870
Abinghall ....pa	Gloucester ...	Monmouth ...12	Newnham 5	Glos. & Dean Forest.	130	751	224
Abington ....pa	Northampton	Northampton 2	Northampton 3	L. & N. W.	71	1112	164
Abington, Gt & Lit pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge 9	Bourne Rd ...1½	Newmarket	53½	2620	638
Abington in the Clay p	Cambridge ...	Royston 5	Royston ....½	Royston & Hitchin	48	1237	238
Ab Kettleby ....pa	Leicester	Melton Mow....3	Kirby....3½	Syston & Peterboro'	119	2920	374
Ablington ....ti	Gloucester ...	Fairford 5	Cirencester ...8	Great Western	103	...	103
Abney ....ham	Derby....	Sheffield 14	Rowsley 14	Midland	168	...	99
Above Sawthe....ham	Caermar	Llandovery ...7	Cross Inn 14	Llanelly	252	...	825
Abram ....to	Lancashire ...	Bolton 9	Golborne.... 2½	L. & N. W.	193	1965	968
Abson with Wick chap	Gloucester ...	Bristol....8	Mangot's-field 3	Midland	127	2315	826
Abthorp ....pa	Northampton	Brackley....9	Blisworth.... 8	L. & N. W.	71	1919	500
Aburthin....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cowbridge 1	Llantrissant ...4	South Wales	185	...	...
Aby ....pa	Lincoln	Louth 8	Claythorpe....1	E. Lincoln	134	1440	394
Acaster Malbis ....to	W. R. York...	York....5	Copmanthorpe 2	Great Northern....	189	1780	231
Acaster Selby ....to	W. R. York...	York....8	Bolton Percy...3	Great Northern....	186	1523	184
Accrington, New* ...to	Lancaster....	Blackburn 4	Accrington	E. Lancashire	210	2480	8108
Accrington, Old ....to	Lancaster....	Blackburn 6	Accrington	E. Lancashire	210	740	2266
Achurch ....pa	Northampton	Oundle 4	Thorpe 1½	L. & N. W.	93	...	...
Acklam....pa	E. R. York ...	York 14	Kirkham 5	York & Scarboro '...	211	2970	781
Acklington ....to	Northumber.	Alnwick 8	Acklington	York, N. & B.	306	2072	284
Acklington Park....to	Northumber.	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	766	104
Ackton ....to	W. R. York...	Leeds 9	Normanton ...2	Midland	197	934	82
Ackworth† ....pa	W. R. York...	Leeds 11	Oakenshaw ...7	Midland	199	2270	1835

ABINGDON.

elegant structure of freestone. There is a free grammar school, well endowed, founded in 1563, a national and a British school, some other foundations for the purposes of education, and meeting-houses for the Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and Wesleyan Methodists. There are also many almshouses. The

Commerce of the town.

trade consists of malting, hemp dressing, and sackloth and sailcloth making, besides which there are two large clothing factories. The corn market is large. Capacious wharfs and warehouses have been erected at the entrance to the Wilts and Berks canal into the Thames. The Oxford branch of the Great Western Railway passes by Abingdon, at which there is a station. Abingdon gives the

Nuneham Courtenay.

title of earl to the family of Bertie. Near it is Nuneham Courtenay, the seat of the Earl of Harcourt.

Market, Mon. Fri.—*Fairs*, 1st Mon. in Lent, May 6, June 20; Dec. 11, cattle; 1st Mon. in July, wool, toll free; Aug. 5. lambs: Mon. bef. Oct. 11, hiring.—*Inns*, Crown and Thistle; Queen's Arms.—*Bankers*, Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company. Draw on Head office, 21, Lombard-street.

Cotton manufacture.

* ACCRINGTON is one of the seats of the cotton manufacture in Lancashire. It has grown up from an insignificant village to a town of great importance in a very few years. In 1854 there were twelve extensive cotton, bleach, dye, and print works. Two of these works, belonging to Messrs. Hargreaves, employ no fewer than 1,600 workpeople, and the whole of these establishments employ about 5,000 people. Nothing illustrates more strikingly the vastness of the cotton manufacture than the rapid growth of these Lancashire towns.

Fairs, May 7, 1st Thurs. in Aug., cattle, pedlery.—*Inns*, Hargreave Arms, Red Lion.

Quakers' school.

† ACKWORTH. Celebrated for its Quakers' School, which was purchased in 1777, with 85 acres of land, from the trustees of the Foundling Hospital, and rendered a seminary for the children of the more humble class of Friends. The number of pupils is 180 boys and 120 girls. Mr. William Howitt, the author,

Gardens at Ackworth school.

who was educated at Ackworth school, remarks—"That of all the gardens of children that I have seen, none can compare with those of the lads there. Their garden-ground is situated at the lower end of their play-ground, and consists of a square piece of land, lying between the end of the school and the great garden of the establishment. As there are 180 lads, the gardens are 180 in number, each being about three yards long, and a yard and a-half wide. They lie parallel to each other, with a walk between each; so that every boy can have the pleasure of walking past every garden, without trespass or annoyance to any one. These gardens are kept with admirable neatness, and in

Amusement provided for the pupils.

summer present one gay scene of varied colours and sweet odours. Here the lads spend a great deal of their time gardening or reading. Every one has a neat trowel, with which he contrives to do all his work—digging, raking, transplanting; and, what is more, he builds a little wall along each side of his garden, which prevents the soil from getting into the walks. These walls are made of earth, mixed with water into a stiff mud, and well tempered, as clay is for brick-

Recreative gardening.

making. The walls are made about four or five inches high, and five wide, and

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acr s*	*Pop.*
Acle*.....m t & pa	Norfolk	Norwich 11	Brundall.....4	Norfolk	123½	3209	816
Acock's Green.....	Warwick	Birmingham ..	Acock's Green..	Birmg. & Oxford ...	116½	...	...
Acomb .....pa	W. R. York...	York.....2	York.....2	Great Northern	192¾	2273	979
Aconbury .....pa	Hereford	Hereford.....4	Tram Inn 4	Newpt. & Herefd....	19⅜	1591	141
Acrise .....pa	Kent	Dover 8	Folkstone 5	South Eastern	87	1034	198
Acton .....to & pa	Chester	Nantwich 2	Crewe 6	L. & N. W.	163	15542	3165
Acton.....to	Chester	Chester 15	Actou.....	L. & N. W.	171½	1139	424
Acton.....to	Denbigh	Chester 9	Gresford.....2	Chester & Shrews....	189½	852	267
Acton†.....pa	Middlesex.....	Brentford 3	Ealing 1	Great Western	6½	2286	2582
Acton & Old Felton to	Northumber.	Alnwick 8	Acklington.....3	York, N. & B.	309	1244	94
Acton.....pa	Suffolk	Sudbury 3	Sudbury 3	Colch. & Sudbury ...	71	2811	539
Acton Beauchamp pa	Worcester ...	Bromyard 4	Abbot's Wood 16	Midland	155	1529	206
Acton Burnell‡ to & pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...7	Dorrington ...4	Shrews. & Herefd....	172	3141	416

ACKWORTH.

when dry resemble very much a rim of stone. The greatest care is taken to make them straight and smooth. Very often the upper outer edge is rounded handsomely off, or it is left quite sharp; but these little walls are always smoothened by the trowel dipped in water, and the cracks carefully filled and smoothened over in the same manner, so that they have the neatest appearance imaginable. Besides these walls, they also build the most ingenious little houses in their gardens, of the same material—perhaps two feet high—as tool or seed houses, or as the occasional deposit of a book. These are sometimes made square at the top,—top, sides, and all being mud; others are neatly thatched; and all have regular doors, often porches, and always little glass windows. Standing amongst their gay show of flowers, they have the funniest little fairy-land look imaginable. Other boys again have farm-houses, with cattle stalls in the form-yard and sheds, with cribs, and cattle, and houses, all cut very cleverly in wood. There are pools of water, and ducks, and geese, and swans upon them; and other boys amuse themselves by erecting a Tower of Babel, or a Solomon's Temple. It is obvious that one of these works must cost a great deal of time, invention, and labour; but then it is a source of endless pleasure, especially as while it is going on it is a matter of great curiosity to the whole school, and many are the plans and improvements suggested; and much is the enjoyment derived from the owner's companions joining him in all his schemes and labours. Every one who sees these gardens is struck with admiration, both of the particular ingenuity of these things, and of the general beauty of the whole. All boys who have gardens might adopt this practice of the Ackworth lads with great advantage, and would find a world of pleasure in erecting these mud castles, which I never saw raised anywhere else."

Miniature towers and temples.

Worthy of imitation.

* ACLE. *Fair*, June 24.

† ACTON, a village linked to the metropolis by one almost uninterrupted line of houses, is noted in history as being the head-quarters of the Earls of Essex and Warwick, prior to the battle of Brentford. When the pleasant little hamlet of Acton rejoiced in its original descriptive appellation of Oaktown, there existed in all its glory the priory of Berrymead, a fine castellated mansion, still surrounded by massive and ancient elms. This priory, after having been tenanted by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton for several years, reverted to its original purpose, having been purchased, after centuries of secular tenancy, by the sisterhood of Le Sacre Cœur de Jesus, in order to form a branch convent from their principal establishment at Paris. The convent of Berrymead then contained nearly fifty nuns, who—to their praise and unbigoted liberality be it recorded—supported out of their funds a free day-school, which was chiefly attended by Protestant children. It is now again a private mansion.

Battle of Brentford.

Berrymead Priory.

‡ ACTON BURNELL is celebrated for the remains of an ancient castle founded by Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, a man of eminent abilities, first treasurer and afterwards chancellor of England, who was much employed by King Edward I. in Welsh affairs. He died at Berwick in 1292, and was buried in the cathedral at Wells. The castle is a quadrangular building, with a square tower at each corner. The hall in which King Edward I. held his parliament, in 1283, was 183 feet long, by 41 broad, but the gable ends only remain. The statutum de Mercatoribus, enacted here, is from that circumstance better known as the statute of Acton Burnell. Its object was to recover more quickly debts due to merchants and traders. Acton Burnell Park is now the residence of Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart., whose family have been seated here from

Ancient castle.

Statute of Acton Burnell.

Name of place	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Acton Grange ....to	Chester	Warrington ...4	Moore 1½	L. & N. W.	179½	1004	172
Acton Pigott .....chap	Salop	Shrewsbury ...8	Dorrington ...5	Shrews. & Herefd....	173	...	...
Acton Reynold .....to	Salop	Shrewsbury ...8	Leaton 6½	Shrews. & Chest. ...	172	...	...
Acton Round .....pa	Salop	Ludlow 17	Shiffnal 12	Birmg. & Shrews. ...	151	2126	168
Acton Scott .....pa	Salop	Ludlow 10	Marsh Brook...2	Shrews & Herfd. ...	179	1889	215
Acton Trussell and Bednall .....to	Stafford.....	Penkridge 3	Stafford 4	L. & N. W.	136½	2547	673
Acton Turville .....pa	Gloucester ...	Sodbury 5	Chippenham 10	Great Western	104	1009	323
Adbaston .....pa	Stafford.....	Eccleshall 4	Newport 6½	Shropshire Union...	150	4560	591
Adderbury .....pa	Oxford	Banbury 3	Aynho 3	Great Western	83	6380	2310
Adderley .....pa	Salop	Drayton 4	Whitmore ...11	L. & N. W.	157½	2850	353
Adderstone .....to	Northumber.	Belford 3	Lucker 2	York, N. & B.	332	2603	299
Addingham .....pa	Cumberland	Penrith 8	Penrith 9	Lancash. & Carlisle	292	9520	728
Addingham .....pa	W. R. York...	Skipton 5	Steaton 5	Midland	212	5472	1623
Addington*.....pa	Surrey	Bromley 5	Croydon 4	South Eastern	15	3900	615
Addington .....pa	Bucks	Buckingham ...5	Winslow 2	Bucks.....	56	1320	71
Addington .....pa	Kent	Maidstone 8	Wateringbury 6	South Eastern	51	942	220
Addington, Gt to & pa	Northampton	Kettering 7	Ringstead 1	L. & N. W.	87	1230	270
Addington, Lit to & pa	Northampton	Kettering 8	Ringstead 1	L. & N. W.	87	1170	299
Adisham .....pa	Kent	Wingham 3	Canterbury ...6	South Eastern	87	1815	461
Addlet .....to & pa	W. R. York...	Leeds 5	Horseforth.....3	Leeds Northern.....	195	6356	1050
Addlingfleet‡.....pa	W. R. York...	Burton 2	Goole 8	Lancashire & York	194	5295	487
Adlington .....to	Chester	Stockport 6	Macclesfield ...4	L. & N.W.	185½	3350	1104
Adlington§ .....to	Lancaster.....	Bolton 9	Adlington.....	Manchest. & Preston	207½	1062	1090
Addlethorpe ...to & pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 11	Burgh 7	E. Lincoln	131	2006	288
Adlestrop .....pa	Gloucester ...	Stow.....4	Heyford 17	Great Western	92	1285	196
Admington .....ham	Gloucester ...	Stratfd-on-A. 7	Banbury 21	Bucks	99	...	176
Admiston, or Athelhampstone .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester.....5	Moreton 5	L. & S. W.	139	471	82
Adpar .....bo	Cardigan	Cardigan 11	Carmarthen...17	S. Wales	262	...	1746
Adstock .....pa	Bucks	Buckingham ...4	Winslow 3	Bucks	57	1130	393
Adstone .....ham	Northampton	Daventry 8	Weedon 7	L. & N. W.	77	1190	174
Advent .....pa	Cornwall	Camelford 2	Plymouth.....35	S. Devon	282	4059	252
Adwalton‖ .....ham	W. R. York...	Bradford.....4	Oakenshaw ...2	Midland	194	...	...

ACTON BURNELL. the time of Charles II., when Sir Edward Smythe, of Esh, in Durham, created a baronet Feb. 23, 1660, married the daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Lee, Bart. of Langley. The mansion, on a verdant lawn, bordered by a shrubbery, presents a handsome elevation of fine white stone, having a noble Ionic portico, under which is the carriage entrance. Behind the house is a deer park, on a finely wooded eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect. The chapelry of Ruckley and Langley is in this parish.

Seat of the archbishop of Canterbury. * ADDINGTON. Here is an antique church of the time of Edward III. in some portions, but rebuilt about 1777. The chief feature, however, of the place is Addington Park, the seat of the archbishop of Canterbury, and formerly a hunting lodge of Henry VIII. The mansion, built at a cost of £40,000, commands some extensive views, and the grounds are spacious and well planted.

Saxon barrows. The vicinity is rich in pleasant strolls, and green lanes and breezy footpaths abound. There are several Saxon barrows, too, upon the hills, well worthy inspection; one presenting no less than twenty-five tumuli, clustered together, and a high mound, the burial place of a great unknown, thirty-seven feet in diameter. A circular encampment of two acres, environed by a double moat, may still be seen on Thunderfield common.

Old Roman architecture. † ADDLE. The old church in this town is one of the most perfect specimens of Roman architecture remaining in England. In 1702 traces of a Roman town, with fragments of urns and an aqueduct of stone, were found in the adjacent moor.

‡ ADDLINGFLEET. This village is situated very near the junction of the Trent with the Humber, which at this part is about a mile broad. It is a parish and township in the lower division of Os-gold cross, and includes the townships of Fockerby, Haldenby, and Eastoft.

Coal mines. § ADLINGTON. A station on the line of railway from Manchester to Bolton and Preston, and on the Leeds and Liverpool canal. There are several coal mines adjacent, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. About a mile distant is Adlington Hall, rebuilt in 1780. Ellerbeck Hall, Duxberry Park, and Gillibrand Hall, are also in the immediate vicinity.

‖ ADWALTON. On Adwalton moor a battle was fought in 1642, between

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Adwell .....pa	Oxford	Thame.....5	Aylesbury.....17	L. & N. W.	60½	439	75
Adwick upon Dearne p	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 7	Swinton 4	Midland	181	1107	209
Adwick-le-Street ...pa	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 4	Doncaster 4	Great Northern.....	160	3034	480
Aff-Puddle .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester.....9	Moreton 4	L. & S. W.	138	3818	488
Agden .....to	Chester	Whitchurch ...3	Madeley 20	L. & N. W.	169½	548	98
Agden .....to	Chester	Knutsford 6	Altrincham ...4	Manch. & Altrinc. ...	200	520	76
Agglethorpe .....to	N. R. York ...	Middleham ...3	Bedale 13	York N. & B.	240½	1090	204
Aglionby .....to	Cumberland...	Carlisle 3	Aglionby.....	Newcastle & Carlisle	303	559	147
Agnes, St.* .....pa	Cornwall	Truro 9	Plymouth.....	... ...	...	8354	6674
Aighton .....ham	Lancaster.....	Blackburn 7	Whalley 3½	Blackburn	224	...	1166
Aikbar .....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 6	Bedale 4	York. N. & B.	231½	750	37
Aike .....to	E. R. York ...	Beverley.....6	Lockington ...2	York, & N. M.....	187	630	108
Aikton.....to & pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 9	Wigton 4	Mpt. & Carlisle	316	6157	856
Ailsworth.....ham	Northampton	Peterboro' 4	Castor 1½	Great Northern.....	83	...	381
Ainderby Myers.....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 9	Bedale 4	York, N. & B.	231½	917	90
AinderbyQuernhow to	N. R. York ...	Ripon 7	Baldersby 3	Leeds Northern.....	219	527	107
Ainderby Steeple ...pa	N. R. York ...	Darlington ...12	Ainderby	York, N. & B.	223½	4605	845
Ainstable.....pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 11	Southwaite ...7	Lancash. & Carlisle	300	4178	524
Ainsworth .....to	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...7	Bury 2½	E. Lancashire	201½	1296	1781
Aintree .....to	Lancaster.....	Liverpool 6	Aintree	E. Lancashire	206	825	312
Airton .....to	W. R. York...	Settle 6	Hellifield 1½	Skipton & Lancash.	243½	2790	225
Aisholt .....pa	Somerset	Taunton 8	Bridgewater ...9	B. & Exeter	160	1252	199
Aiskew .....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 9	Bedale 1	York. N. & B.	228½	1950	720
Aislaby .....to	N. R. York ...	Whitby 4	Sleights	York & Whitby	244	2178	456
Aislaby .....to	Durham	Stockton 5½	Yarm 1	Stockton & Darling.	245	2260	141
Aismunderby with Bondgate .....to	W. R. York...	Ripon 1	Ripon 1	Leeds Northern ...	211	1055	607
Aisthorpe .....to & pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln 7	Lincoln 8	Great Northern	146	803	95
Akeld .....to	Northumber.	Coldstream ...9	Belford 14	York, N. & B....	344	2208	186
Akeley .....to & pa	Bucks	Brackley 10	Buckingham ...3	Bucks.....	64	1080	373
Akenham .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 4	Claydon 2	E. Union	75	998	131
Albans, St.† ...bo & to	Herts.....	Watford 8	Hatfield 5	Great Northern	23	...	7000

the Earl of Newcastle, commanding for the king, and the parliamentary general, Lord Fairfax, in which the latter was defeated.

ADWALTON.

Battle of Adwalton Moor in 1642

Fairs, Feb. 6, Mar. 9., April 2, East. Thurs., 2nd & 4th Thurs. aft. East., Nov. 5, Dec. 23., Whit. Thurs. Gt. horse fair

* AGNES, ST. A town and parish, including an extensive mining district, situated on the Bristol Channel, on the north-western coast of Cornwall. St. Agnes Beacon, 664 feet above the level of the sea, is formed out of an ancient cairn, or tumulus of stones, commanding a fine view of St. Ives, and an extensive sea-prospect. Near the spot is St. Agnes' Well, of which so many miraculous stories are in local circulation. A very lofty and substantial stone lighthouse was erected here in 1680, by Capt. Hugh Till and Capt. Simon Bayley, whose names appear on a tablet over the door. The building is upwards of sixty feet high, and stands on the most elevated ground. An extensive pilchard fishery is carried on along this part of the coast. John Opie, the historical painter, was born here in 1761.

Lofty beacon.

St. Agnes' Well.

Lighthouse.

† ALBANS, ST., is situated close to the site of the ancient Verulamium (Verulam), being separated from it by the small river Ver, a feeder of the Coln. Verulamium was probably, at first, a British town. The Roman road, called by the Saxons the Watling-street, was also called Werlaem-street, because it first went direct to Verulam, passing close under its walls. Verulam continued to be a principal Roman station while that people possessed this island. Some very small remains of the walls of Verulam still exist. Here an eminent citizen, Alban, is said to have suffered martyrdom in the persecution under Dioclesian. In his honour, a monastery, for one hundred Benedictine monks, was erected in 793, by Offa, King of Mercia, one of the Saxon kingdoms established in Britain. This monastery, at the head of which was an abbot, early obtained considerable importance; and the town was gradually formed near the abbey. The town is well situated, on the summit and southern declivity of a small hill, the abbey church being placed on the southern side of the town at the back of High-street. The churches are the Abbey Church, a rectory in the patronage of the mayor and burgesses; St. Peter's, a vicarage in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely; and St. Michael's, which is on the opposite, or S. W. side of the Ver. There are also several Dissenting meeting-houses. The Grammar School was founded by Edward VI.; there is besides a Blue-coat School supported by some property in the funds, and by subscription for educating about thirty-five boys in the principles of the established church, and clothing them. There are several alms-houses; the principal, called Marlborough buildings, or simply the

Originally a British town.

Old Verulam.

Early monastery,

ALBANS, ST.

Abbey of St. Albans.

Buildings, for thirty-six persons, half of each sex, were built by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. The abbey church of St. Albans, which is part of the ancient abbey, was purchased by the inhabitants from Edward VI. for a parish church at the price of £400, and a fee farm rent of £10, which last payment was in 1684 redeemed for £200. The abbey itself had been granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Lee, upon the suppression of the religious houses in that reign. The church is built in the form of a cross. It is in length more than 600 feet from east to west, including a lady chapel at the east end; and the extreme breadth is more than 200 at the intersection of the transepts. From the intersection rises a heavy square tower crowned by battlements. The vast extent and elevated site of the church give it an imposing appearance. Much of the masonry

Specimens of ancient architecture.

consists of Roman tiles from Verulam, flints, bricks, &c. The architecture affords specimens of the style of every age in succession from the time of the Normans to that of Edward IV. The most ancient are the central parts. The choir is separated from the nave by St. Cuthbert's screen. There is also a richly

Remarkable monuments.

carved screen in front of the altar, and a few remarkable monuments, including those of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and of the abbots Ramryge and Whethamsted. The church suffered considerably during the parliamentary war; and on the 3rd of Feb., 1832, a part of the wall on the south-west side fell down, and in its fall did considerable injury; but the church has been since

New painted window.

thoroughly repaired, and in good taste, at a cost of nearly £20,000. In October, 1852, a new and beautiful window was placed on the south side of the nave. It is a copy of the well-known fresco painting on the wall of the north transept, and was given by Thomas Howard, Esq., as a memorial of a deceased relative,

Lord Bacon.

near whose grave it is placed. St. Michael's church contains the monument of Sir Francis Bacon, who bore the title of Viscount St. Albans. Lord Bacon was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, who was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His mother was Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, a lady who, even in that age of learned ladies, was renowned for her proficiency in Greek, Latin, and Italian, and he was born at York-house, in the Strand, on Jan. 22, 1560. The merely juvenile studies of that time were concluded at a much earlier age than is customary now; and in June, 1573, then wanting a month of being thirteen years and a half, the future Lord High Chancellor of England

His early studies.

was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge. His progress in learning, such as the college could afford, was extremely rapid; but happily both for himself and for mankind, he was not content to learn implicitly and by rote what was put before him, but reasoned as he read, and used the learning that was given to him, not as an end, but as a means; not as the termination of his mental culture, but simply as the starting-post and vantage from which to start in pursuit, not of dogmata sanctioned by great names, but of truths alike convincing and incontrovertible. On leaving college, young Bacon went to France, in the suite of

Goes to France in the suite of the Queen's ambassador.

the queen's ambassador, Sir Francis Powlett, who employed him in a home commission which required great tact, and in which he so acquitted himself as to earn very great applause. While he was in France his father died. This event caused him to return to England; and as soon as he had settled his personal affairs, he applied himself very diligently to the study of the law; how successfully we may judge from the fact that, at twenty-eight years of age, he was appointed one of the Queen's counsel. To her Majesty, in 1596, he dedicated a very valuable work, entitled, "Maxims of the Common Law;" and in

His essays.

the following year he published his well-known and truly precious work, entitled, "Essays, or Counsels, Civil and Moral." This work, it seems, had, to a considerable extent, got abroad in manuscript; and, as he rightly esteemed it, and calculated it to be of no small public utility, he wisely guarded against its adulteration in parts by other hands, by publishing a complete and authorized edition of the whole. During the latter ten years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, his abilities procured him the highest esteem and confidence, not only of her Majesty, but also of her high officers. The wily, able, and suspicious Lord Treasurer Burleigh did not fear to trust him, nor blush to employ his talents; and had the unfortunate Essex listened to his counsels, he would have escaped the utter ruin which his own frantic and wilful temper brought down on him. In the reign of James I. our illustrious subject was knighted; and one of his recommendations

Rapid promotion.

to still higher preferment was the tact and talent he displayed in advocating the King's darling project, the Union of England and Scotland. He passed rapidly through the successive promotions of King's counsel, solicitor-general

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Alberbury ....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...9	Shrewsbury ...9	Shrews. & Birmgm	170½	9599	...
Albourn ....pa	Sussex	Brighton.....8	Hassock's Gt.3¾	L. & Brighton	47	1740	377
Albrighton .....chap	Salop	Shrewsbury ...4	Shrewsbury ...4	Birmgm. & Shrews.	165½	750	79
Albrighton ....pa	Salop	Wolverhamp. 7	Albrighton.....½	Birmgm. & Shrews.	133½	3424	1141
Alburgh ....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 16	Tivetshall 8	E. Union	108	1512	575
Albury ....pa	Oxford	Thame 4	Oxford..... 11	Great Western	74	1110	234
Albury ....pa	Herts.....	Standon 4	Bhp. Stortford. 6	E. Counties	38	3182	668
Albury ....pa	Surrey	Guilford 6	Gomshall.....2	South Eastern	36	4503	976
Alby ....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylesham 6	Ryburgh 20	Norfolk	156½	811	272
Alcester .....lib	Dorset	Shaftesbury ...1	Warminster...15	Wilts & Somerset ...	130½	...	432
Alcester*.....m t & pa	Warwick	Stratford 8	Warwick 11	Birmgm. & Oxford...	119	1530	2378
Alciston ....pa	Sussex	Lewes 7	Berwick 1	L. B. & S. C.	58	2079	257
Alconbury ....pa	Hunts	Kimbolton.....8	Huntingdon ...5	Great Northern	64	3700	967
Alconbury Weston pa	Hunts	Kimbolton.....8	Huntingdon ...6	Great Northern	65	1540	516
Aldborough† .....pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer 6	Ryburgh 19	Norfolk	155½	788	380

and attorney-general, until, in 1617, he was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and in the following year made Lord Chancellor of England and Lord Verulam. There seems to be something perfectly fascinating in the pursuits of literature. The most soaring ambition, the most wearing anxieties, the most varied and the most herculean labours, cannot prevent the true lover of science and literature from following up his beloved studies. It was in the midst of the toils, the cares, and the responsibilities of undoubtedly the most trying and important state office of that time, that Bacon published that marvellous work, the "Novum Organum." In January, 1621, Lord Verulam was at the very pinnacle of his earthly fortune. High in favour with both prince and people, rich in emoluments, in power, influence, and honours, he had an addition made to these last, the triumph of being created Viscount St. Albans. Less than a quarter of a year from his receiving this high honour, he was accused of bribery and corruption, fined £40,000, sentenced to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure, and pronounced incapable of ever holding office in the state. Many opinions have been expressed as to the kind and degree of Lord Verulam's guilt. The truth seems to be, that taken up with his literary studies, he trusted too implicitly to underlings, and thus became the scape-goat of their iniquities. And this view is corroborated by his touching speech made to some of his servants, when, after his disgrace, they rose, as he passed through an anti-chamber; when he bitterly said, "Sit ye still, *my masters*, sit ye still; *your rise* has been my fall." His imprisonment did not last long, and in the reign of Charles I. he was summoned to Parliament. But the chief portion of his time was spent in the literary seclusion for which his genius and his inclination so well fitted him; and he toiled steadfastly and zealously in philosophic pursuits until his death, which took place April 9th, 1626, aged 66.

ALBANS, ST.

Bacon made Lord Chancellor.

The Novum Organum.

Accused of bribery and imprisoned.

His death.

Market, Sat.—*Fairs*, Mar. 25, 26, catttle, horses; Oct. 10, 11, also, hiring.—*Inns*, Woolpack, George' Peahen.—*Bankers*, Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company. Head office 21, Lombard-street.

* ALCESTER, at the confluence of the Alne and Arrow, is supposed to have been a Roman station. It has a neat church, rebuilt in 1732, a market-hall, and a free grammar-school, founded here in 1594 by Walter Newport. About 600 persons are employed in the manufacture of needles. Alcester stands on the old Roman way, which was called the Ickenild-street, and numbers of Roman coins, urns, and other remains have been found on the spot. An abbey was founded here in 1140, about half a mile to the north of the town. It was surrounded by the Arrow on the north and east, and by a moat on the other two sides, and was thence called the church of our Lady of the Isle. There are no remains now existing. Near here is Ragley Park (Marquis of Hertford), built by Lord Conway about the middle of last century, but since improved under the direction of Wyatt. The grounds are extensive and beautiful, and abound in fine trees.

Originally a Roman station.

Abbey.

Ragley Park seat of the marquis of Hertford.

Market, Tues.—*Fairs*, Tues. bef. Jan. 29, bef. Mar. 25, 3rd Tues. in April, 3rd in May, last in July' 3rd in Sep., Tues. aft. Oct. 16, 1st Tues. in Dec., cattle; Tues. bef. Mar. 25, bef. and aft. Oct. 11, hiring.—*Bankers*, Branch of Gloucestershire Banking Company. Draw on Williams, Deacon & Co.—*Inns*, The Bear, Angel, and Swan.

† ALDBOROUGH. Pleasantly situated in the valley of Slaughton, and bounded on the eastern side by the sea, which has considerably encroached on this part of the coast. The river Ald runs on the south side, and forms a convenient quay. The town is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and sea-faring people, but it has lately been frequented as a watering-place. The poet Crabbe was a

Birthplace of the poet Crabbe.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Aldbrough ....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 7	Darlington.....6	York, N. & B.	242	1636	546
Aldbrough.....to & pa	E. R. York ...	Hull 12	Hull..... 12	Boston & Hull	185	6319	1115
Aldborough ...pa & to	W. R. York...	Ripon 6	Borobridge.....1	York, N. & B.	213½	9323	2438
Aldbourn .....pa	Wilts	Marlborough...7	Swindon 9	Great Western	86	8495	1622
Aldbury .....pa	Herts.....	Tring 3	Tring 1	L. & N. W.....	33	2071	820
Aldcliffe .....to	Lancaster.....	Lancaster 2	Lancaster 2	Lancash. & Preston	234	652	85
Aldeburgh .....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 7	Ipswich.....22	E. Union	90	1832	1627
Aldeby .....pa	Norfolk	Lowestoft 7	Haddiscoe 4	Lowestoft.....	145	3056	554
Aldenham .....pa	Herts.....	Watford 3	Watford 3½	L. & N. W.	21½	5840	1656
Alderbury .....pa	Wilts	Farley 3	Salisbury 3	L. & S. W.....	98	4332	1438
Alderford.....pa	Norfolk	Reepham 3	Norwich 9	E. Union	122½	432	41
Alderley .....pa	Gloucester ...	Wotton 2	Wickwar.....4	B. & Gloucestershire	121	898	145
Alderley .....pa	Chester.....	Macclesfield ...5	Alderley 1½	L. & N. W.	176	6173	1404
Aldermaston*.....pa	Berks.....	Newbury.....8	Aldermaston 1½	Great Western	46	3669	783
Alderminster .....pa	Worcester ...	Stratford-Av. 5	Stratford.....5	Oxfd. & Wolvhmptn	105	3167	522
Alderney† .....isle	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...
Aldersey .....to	Chester.....	Chester 8	Tattenhall‘.....4	L. & N. W.	176	784	103
Aldershott .....pa	Hants	Farnham 3	Ash 2	L. & S. W.....	38	4144	875
Alderton .....pa	Wilts.....	Malmsbury ...6	Chippenham ...8	Great Western	102	1587	182
Alderton .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham ...7	Ashchurch.....5	Midland	133	1750	486
Alderton .....pa	Northampton	Northampt. ...9	Roade 3½	L. & N. W.....	63½	910	139
Alderton .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge ...7	Ipswich.....12	E. Union	80	2543	630
Alderwasley.....to	Derby	Matlock 4	Ambergate ...3	Midland	145½	...	400
Aldford .....to & pa	Chester.....	Chester 5	Tattenhall ...5½	L. & N. W.	177	2633	835
Aldfield .....to	W. R. York...	Ripon 3	Ripon 4	Leeds Northern.....	214	1225	125
Aldham .....pa	Essex.....	Colchester 6	Mark's Tey.....2	E. Counties.....	48	1825	370
Aldham .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 8	Hadleigh 2	E. Union	72	1744	307
Aldingbourn .....pa	Sussex	Chichester 4	Woodgate 1	L. B. & S. C.....	75	3069	744
Aldingham .....pa	Lancaster.....	Ulverstone ...5	Morecambe ...10	L. & N. W.	246	4694	968

ALDBOROUGH.

native of this parish. The market is now discontinued. The church of St. Paul, standing on the summit of a hill westward of the town, has a very picturesque situation, commanding a fine view of the North-sea. There is a beautiful walk along the beach for nearly two miles, and a terrace on the hill, behind the town, which commands a beautiful prospect.

Fairs, 2nd Tues. in Lent and Sep

* ALDERMASTON. [*Fair,* Oct. 13, hiring.

Celebrated for breed of cows.

† ALDERNEY. Twenty miles from Guernsey, north-east by north, and forty from Jersey, is the little island of Alderney, so famous for its celebrated breed of cows. The island is about four miles long, a mile and a-half broad, and eight miles in circumference. The south-east coast is composed of some striking lofty cliffs, ranging from 150 to 200 feet in height. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. The island is the seat of a little independent government, with executive and civil courts, and a military establishment, forming quite a model of a larger community. For its size, it is populous, and increasing in importance. Until 1850 there was only one church—that of St. Michael; but in the August of that year was finished the new church dedicated to St. Ann, and built with stone from the island quarries, with Caen stone finishings. It is in the early pointed style, and cruciform in plan. The extreme length, within the walls, is 116 feet; its width 60 feet; and from the base to the top of the spire is a height of 100 feet. There are 843 sittings. The church was erected at the cost of £8,000, the whole of which was defrayed by the munificence of one individual, the Rev. John le Mesurier, only son of the former hereditary governor of the island, to whose memory tablets have been placed beneath the western window. The main entrance is from New-street; but there is also an approach from Grosvenor-street, whence the best view of the church is obtained. Six miles to the west of Alderney are the "Caskets," a dangerous cluster of rocks, included in the compass of a mile. They have three lighthouses, so placed as to form a triangle, and be a protection to shipping. It was on these rocks that Prince William, only son of Henry I., perished by shipwreck in the year 1119, and where, in 1744, the *Victory* was lost with 1,100 men. The climate of Alderney is mild and healthy, the soil fertile in the valleys; and the grass lands, which occupy about one-third of the area of the island, furnish excellent pasturage. An ancient monastery at Longy Bay has been made to serve the purpose of a barrack, and a depôt for military stores. Not far from it are the decayed foundations of a castle, which bears the name of Essex farm, from having been for a time the residence of the Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Alderney is about sixty miles S. by E. from Portland Bill, the nearest point to England.

Peculiar local government.

New church erected at the expense of one individual.

The "Caskets," dangerous rocks.

Loss of *Victory* in 1744 with eleven hundred men.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Aldington .....pa	Kent	Ashford 7	Smeeth 1½	S. Eastern	73½	3576	741
Aldington.....ham	Worcester ...	Alcester.....10	Evesham.....2	Oxfd. & Wolvhmptn	109	...	131
Aldridge .....pa	Stafford.....	Lichfield 6	Walsall 4	S. Staffordshire	127	7752	2174
Aldringham .....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 5	Ipswich.....22	E. Union	90	1783	467
Aldrington .....pa	Sussex	Brighton.....3	Southwick	L. B. & S. C.....	54	776	9
Aldston*.....to & pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 25	Aldston.....	Newcast. & Carlisle	328	35060	6816
Aldsworth .....pa	Gloucester ...	Burford 4	Cirencester ...10	Gt. Western	105	3460	379
Aldwark .....to	Derby.....	Wirksworth ...4	Cromford 6	Midland	153½	945	79
Aldwark .....to	N. R. York ...	Easingwold ...4	Tollerton 3½	York, N. & B.	204	2217	177
Aldwark .....to	W. R. York ...	Rotherham ...2	Masbro' 3	Midland	164½	...	...
Aldwinckle-all-Sts. pa	Northampton	Oundle 5	Thorpe.....1	L. & N. W.....	92½ }	2450	308
Aldwinckle-St. Peter p	Northampton	Thrapston 3	Thorpe.....1	L. & N. W.	92½ }		232
Aldworth† .....pa	Berks.....	Newbury 11	Goring 3	Gt. Western	47½	1960	317
Alexton.....pa	Leicester	Uppingham ...3	Medbourne ...6	L. & N. W.	111½	1000	78
Alfold .....pa	Surrey	Guilford 10	Godalming 8	S. Western	42	2883	499
Alford .....m t & pa	Lincoln.....	Louth.....11	Alford	E. Lincoln	130	1410	2262
Alford .....pa	Somerset	Shepton 7	Frome 17	Wilts, Somt., & Wey.	132	722	94
Alfreton‡.....pa	Derby	Derby.....14	Alfreton 2	Midland	148	4550	8326
Alfrick .....to	Worcester ...	Worcester 8	Worcester 9	Oxford & Worcest...	129½	...	427
Alfriston .....pa	Sussex;	Seaford 3	Berwick 2	L. B. & S. C.	59	2425	576
Algarkirk.....pa	Lincoln.....	Boston.....6	Algarkirk 1	Gt. Northern	101½	6050	843
Alkerton .....ti	Gloucester ...	Berkeley 8	Stonehouse ...2	Gt. Western	106	...	1096
Alkerton .....pa	Oxford	Banbury 6	Banbury 6	Gt. Western	84	650	190
Alkham .....pa	Kent	Dover 4	Folkstone 4	S. Eastern	86	3200	494
Alkington .....ti	Gloucester ...	Berkeley 1	Berkeley Road 2	B. and Gloucester	112	...	1134
Alkmonton .....to	Derby	Derby 10	Scropton.....5	N. Stafford	134½	...	78
Alkrington .....to	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...6	Oldham 1	Lancash. and York	197½	788	373
Allcannings ...pa & to	Wilts	Devizes 4	Hungerford 18	Gt. Western	79	5483	1109
Allendale .....pa & to	Northumber.	Haltwhistle...10	Hexham 8	Newcastle & Carlisle	306½	37267	6383
Allensmore .....pa	Hereford	Hereford.....4	Tram Inn.....2½	Newport & Herefd.	197	2007	617
Aller .....pa	Somerset	Somerton 6	Langport 2½	B. & Exeter	167	3651	552
Allerby & Oughter-side .....to	Cumberland...	Wigton 8	Bull Gill 1	Mpt. & Carlisle	325	2466	662
Allerston .....pa	N. R. York ...	Scarborough 10	Pickering 5	York & Whitby	228	10012	450
Allerthorpe .....pa	E. R. York ...	York 12	York..... 12	Gt. Northern	202½	2355	209
Allerton .....to	Lancaster	Liverpool 6	Broad Green 3½	Liverpool & Manch.	201	1531	482
Allerton .....to	W. R. York ...	Bradford.....5	Bradford.....5	Midland.	205	1970	2041

* ALDSTON. Aldston stands on an eminence near the Tyne, over which is an ancient bridge. The surrounding country is bleak and desolate. In the vicinity are rich and extensive lead mines, formerly belonging to the Derwentwater family, but on the attainder of the last earl granted in aid of the support of Greenwich Hospital, from the trustees of which national institution the mines are at present leased. Two and a half miles from the town is Featherstonehaugh Castle, a noble edifice belonging to the Wallace family, and about three miles north-west are the remains of Thelwall castle, formerly one of the boundary fortresses between England and Scotland.

Extensive lead mines.

Border fortress.

Inns, Anchor and Crown.—*Fairs*, 3rd Sat. in Mar.; Sat. bef. Oct. 18, cattle, sheep, last Thur. in May, Sat. on or bef. Sept. 27, 1st Thur. in Nov.—*Market*, Sat.

† ALDWORTH. On the site of what is now Beach farm, was formerly a mansion belonging to the family of De la Beche. The church, which is very ancient, and of old Norman architecture, contains some fine monuments belonging to the period of the fourteenth century, and supposed to represent members of the De la Beche family. Six of them are knights in armour, some with the legs crossed as indicative of their having accompanied a crusade, two are females, and one is in the common habit of the time. The excellence of the workmanship and the attitude and expression of the figures have been much admired, but they all exhibit evidence of the ravages of time. An ancient font of singular form is in the church, and a curious yew-tree, measuring nine yards in circumference at four feet from the ground, is to be seen in the church-yard. It is supposed to be older than the church. Here is a free school.

Fine monuments of the 14th century.

Ancient font.

‡ ALFRETON is situated about two miles from the commencement of the moors which extend so widely through this county. The town which is very irregularly built, is said to have originated with king Alfred, and to have thence derived its name. Some of the houses are very old, and the church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of stockings and brown earthenware, but the neighbouring collieries also afford employment to a considerable number. Alfreton Park, the seat of the Morewood family, is near the town.

Town originated with king Alfred.

Inns, Angel and George. *Market*. Fri. *Fairs*, Jan. 26, East. Tues., Whit. Tues., cattle; July 31, Oct. 7, Nov. 25, cattle, hiring. *Banker*, Nottingham and Notts Bankg. Company. Draw on London and Westminster Bank.

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from.*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sla Acres*	*Pop.*
Allerton Bywater ...to	W. R. York...	Leeds 6	Methley 2	Midland	181	870	550
Allerton Mauleverer*†	W. R. York ...	Wetherby 5	Allerton	York & N. M.	204	2300	327
Allesley.....pa	Warwick	Nuneaton 8	Coventry.....3	L. & N. W.	97	4225	916
Allestree .....pa	Derby	Derby 2	Derby 3	Midland	135	990	557
Allexton .....pa	Leicester	Uppingham ...5	Medbourn ...6	L. & N. W.	111½	1000	78
Allhallows .....pa	Cumberland	Wigton 5	Lee Gate.....2	Mpt. & Carlisle	318	1860	255
Allhallows .....pa	Kent	Sheerness 5	Strood.....9	N. Kent	40	5165	261
Allington .....ti	Hants	Bishopstoke ...2	Bishopstoke ...3	L. & S. W.	76	...	485
Allington.....pa	Dorset	Bridport.....1	Dorchester ...16	L. and S. W.	156	594	1748
Allington† .....pa	Kent	Rochester 7	Maidstone 2	S. Eastern	58	612	51
Allington.....pa	Wilts	Amesbury 4	Salisbury 8	L. & S. W.	103	936	88
Allington .....to	Wilts	Bath 13	Chippenham ...2	Gt. Western	96	...	...
Allington .....ti	Wilts	Devizes 4	Hungerford 22	Gt. Western	83	...	184
Allington, East .....pa	Devon	Dartmouth ...6	Totness 8	S. Devon	231	3646	640
Allington, East .....pa	Lincoln	... ...	Grantham 4	Gt. Northern	109	2070	280
Allington, West.....pa	Lincoln	Grantham 5	Grantham ...4½	Gt. Northern	109½		136
Allington .....to	Denbigh	Rosset 1	Rosset 1½	Chester & Shrews....	187¾	3529	863
Allithwaite, Upper to	Lancaster.....	Ulverstone ...11	Milnthorpe... 13	Lancast. & Carlisle	258	3710	746

Ancient priory.

* ALLERTON MAULEVERER. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Richard Mauleverer in the reign of Henry II., and dissolved about three centuries afterwards by King Henry VI. For more than 500 years the manor was the seat of the Mauleverer family, when Sir Richard, the last heir, dying unmarried, left the estate to his mother, who afterwards, by marriage, conveyed it to the Arundel family, and from them it became the property of the Honorable William Monckton Arundel, Viscount Galway, whose son, Lord Galway, sold it in 1786 to the late Duke of York, who resided afterwards occasionally in the park. The estate, comprising 4,525 acres, was sold by the royal duke to Colonel Thornton for £110,000, and was in 1805 resold by that gentleman to Lord Stourton, in the possession of whose descendants it now remains. The grounds are richly diversified, and from an octagonal tower built on the highest part some delightful views are gained over the surrounding country.

Former residence of the Duke of York.

Sir Thomas Wyatt.

† ALLINGTON. A small village in Larkfield hundred, lathe of Aylesford and Malling union. Allington Castle was the seat of Sir Thomas Wyatt and his son, the poet, who purchased it in the reign of Henry VII. It now belongs to the Earl of Romney. The castle has been long in ruins, and all that now remains of it is a crumbling vestige attached to a farm. The church, St. Lawrence, is a very small building. Allington Castle was originally built in the Saxon times by a noble family denominated Columbary, but was razed afterwards by the Danes. The manor was given after the conquest to Bishop Odo, (in whose time there was a church at Allington), and on his disgrace to the great Earl Warrenne, who is stated to have had the castle rebuilt, which, however, seems to be doubtful, as the famous Sir Stephen Penchester, constable of Dover Castle, in the reign of Edward I., and then owner of this manor, had a licence to fortify and embattle his mansion-house here. It passed afterwards to the Cobham family; and from them to the Brents, by whom it was alienated to Sir Henry Wyatt, a descendant from a worthy Yorkshire family; who, besides losing seventeen manors, was deprived of his liberty for engaging in the plot against Richard III., in favour of the Earl of Richmond; but when success had crowned the attempts of the latter, he was released by the new king, knighted, made banneret, a knight of the Bath, and a privy councillor. He made this castle his residence; and here was born his accomplished son and successor, Sir Thomas Wyatt. This gentleman, who was equally renowned as a scholar, a soldier, and a statesman (in consequence of which he was considered to be "the delight of the muses and mankind"), made this a "fair seat," and was visited here by Henry VIII., (as his father Sir Henry had also been), with whom he was a great favourite; though he appears in some degree to have unintentionally excited his jealousy, through the admiration which his accomplishments had raised in the breast of the fascinating Anne Boleyn. He died in his thirty-eighth year, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, of a violent fever. His son, Sir Thomas Wyatt, the younger, being deprived of his estates and life, for treason against Queen Mary, this castle and manor became vested in the crown, and were granted, on lease by Elizabeth, to John Astley, Esq., master of her jewels, in her eleventh year. His son, Sir John Astley, afterwards had the whole granted to him by the Queen's letters patent, dated in her twenty-sixth year, and from his family it was transferred to that of Lord Rodney.

Forfeiture for treason

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Allithwaite, Lower to	Lancaster.....	Hawkeshead 15	Hest Bank.....9	Lancast. & Carlisle	244	2360	888
Allonby* .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 9	Aspatria 4	Mpt. & Carlisle	324	...	749
Allostock .....to	Chester.....	Knutsford 5	Chrch Hulme 4½	L. & N. W.	170	2924	474
All Saints South Elmham .....pa	Suffolk	Bungay..... 5	Burston.....12	E. Union	109	1150	232
Allstonefield .....pa	Stafford.....	Longnor 6	Ashbourn 7	N. Staffordshire.....	154	21860	4523
Alltmawr .....pa	Brecknock ...	Builth 4	Hereford 30	Shrews. & Herefd....	229	499	43
Almeley .....pa	Hereford	Kington 4	Leominster ...13	Shrews. & Herefd....	213	3352	638
Almer .....pa	Dorset	Blandford 6	Wimborne Min7	L. & S. W.	121½	1161	185
Almington .....to	Stafford.....	Drayton 2	Whitmore 8	L. & N. W.	154½	...	...
Almington & Delph to	Warwick	Atherstone.....7	Tamworth ...2½	Trent Valley	112	...	383
Almondington .....pa	Sussex	Selsea-Bill 4	Chichester 6	L. B. & S. C.	85	...	...
Almondbury† pa & to	W. R. York...	Huddersfield...2	Lockwood 2	Lancast. & York ...	191	28092	41804
Almondsbury .....pa	Gloucester ...	Thornbury.....5	Bristol 8	Gt. Western	126	6927	1680
Almsford .....pa	Somerset	Castle Cary ...1	Frome 14½	Wilts, Somst, & Wey	129½	844	269
Alne.....pa & to	N. R. York ...	Easingwold ...3	Alne 1	York, N. & B.	203	9947	1659
Alne, Great .....pa	Warwick	Alcester 3	Hatton 10	Gt. Western.....	122	1753	391
Alnham .....pa & to	Northumber.	Rothbury 9	Alnwick 14	York, N. & B.	330	12389	291
Alnmouth‡ .....to	Northumber.	Bilton 2	Bilton 2	York, N. & B.	316	579	488
Alnwick§.....m t & pa	Northumber.	Morpeth 19	Alnwick	York, N. & B.	316	16250	7319

* ALLONBY. A rapidly improving watering-place, on the coast of Cumberland, much resorted to for bathing during the summer season, and commanding an extensive view of the Solway Firth, with the opposite shores of Scotland.

† ALMONDBURY, situated near the river Calder, in the upper division of the Wapentake of Aybrigg. It was anciently called Albanbury, and on an eminence in the neighbourhood, traces of an ancient castle are still visible. Here is a grammar school, founded by patent from James I., and endowed with about £120 per annum. Almondbury is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the Campodonum of the Romans, and subsequently a royal seat of the early Saxon kings.

Royal seat of the early Saxon kings

‡ ALNMOUTH. A small port and bathing place, six miles from Alnwick, at which are shipped corn, bacon, and eggs for the London market. A number of fishermen reside here, who with those of various other small towns, such as Boomer, Craister, &c., supply Alnwick with abundant store of fish. Opposite to Alnmouth, three miles from the main land, the pretty island of Coquet invites attention. There is no object, however, upon it to reward a closer investigation; a few fragments of a building alone diversify the uniformity of its appearance, and indicate where a small fort had been erected during the civil wars of England.

Island of Coquet.

§ ALNWICK. Situated on a declivity, on the south bank of the river Aln, and usually regarded as the capital of the county. The town is well laid out, with spacious and well-paved streets; and the houses, chiefly of stone, are of modern date, and of some elegance. One of the streets, called Bondgate, takes its name from an ancient gate erected by Hotspur, which is still standing. The town possesses a town-hall and clock-house, a free-school, a handsome church, and several meeting-houses. The most interesting object is the ancient castle, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland, which occupies an elevated situation on the south bank of the river. This noble baronial mansion belonged to William Tyson, a Saxon baron, who was slain at the battle of Hastings, and came into the possession of the Percy family, in 1310. The original building is supposed to have been founded by the Romans. In 1093 it withstood a memorable siege against Malcolm, King of Scots, and his son Prince Edward, both of whom were slain before it. William, the Lion King of Scotland, was taken prisoner here in 1174. King John burned it down in 1216. A few years since the castle was thoroughly repaired, and it now forms one of the most magnificent specimens in the kingdom, of an old baronial residence. The building is of freestone, and in the Gothic style of architecture. It consists of three courts, enclosing about five acres, and is flanked by sixteen towers, the battlements of which are decorated with statues, representing men in the act of defence. The interior is richly and tastefully fitted up, in harmony with the exterior, and the chapel is very handsomely adorned, and contains a tomb of white marble in honour of Elizabeth Percy, Duchess of Northumberland, daughter and heiress of Algernon, Duke of Somerset. The grounds, which are five miles long, and through which flows the Aln, exhibit every kind of natural and artificial

Seat of the Duke of Northumberland.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Alphamstone ....pa	Essex	Sudbury 5	Bures.....2½	E. Counties	55½	1557	324
Alpheton .....pa	Suffolk	Bury 10	Sudbury 7	Colch. & Sudbury ...	75	1202	370
Alphington .....pa	Devon	Exeter 1	Exeter 2	Bristol & Exeter.....	196	2471	1293
Alpington .....pa	Norfolk.....	Loddon 5	Norwich.....5	E. Union	118½	...	204
Alpraham.....to	Chester	Nantwich 7	Calverley 1	L. & N. W.	166¼	1596	518
Alresford .....pa	Essex	Colchester 5	Colchester 5	E. Counties	56	1583	266
Alresford, New* m to	Hants.....	Winchester ...7	Alton 10	S. Western	59	683	1618
Alresford, Old .....pa	Hants.....	Winchester ...7	Alton 10	S. Western	59	3608	523

ALNWICK.

Two ancient abbeys.

beauty, including the remains of two ancient abbeys, Alnwick and Hulme. In the woods, opposite to the castle, stands a picturesque cross erected in 1774, to mark the spot where King Malcolm of Scotland fell, and a monument also marks the place where William the Lion was taken prisoner. In the grounds is the tower of Brislee, erected in 1762, and commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect. Alnwick Abbey, beautifully situated on the northern bank of the Aln, was the first house of the Premonstratensians in England. They settled here in 1147. It was for some time the seat of the Brandlings, and after them, of the Doubledays, whose heirs sold it to the Duke of Northumberland. A gateway tower of it remains, on which are armorial shields of the Percys, crosses, and a niche richly crowned with open gothic work. Hulme Abbey is three miles above Alnwick, in a most sequestered and picturesque spot. It was founded in 1240, and its outer walls and gateways are still very perfect. A fine tower, fitted up in the gothic style by the late duke, forms a prominent feature.

Curious old feudal customs.

At the proclaiming of the July fairs, in Alnwick, the old feudal custom of keeping watch and ward, is kept up by the duke's tenants, and those who owe suit and service. This is a very ancient custom, and originated in the necessity of watching against the Scotch, who used to make border incursions the night before the July fair. Another ceremony peculiar to Alnwick, is that of making free burgesses. The candidates are compelled to pass through a miry pool, about twenty feet across, and from four to five feet deep in many places. On St. Mark's day the candidates clad in white, with white nightcaps, mounted, and with swords by their sides, accompanied by the bailiffs and chamberlains, similarly mounted and armed, and preceded by music, proceed to the pool, which has been previously deepened, and its bottom made uneven with stones, holes, stakes and ropes of straw. They then dismount, scramble through the pool, and after changing their bemudded attire, ride round the boundaries of the town. According to tradition, the observance of this custom was enjoined by King John, as a penalty for the carelessness of the inhabitants, in neglecting to keep up the roads near the town, owing to which, the king had got bemired in a bog adjacent. There are three free-schools here, supported by the corporation, and a national-school for 200 boys, founded by the late Duke of Northumberland, in 1810, to commemorate the completion of the fiftieth year of the reign of George III. The Earl of Beverly takes the title of baron from this town.

Inns, White Swan and Black Swan.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Sat. bef. Palm Sun., May 12, last Mon. in July, 1st Tu. in Oct., Sat. bef. Dec. 25th; Cattle, 1st Sat. in Mar, and Nov. hiring.—*Bankers*—W. H. Lambton & Co., draw on Barclay Bevan & Co.; Branch of Northumberland and Durham District Bank; draw on Glynn, Mills & Co.

* ALRESFORD, or New Alresford, is a neat and well-built market-town, situated on the main road from the metropolis to Winchester. It derived its name from the ford of the river Alre—now called the Itchen—near which the town is built. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a plain structure, with a low embattled tower, containing a peal of eight bells. There is a free grammar school, founded by Henry Perrin, of Old Alresford, in the year 1698. The endowment consists of a house for the master, and fifty-two acres of land. The Independents have a very neat chapel here, and a national school has been recently erected. Alresford was incorporated at an early period, and sent a member to parliament in the reign of Edward I; but the privilege has been long lost. The town is governed by a bailiff, who is annually elected by the burgesses, eight in number, at a court held for that purpose at Michaelmas.

Extensive pond, covering forty acres.

There is a fine pond here, called Alresford-pond, extending over about forty acres, and forming a head of the river Itchen. It formerly reached to Bishop Sutton, one mile and a-half distant. Old Alresford, one mile distant, is a parish in the hundred of Fawley, and contains a new church, dedicated to St. Mary, with a beautiful tower. It was here that Admiral Rodney, who died

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Alrewas.....pa	Stafford.....	Lichfield 5	Alrewas	S. Staffordshire	118	4329	1649
Alrewas Hays ...extra pa	Stafford.....	Burton.....9	Alrewas 3	S. Staffordshire	121	1680	107
Alsager .....to	Chester	Nantwich 8	Alsager 1	N. Staffordshire.....	154½	2184	473
Alsop-le-Dale.....chap	Derby.....	Longnor 8	Ashbourne.....6	N. Staffordshire.....	153	...	80
Alston .....to	Lancaster.....	Preston 6	Longridge 1	Preston & Longridg.	218	1989	807
Alstone .....ham	Gloucester ...	Tewkesbury ...5	Ashchurch ...4	Midland	132	...	89
Altcar .....pa	Lancaster.....	Liverpool..... 11	Formby 3	Livrpl. & Southport	215	4284	501
Alternon .....pa	Cornwall	Launceston ...8	Plymouth ...27	S. Devon	274	15014	1382
Altham .....to or chap	Lancaster.....	Burnley 5	Huncoat.....1	E. Lancash.....	214	1406	426
Althorne .....pa	Essex	Maldon 7	Maldon 8	E. Counties	52	2250	430
Althorp .....pa & to	Lincoln	Amcotts 4	Northorpe ...11	Manch. & Lincoln...	189	5460	1347
Althorp .....ext pa	Northamp. ...	Norhampton 6	Northampton 7	L. & N. W.	74½	...	52
Alethorpe.....ext pa	Norfolk	N. Walsingh ...3	Fakenham 2	Norfolk	141	239	6
Altofts .....to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 8	Normanton ...1½	York & N. M.	185½	1761	603
Alton.....pa	Stafford	Cheadle 4	Alton	N. Staffordshire.....	144	7379	2326
Alton* .....m t & pa	Hants	Farnham 10	Alton	S. Western	49	3896	3538
Alton Barnes .....pa	Wilts	Devizes 7	Hungerford 16	Gt. Western	77	1053	175
Alton Pancras .....pa	Dorset	Cerne Abbas 2½	Dorchester.....9	L. & S. W.	150	2243	282
Alton Priors .....chap	Wilts	Devizes 7	Hungerford 16	Gt. Western.....	77	2630	253
Altrincham†.....m t	Chester	Manchester ...9	Altrincham ...	Manch. & Alt.....	197	657	4488
Alvanley .....to	Chester	Chester 8	Dunham 2	Birkd. & Chest.	185½	1532	312
Alvaston .....to	Chester	Sandbach 9	Crewe 4	L. & N. W.	161	616	37
Alvaston.....to & chap	Derby	Derby 4	Borrowash 3	Midland	131	870	504
Alvechurch‡ .....pa	Worcester ...	Birmingham 11	Barnt Green ...2	Midland	125½	6747	1600

in 1792, was buried. A very neat free-school has been recently erected at the expense of Miss Onslow. There are some fine seats in the neighbourhood, amongst which may be mentioned Old Alresford House, a seat of the Earl of Guildford; Upton House, the seat of Colonel Onslow; and the fine mansion belonging to the Rodney family. ALRESFORD

Burial place of Admiral Rodney.

Inns, Swan, George, and Bell.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*. Last Th. in July; 1st Th. in Sept.; 1st Th. after Oct. 16; and last Th. in Nov., for sheep and cattle.—*Bankers*, Bulpett, Mulcock, and Dunn. Draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

* ALTON. A very neat and clean market town, in the division, hundred and parish of the same name. Here is an extensive paper manufactory; and also several large breweries, for the supply of that ale which has recently enjoyed such a great reputation in the metropolis. Some very extensive hop plantations are in the neighbourhood. The parish church of St. Lawrence is a spacious structure; and there are places of worship for Independents, Quakers and Wesleyans. Among the recent additions to the town have been a mechanics' institute, with a large library, and a farmers' club. The market-house has also been lately enlarged. There is an endowed free grammar-school, founded in 1642, by Mr. John Eggar; and a national school.

Alton ale.

Inns, George and Swan.—*Market*, Tues; cattle market every alternate Tues.—*Fairs*, Last Sat. in April, and Sept. 29, for horses, sheep, and hops.—*Bankers*. Bulpett, Mulcock, and Dunn. Draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

† ALTRINGHAM, or Altrincham. This neat market-town enjoys the advantage of a remarkably dry and healthy situation, and the views about Bowdon and the high grounds adjacent are extensive and varied. At the entrance of the town, which is of considerable length, passes the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, rendered now of less importance since the extension of railway communication. The church is of brick, erected 1799, and there are several places of worship for Dissenters. Agriculture is the prevailing occupation of the labouring class here, for from the gardens around, Manchester is chiefly supplied with fruit and vegetables; but there are some extensive manufactories of cotton, thread, &c. Hamon de Massey, in the time of Edward I., granted many privileges to the inhabitants of the town; amongst others, a guild mercatory, or "Society of Free Traffic," together with freedom from tolls throughout the barony.

Society of Free Traffic.

Inns, Unicorn and Stamford Arms.—*Market*, Tues.—*Fairs*, April 29, Aug. 5, Nov. 22, for cattle and toys.

‡ ALVECHURCH. This ancient village, formerly a borough, is in the hundred of Oswaldslow, union of Bromsgrove and the eastern division of the county. The old church of St. Lawrence is situated on an elevation in the western part of the village, and is in the early English and pointed styles of architecture. The tower was erected in 1676. Under the stairs is a recumbent effigy of Sir John de Blanchfront, dated 1346, and near it, on the floor, is an ancient monumental brass to Philip Chattwyn, supposed to be a crusader. The

Ancient monumental brass.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Alvely ....pa & to	Salop	Bewdley 8	Kidderminst. 8	Oxfd. & Wolv....	135	6788	1041
Alverdiscott ....pa	Devon	Bideford 4	Crediton.... 28	Exeter & Cred.	225	2273	340
Alverstoke ....pa	Hants	Fareham 6	Gosport 2	L. & S. W....	91	5222	16908
Alverthorpe ....to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 7	Wakefield 2	Midland	183	3153	6068
Alverton ....ham	Notts	Newark 7	Orston 2½	Ambg., Not., & Bost.	117½	...	25
Alvescott ....pa	Oxford	Whitney 6	Farrngdn Rd 13	Gt. Western	77	2690	375
Alvesdiston ....pa	Wilts	Shaftesbury ...9	Salisbury 14	L. & S. W.	109	2531	278
Alveston ....pa	Gloucester ...	Bristol 9	Yate 6	B. & Gloucester	135	2518	847
Alveston ....pa	Warwick	Stratford 2	Warwick....7	Gt. Western	115	4300	769
Alvingham ....pa	Lincoln	Saltfleet 8	Louth 3	E. Lincoln	144	1940	317
Alvington West....pa	Devon	Kingsbridge ...1	Totness....13	S. Devon	236	4110	1008
Alvington ....ham	Gloucester ...	Chepstow 7	Woolaston½...1½	S. Wales	138	2553	370
Alwalton ....pa	Hunts	Peterboro' 5	Overton 2	Peterboro' & Northn	80	1040	332
Alwinton....pa & to	Northumber.	Rothbury 8	Acklington ...20	York, N. & B....	336	31940	853
Alwington ....pa	Devon	Bideford 4	Crediton 36	Exeter & Cred.	233	2655	374
Alwoodley ....to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 4	Leeds 4	Midland	190½	1511	164
Ambergate	Derby	... ...	Ambergate....	Amb. Not. & Bost....	142½	...	...
Amberley ....to	Hereford	Hereford....6	Moreton 4	Newpt. & Shrews....	207½	377	27
Amberley ....pa	Sussex	Arundel 4	Angmering ...7	L. B. & S. C....	73	2900	671
Ambersham North ti	Sussex	Petworth 4	Godalming ...17	S. Western	51	1112	128
Ambersham South...ti	Sussex	Petworth 4	Godalming ...17	S. Western	51	1506	161
Amble ....to	Northumber	Alnwick 9	Amble	York N. & B.	309	1142	1040
Amblecoat ....ham	Stafford....	Dudley 4	Stourbridge ...1	Oxford & Wolv.	133	689	2053
Ambleside* m t & cha	Westmorelnd	Kendal.... 13	Windermere ...4	Kendal & Winder....	264½	3244	1592

ALVECHURCH.

needle trade furnishes the principal employment to the inhabitants. There is a free grammar-school, of which the founder is unknown, national schools for both sexes, built in 1839, and several small charities. At Rowney Green, 1½ mile south-east of Alvechurch, is Bordesley Park, the seat of the Hemming family. At Hopwood, 2 miles north, the Westheath tunnel of the Worcester and Birmingham canal runs hence nearly three miles in a north-easterly direction.

* AMBLESIDE is irregularly built on the side of a hill, commanding an extensive prospect, and is supposed to occupy the site of the old Roman station, *Dictis*. A lofty range of mountains environ it on all sides except the south-west, and the beauty of its situation is heightened by the rivers Rothay and Brathay, which are the chief features of Windermere, from the head of which the town is about a mile distant. The romantic heights of Wansfell Pike, rising on the east to an altitude of 1,590 feet, and the towering elevation of Loughrigg Fall on the opposite side of the Rothay, yielding a fine panorama, viewed from a height 1,000 feet above the level of the lake below, supply inexhaustible attractions to tourists. There is a little market-place with an ancient cross, a pretty little church reared on an eminence, and built in 1812 on the site of an older edifice, and a free grammar-school. Ambleside is one of the few places where the annual custom of rush-bearing, which once prevailed in most parts of England, still lingers. The garlands of rushes, which are formed with great taste and elegance by the people of the village, are deposited in the church on a Saturday, and remain there during divine service on the Sunday, when each girl takes her respective garland, and all the bearers walk in procession, preceded by a band of music. The origin of this simple ceremony must be traced back to those primitive times when the floors of churches were unpaved, and a covering of rushes was employed to protect the feet from the damp earth. It takes place at Ambleside, and also at the church of St. Oswald, in Grasmere, on the Sunday nearest the 1st of August. The ceremony has now little connection with rush-bearing but the name, for garlands of paper, and wild flowers are the substitute for the rushes. The picturesque waterfall, called Stock Gill Force, is not more than 600 yards from the market-cross. The road to it lies through the yard at the back of the Salutation Inn. The Gill, which signifies a mountain-stream, takes its rise in Kirkton Fell, and the fall, or rather falls, for there are four of them, is seventy feet high. To thoroughly enjoy a ramble to Stock-Gill Force, the tourist must not be afraid of distance, and he must not suffer the little barrier of a wooden railing at the top of the hill to interrupt his wanderings. Scrambling over this, and passing into the very heart of the copse, he may continue his ramble, bearing a little to the right, and make the ascent of Wansfell Pike, where he will be amply repaid by a view from the summit. It is 1,590 feet high, and is a compound of slate and limestone. The ascent is usually made from Low-wood Inn, but that from Ambleside is much easier and far more pleasant. Arrived at the top, the rambler sees mapped out beneath him the lakes of Windermere, Rydal, and Grasmere, with the little towns of

Fine panorama of the Lake district.

Annual custom of rush-bearing.

Stock Gill Force.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ambleston .....pa	Pembroke.....	Newport 13	Haverfrdwest 8	S. Wales	285	3956	597
Ambrosden.....pa & to	Oxford	Oxford 12	Bicester 2	Bucks.....	68	4865	930
Amcotts .....ham	Lincoln	Luddington ...3	Northorpe ...15	Manch. & Lincoln...	193	...	412
Amersham* bo m t & p	Bucks	Aylesbury.....14	Watford 12	L. & N. W.	30	10544	3662
Amesbury †...m t & pa	Wilts	Stone-Henge 3	Salisbury 8	L. & S. W.	103	5890	1178

AMBLESIDE

Ambleside and Hawkshead. To the north-west, the view is stopped by Nab Scar, and the other mountains of higher elevation. Towards the south, in clear weather, may be seen Lancaster, Ulverstone, and the sands of Milnthorpe, with Conistone Old Man and Langdale Pikes to the north-west. To the north is seen the Pass of Kirkstone, with its little solitary inn, and Placefell, at the head of Ulleswater. Stockdale lies at the western base, and the beautiful valley of Troutbeck on the eastern side, above which rises another mountainous range by Kentmere, and the panorama is closed in towards the east by the dim outline of Shap Fells, and the mountains surrounding Mardale and Haweswater. Those who avail themselves of an opportunity to ascend these heights, in order to get a panoramic glimpse of Windermere, will be in a position to appreciate the truth of the following picture, sketched by one who has long been a resident among the scenes depicted:—"Rich woods climb up the steep slopes and run along every projecting ledge, contrasting strongly with the bare masses of crag that stand here and there in full relief; tiny rills steal, like threads of silver, down the dark channels they have worn in the fell sides, now lost in the gloom or hidden by the foliage, and presently glittering in the full sunshine; and, above all, soar the lofty summits of the more distant mountains, with the soft vapouring mists playing about them—one moment forming into a visible cloud, and the next dissolved, the eye can scarcely trace how, and the blue sky, for miles beyond, clear from the slightest film of vapour." At such a time, and in such a place, the pedestrian may feel something of that influence which Wordsworth has described:—

Beautiful views.

Words-worth's des cription.

"Then sometimes in that silence while he hung
Listening, a gentle shock of mild surprise
Has carried far into his heart the voice
Of mountain torrents; or the visible scene
Would enter unawares upon his mind
With all its solemn imagery,—its rocks,
Its woods, and that uncertain heaven, received
Into the bosom of the steady lake."

Inns, Salutation and Commercial.—*Markets*, Wed. Sat.—*Fairs*, Whit Wed., Oct. 29, cattle, Oct. 13, sheep.

* AMERSHAM is situated in a rich valley, watered by a branch of the river Colne, and surrounded by wooded heights. The town chiefly consists of a long street on the road from Uxbridge to Wendover, and intersected about the centre by a cross street from Chesham to High Wycombe, at the point of which stands the church, a spacious structure, dedicated to St. Mary, and containing some interesting monuments. There are several places of worship for dissenters, and a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Dr. Challoner, a canon of Windsor, in the reign of Elizabeth, who also founded three scholarships in Christchurch college, Oxford, for boys belonging to Amersham or Knaresborough. There is also an endowed Sunday-school, and an almshouse for six aged widows, both founded and endowed by the Drake family. The town sent burgesses to Parliament as early as the the reign of Edward I., and continued to return two members until disfranchised by the Reform Bill. The poet Waller, and the celebrated Algernon Sidney, were members for this borough. The Town Hall, built in 1642 by Sir William Drake, is a substantial brick edifice supported by pillars and arches. The market is held beneath. At Coleshill, a hamlet in the same parish, is the celebrated Walter's Oak. There is a large brewery and two flour-mills, which, with lace, and straw-plait and chair-making from the beech tree which abounds in this neighbourhood, furnish the chief employment to the inhabitants. The extensive and delightful domain of Shardloes, belonging to the Drake family, is in the immediate vicinity.

The poet Waller and Algernon Sydney sent as represen-tatives.

Shardloes.

Inn, The Crown.—*Market*, Tues.—*Fairs*, Whit Mon. 19 Sep.

† AMESBURY, a small ancient town on the upper Avon, and said to have derived its name from an abbey, founded by the British prince, Ambrosius. The

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Amlwch ....pa	Anglesey	Holyhead 21	Valley 17	Chest. & Holyd.	276¾	9221	5815
Amotherby ....to	N. R. York ...	Pickering 9	Amotherby ...	Midland	216½	1250	243

AMESBURY. church is conjectured to have belonged to the abbey. The neighbourhood abounds with clay used for making tobacco pipes, and the river Avon supplies a very much admired species of fish called loach. In the vicinity is Amesbury House, often the residence of the poet Gay, while enjoying the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury. It was built by Inigo Jones, and subsequently improved by the Earl of Burlington. In this parish and about three miles from Amesbury, is Stonehenge, the most remarkable relic of the past that England possesses. It stands near the summit of a hill; even at the distance of half a mile the appearance is peculiarly impressive, but on a nearer approach the mind is still more affected by the solemnity and magnitude of the scene. Other buildings have fallen piece-meal; here a single stone is a ruin. This celebrated monument of antiquity is enclosed by a circular double bank and ditch, nearly thirty feet broad, after crossing which, we ascend thirty yards before the work is reached. The whole fabric consists of two circles and two ovals. The outer circle is about 108 feet in diameter, consisting when entire of sixty stones, thirty uprights and thirty imposts, of which remain only twenty-four uprights, seventeen standing and seven down, three and a-half feet asunder and eight imposts. Eleven uprights have their five imposts on them by the grand entrance. These stones are from thirteen to twenty feet high. The smaller circle is something more than eight feet from the inside of the outer one, and consisted of forty smalier stones, the highest being six feet, of which only nineteen remain, and only eleven standing. The walk between these two circles is 300 feet in circumference. The adytum, or cell, is an oval formed of ten stones, from 16 to 22 feet high, in pairs, with imposts, which Dr. Stukely calls trilithons, and above 30 feet high, rising in height as they go round, and each pair separate and not connected as the outer pair, the highest being eight feet. Within these are nineteen smaller single stones, of which only six are standing. At the upper end of the adytum is the altar, a large slab of blue coarse marble, 20 inches thick, 16 feet long, and 4 broad, pressed down by the weight of the vast stones that have fallen upon it. The whole number of stones, uprights, imposts, and altars is exactly 140. The stones are far from being artificial, but were most probably brought from those called the Gray Weathers, on Marlborough Downs, fifteen miles off; and if tried with a tool, they appear of the same hardness, grain, and colour, generally reddish. The heads of oxen, deer, and other beasts have been found in digging in and about Stonehenge; and human bones in the circumjacent barrows. There are three entrances from the plain to this structure, the most considerable of which is from the north-east, and at each of them were raised on the outside of the trench two huge stones, with two smaller within, parallel to them. It has long been a dispute among the learned by what nation and for what purpose these enormous stones were collected and arranged. The first account of them was given by Geoffrey, of Monmouth, who in the reign of King Stephen wrote the history of the Britons in Latin. He tells us that the structure was erected by the counsel of Merlin, the British enchanter, at the command of Aurelius Ambrosius, the last British king, in memory of 460 Britons who were murdered by Hengist, the Saxon. The next account is that of Polydore Virgil, who says that the Britons erected this as a sepuchral monument of Aurelius Ambrosius. Others suppose it to have been a sepulchral monument of Boadicea, the famous British Queen. Inigo Jones was of opinion that it was a Roman temple; and Dr. Charlton attributed it to the Danes, who were two years masters of Wiltshire. A tin tablet, on which were some unknown characters, supposed to be Punic, was dug up near it in the reign of Henry VIII., but is lost. Probably that might have given some information respecting its founders. Its common name, Stonehenge, is Saxon, and signifies a "Stone gallows," to which these stones, having transverse imposts, bear some resemblance. It is also called in Welsh *Choir gour*, or the giant's dance. Dr. Stukeley fixes the date of the erection 460 B. C. Near Stonehenge is an inn called the Druid's Head.

Amesbury House.

Stonehenge.

Solemn impression produced by these tremendous relics of the past.

Dimensions of the two circles.

Their origin a dispute among the learned.

Different conjectures formed.

Saxon appellation.

AMLWCH. A parish in the hundred of Twrcelyn, Isle of Anglesey, situated near the northern extremity of the island, and commanding, in clear

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Ampney Crucis .....pa	Gloucester ...	Northleach ...9	Cirencester ...3	Gt. Western.....	98	2660	662
Ampney Down*.....pa	Gloucester ...	Cirencester... 6	Purton 6	Gt. Western	87½	2510	4431
Ampney, St. Mary, pa	Gloucester ...	Fairford 5	Cirencester ...4½	Gt. Western.....	99½	1170	125
Ampney, St. Peter ...	Gloucester ...	Fairford 4	Cirencester... 4½	Gt. Western.....	99½	533	206
Ampleforth ...pa & to	N. R. York ...	York 18	Ampleforth ...	Thirsk & Malton ...	220	...	434
Ampleforth, Oswaldkirk.....to	N. R. York ...	York 18	Ampleforth ...	Thirsk & Malton ...	220	...	214
Amport .....pa	Hants	Andover 4	Andover Rd. 15	L. & S. W.....	73	3933	741
Ampthill† ... m t & pa	Bedford.....	Bedford 8	Ampthill	L. & N. W.	57	1928	1965

weather, a fine view of the Isle of Man. Until the mining operations commenced on the Parys Mountain, about the year 1768, this place was only a small fishing-village; but since the period referred to it has increased so as to become a market-town. During the most flourishing state of the mines, from 60,000 to 80,000 tons of copper ore were extracted every year; but latterly not more than 10,000 tons have been annually obtained. Formerly the mines were worked as quarries, but they are now subterranean. A breakwater has been constructed, and the port has been recently enlarged. The places of worship are the parish church of St. Eleth, and chapels for Baptists, Independents, Calvinists, and Wesleyan-methodists. There are several excellent schools and charities, and, latterly, a literary and scientific institution. The Romans are supposed to have obtained copper ore from this place, as many vestiges of what it is imagined were their operations are still to be traced. At the present time about 1,000 persons are employed at the mines, of whom 100 are engaged at the smelting-works. The 2nd of March, the day on which the vein of ore was discovered, in 1768, by the united exertions of the Messrs. Roe and Sir Nicholas Bayley, is kept as an anniversary holiday. Lead ore and asbestos have also been found; and coal is worked.

AMLWCH.

Rich mines of copper ore.

Known to the Romans.

Inns, Dinorben Hotel, Tymaur, Castle.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, March 8, May 4, Oct. 12; Oct. 21 cattle and grain.—*Bankers*, National Provincial Bank of England. Draw on London Joint Stock Bank.

* AMPNEY DOWN. The church of this place is very curious, and is said to have been built by the Knights Templars, about the year 1260. Under the window of the southend of the transept is the tomb of Sir Nicholas De Villiers and his lady, with their effigies, represented under an arch. The knight is represented as a crusader, in mail and surtout, with his legs crossed, his feet resting on a lion, and his right hand on the hilt of his sword; on his left arm is a shield, bearing the cross of St. George, charged with five escalop shells. This figure is of hard blue stone; that of the lady is of free-stone, and much mutilated. Below the effigies of the knight is a mutilated inscription in the Saxon character. An ancient mansion, built by the family of Hungerfords, in the reign of Henry VIII., has been repaired and modernised. It belongs, with the manor, to the family of Eliot, of Port Eliot, in Cornwall.

Remarkable tombs.

† AMPTHILL. A pleasantly-situated town in the centre of the county, in the hundred of Redburnstoke and diocese of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome edifice, with a tower in the decorated style of architecture, and has lately been thoroughly repaired. It contains a mural monument, erected to the memory of R. Nicholls, Esq., who was killed May 28th, 1672, while attending the Duke of York in the action with the Dutch, commanded by their celebrated admiral, De Ruyter, off Solebay; in which action the brave Earl of Sandwich, who commanded the van, was also killed, after, however, having sunk four ships and killed a Dutch admiral. Mr. Nicholls was, as it appears by the monument, killed by a cannon-ball, which is here preserved, and is inlaid in the marble within the pediment. There is a Wesleyan chapel, an Independent chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, a school endowed with a government grant, and numerous charities. A literary and scientific institution was established here in 1846. Ampthill Park, the property of the Duke of Bedford, and the residence of Baron Parke, formerly that of Lord Holland, is richly diversified with picturesque scenery, and thickly studded with fine old oaks of enormous bulk. Many historical events have occurred at this place, particularly that of its being the retreat of Queen Katherine of Arragon during the time that her divorce was in agitation. To commemorate the event, a cross is erected on the site of the castle, bearing a poetical inscription by Horace

A cannon-ball preserved in a monument.

Retreat of Queen Katherine.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ampton *.....pa	Suffolk	Thetford 8	Bury St. Ed. ...5	E. Union	100	736	131
Amroth †.....pa	Pembroke.....	Narberth 6	Narberth 6	S. Wales	271	2878	836
Amwell, Great ‡ ...pa	Herts	Hertford 3	Stanstead 1	E. Counties	23	2487	1652
Amwell, Little .....lib	Herts	Hertford 1½	Stanstead 2	E. Counties	24	491	458
Ancaster § .....pa	Lincoln	Newark.....14	Grantham 8	Gt. Northern	113	2800	589
Ancroft .....chap	Northumber.	Berwick 6	Scremerston ...4	York N. & B.	345	10210	1883
Anderby .....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 10	Alford 6	E. Lincoln	136	1845	280
Anderson.....pa	Dorset	Blandford ....,7	Wimbne Min. 9½	L. & S. W.....	124	570	59

AMPTHILL.

The "Arcadia" written here.

Walpole. Under a pear tree near the entrance, Sir Philip Sidney is said to have written a great portion of his "Arcadia." The mansion, which was built by Lord Ashburnham, stands upon an eminence, and commands an extensive view of the vale of Bedford. There is a beautiful grove of linden trees, termed the Alameda, planted by Lord Holland, for the recreation of the inhabitants of Ampthill.

Inns, White Hart, King's Arms. —*Market*, Taur.—*Fairs*, May 4, Nov. 30, cattle; Sept. 29, hiring. *Bankers*, Sharples, Exton, and Co.; draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

Ampton Hall.

* AMPTON, a small village in the hundred of Thedwestry and diocese of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an unpretending brick building, with a stone tower. There are alms-houses and a charity school adjacent. Ampton Hall, the seat of Lord Calthorpe, is a large brick mansion with a spacious park.

Antique Porch.

† AMROTH. The castle of Amroth, modernized from the house formerly called Eare Wear, was, in the 15th century, a settlement of the Elliotts. It was purchased by Captain Ackland, from a female representative of the Elliotts. The most judiciously assimilating additions have been made, so as to give it every appendage of convenience and luxury. The antique porch is nicely preserved. The conservatory and grapery are entered from the dining-room, which was once a vaulted-roofed ale cellar, or castle prison. A portion of this vault remains unaltered. From the lawn is a beautiful and interesting view of Tenby. The church of Amroth, on the road to Ludchurch, is situated on a lime-stone rock, which has been reduced on every side, and is remarkable for a curiously disposed tower.

Sir Hugh Myddelton.

‡ AMWELL, GREAT, is supposed to have derived its name from Emma's Well, a pure water-fountain that issues from a hill, and forms one of the sources of the New River. Here is a monument erected by Mr. Milne, in 1800, to the ill-requited Sir Hugh Myddelton, in a small islet formed by the said river. Sir Hugh, notwithstanding the assistance afforded him by Parliament and the city of London, ruined himself by procuring supplies of water to the metropolis. Great mystery envelopes the latter period of his life. It is traditionally reported that he retired to the village of Kemberton, near Shiffnall, in Shropshire, where he resided some time in great indigence, under the assumed name of Raymond, and it is said that during such residence he was actually employed in paving the streets. The family seem to have derived little benefit from the enterprise and exertions of their ancestor. Lady Myddelton, the mother of the last Sir Hugh, received a pension of £20 per annum from the Goldsmiths' Company. The poet Warner, author of "Albion's England," lies interred here. The church is situated on an eminence, the picturesque beauty of which has been justly celebrated by the admirable poet, usually denominated Scott of Amwell, from his residence in the village, and the title of his poem.

Reverse of fortune.

Numerous Roman coins found here.

§ ANCASTER. A neat village, situate on the old Roman road, called Ermine-street. Here was formerly a Roman station, and great quantities of Roman coins have been, and are still found from time to time, the sale of which affords a peculiar source of profit to many of the inhabitants. The church of St. Martin's is an ancient and rather handsome edifice, built in the early English and decorated styles of architecture. In the interior is a tomb of great antiquity. The vicarage house near the church, was built in 1842, and exhibits to advantage, the peculiar Ancaster stone, which is dug from the large quarries in the neighbourhood. In 1770, the common was enclosed, and what was formerly a wild and barren heath, is now fertile. The fine seats of West Willoughby Hall, Ancaster Hall, and Sudbrook Hall are in the vicinity. Ancaster once gave the title of duke to the head of the Bertie family, but that dukedom is now extinct.


IRISH
The Skerries
Light Ho.
West Mouse
Middle Mouse
Llanrhwydrys
Wilfa
Neuodd
Cemmes
Amlwch
Monachav
Neuodd
Llanlyn
Rhosbeirio
Caerdi
Cemlech
Llanfechell
Llanfair
Carregcoam
Clygyrog
Bodewryd
Llanrhyddlad
Llanrflewin
Y. Gaban
Y. Fedol Foel
Gareglwyd
Ychaldregoed
Llanfaethlu
Llanbabo
Y. Llwydcoch
Gwarcaeddy Chap.
Taicroesion
Graianrhyd
Llanddusaint
Llwydiarth
Bodrhelwen
Llaneychen
Llanfwrog
Llantrisaint
Holyhead
Harbour
Llanfachreth
Llanfigael
Maen Gwynn
Sachwyd Chapel
Llaniewr
Vranomaliaeth
Tranallt
Pearhouse
Llanynghenedl
Llechylched
Neuodd Coedan
Penrhosfeilw
Ty Mawr
Bodedern
Llandrygarn
Penycaledin
Maes y llan
Porth y Chapel
Llanfair
Bodwrog
Llanfihangel
Hengelwys
Bodior
Rhoscolyn
Ceirchiog
Llechylched
Llangeinan
Llanfaelog
Llyn Coron
Llyn y Gwyn
Llyn Llywenan
Llyn Llydaw
Llyn Ffynnon Las
Llyn Cwellyn
Llyn Nadroedd
Llyn Dinas
Llyn Glas
Llyn Cwmffynnon
Llyn Llydaw
Llyn Glaslyn
Llyn Llagi
Llyn Ffynnon Las
Llyn Cwellyn
Llyn Nadroedd
Llyn Dinas
Llyn Glas
Llyn Cwmffynnon
Llyn Llydaw
Llyn Glaslyn
Llyn Llagi
Llyn y Gader
Llyn Llywenan
Llyn Coron
Llyn y Gwyn
Llyn Llywenan
Llyn Coron



Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer, Pentonville, London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Anderton .....to	Chester	Knutsford 6	Hartford 3½	L. & N. W.....: ...	172	481	251
Anderton .....to	Lancaster ...	Bolton 4	Horwich 2	N. Union	209	1175	284
Andover*.....m t & pa	Hants	Whitchurch ...7	Andover Rd. 10	L. & S W.	68	7670	5187
Andwell .....ext. pa	Hants	... ...	Basingstoke ...3	L. & S. W.....	51	143	30
Anerley.....	Surrey	... ...	Anerley	Croydon & Ep.	7	...	...
Angersleigh.....pa	Somerset	Taunton 4	Taunton 5	B. & Exeter	168	403	41
Angerton (High) ...to	Northumber.	Morpeth 9	Morpeth 9	York N. & B.	304	1232	125
Angerton (Low).....to	Northumber.	Morpeth 9	Morpeth 9	York N. & B.	304	1040	52
Angle.....pa	Pembroke.....	Pembroke 9	Narberth 23	S. Wales.....	288	4581	437
Anglesey, Isle of†	N. Wales	... ...	... ...	.....	...	138884	43243

* ANDOVER. An ancient borough and market-town, giving name both to the hundred and division, derives its name from the river Ande or Anton, on which the town is situated, near the borders of an extensive woodland track, abutting on Salisbury Plain. The new church, not long completed, is a very handsome and spacious structure, erected at a cost of £30,000, having occupied nearly nine years in building. Adopting the early style of English architecture, there is a lofty tower, with crocketted pinnacles, which is a conspicuous object for some distance. A very large proportion of the seats are free. The Town-hall, erected in 1825, at a cost of £7,000, is supported on arches, under which a considerable corn-market is held every Saturday. The corporation is said to be as ancient as the time of John, but the present charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth. There are meeting-houses for Baptists, Quakers, Independents, and Methodists; a free grammar-school, with a school-house, built and kept in repair by the corporation; and an almshouse, for six poor men, erected and endowed by John Pollen, Esq., one of the members for the borough, in the time of William III. Another almshouse, for six poor women, was built with funds bequeathed by Catherine Hanson. There is also a school-house, erected and endowed by John Pollen, Esq., for educating twenty poor children. This establishment is now incorporated with the national school, and supported by additional subscriptions. Andover first returned members to parliament in the time of Edward I.; but the right was lost or disused from the first year of Edward II. to the twenty-seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, when they were again sent, and have since been regularly returned. The chief business of the town consists in malting, and in the manufacture of silk, which has superseded that of shalloon, the former staple. A considerable quantity of timber is forwarded from Harewood-forest to Portsmouth, by means of the canal, from this town, through Stockbridge, to Southampton water. Near Andover are the remains of some Roman encampments, especially one on the summit of Bury-hill, a mile and a-half south-west of the town; and some beautiful specimens of Roman pavement have been found in the neighbourhood. Three miles beyond Andover is Weyhill, a small village, where one of the largest fairs in England is held. The fair begins on the 10th of October, and lasts six days, during which vast quantities of cheese, hops, horses, and cattle are sold. During this fair assemblies are held at the Town-hall in Andover. Amport House, the seat of the Marquis of Winchester, is in the vicinity. It derives its name from a village near Andover, southward of the western-road, formerly called Anneport. The mansion is situated on a gently rising ground, and on the borders of a well-wooded and extensive park, and presents altogether an effect that excites the admiration of every visitor. The projecting wings of the edifice are connected by a corridor, built in the Ionic style, and used as a conservatory, for the choicest plants. The apartments in the interior are elegant, and of good proportion. The lawn and pleasure-grounds, which extend in front of the house, are separated from the valley beyond by a sunken fence. Crossing the valley, and ascending the opposite steep, there is gained a fine extensive prospect of the surrounding country. A branch of the ancient and noble family of Paulet has long been resident here.

Handsome new church just built.

Remains of Roman encampments.

Weyhill fair.

Amport House, seat of the Marquis of Winchester.

Inns, Star and Garter, George and Dragon, Catherine Wheel.—*Market,* Sat.—*Fairs,* Sat. bef. 4th Sun. in Lent; May 13, horses, cattle, cheese; Nov. 17, hiring; 18, cheese, hops.—*Bankers* Heath and Co. Draw on Masterman, Peters, and Co. Branch of Hampshire Banking Company Draw on London Joint Stock Bank.

† ANGLESEY (or Anglesea). An island in the Irish Sea, on the north-east coast of Wales, in which principality it is included, and from the main land of which it is separated by the Menai Straits. The breadth of the island from Abei Menai ferry to Trwyndû Point is 17 miles, the length from Carnel's Point to the

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Anglezarke ....to	Lancaster ...	Bolton 6	Horwich	N. Union	207	1279	179
Angmering .....pa	Sussex	Arundel 4	Angmering.....1	L. B. & S. C.	67	3150	1012
Angram .....to	W. R. York ...	York 6	Tadcaster 3	York & N. M.	188½	518	67
Angram Grange.....to	N. R. York ...	Easingwold, ...4	Pillmoor 7	York N. & B.	214	438	32
Anick .....to	Northumber.	Hexham 2	Hexham 1	Newcastle & Carlisle	299½	451	148
Anick Grange .....to	Northumber.	Hexham 2	Hexham 1	Newcastle & Carlisle	299½	2220	40
Anlaby .....to	E. R. York ...	Hull 4	Hessle 2	Hull & Selby	179½	2020	500
Anmer .....pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 6	King's Lynn. 11	E. Anglian	110	1420	167
Annesley* .....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham 10	Linby.....2½	Midland	140	...	239
Ansley†.....pa	Warwick	Coventry 9	Nuneaton.....5½	L. & N. W.	102	2869	700
Anslow .....to	Stafford.....	Uttoxeter 9	Burton-on-T. 4	Midland	126½	...	297

ANGLESEY. Menai is about 20 miles. There are several smaller islands round the coast. Holyhead, the largest of these, is at the western extremity; Priestholm, or Puffin Island, at the eastern. The others are too small to require special mention. Anglesey is divided into three cantress, a division which originated at a very early period, and these cantress are subdivided into two comots (cwmwds); whilst for civil purposes Anglesey is divided into six hundreds, which are equivalent to the comots. It is in the diocese of Bangor, the province of Canterbury, and in the North Wales circuit. The area is 271 square miles. The name of Anglesey, or island of the Angles, it received from the Saxons. It was a great seat of Druidical superstition, and several Druidical remains are still existing. With the exception of a short government by the West Saxons in the ninth century, Anglesey was governed by native princes till the reign of Edward I., when it became subject to England. The coast forms several harbours, the principal of which are Holyhead and Beaumaris; that at Amlwch has been formed by excavating the rock. The climate is rendered milder by the sea breezes than that of the adjoining part of Wales, and snow seldom lies long, even in the depth of winter; but from the same cause the air is laden with frequent mists in autumn. This island-county is remarkable in an engineering point of view, as being placed in connection with the rest of Wales by Telford's beautiful suspension bridge, and by Stephenson's still more wonderful Britannia tubular bridge. The soil of the island is various; the lands on the sea-coast, especially on the western side, are sandy; the low grounds are chiefly covered with a peaty earth, from which the peasantry dig turf for fuel. The more prevalent soil is, however, a stiffish soil, which, when manured with sand, produces abundant crops. The chief agricultural productions are oats and barley, of which the proportion is small, and of rye still smaller. Potatoes are grown in greater quantity than in any other part of North Wales, and the cultivation of the turnip is on the increase. Pasturage is, however, the great object of the farmer's attention, for only one-eleventh of the enclosed lands is estimated to be under tillage. Cattle form one of the staple productions of the island, and numerous herds are exported. The Anglesey sheep are the largest native breed in North Wales; they have white faces and legs, and are generally without horns. The export is from 5,000 to 7,000 head annually. The coasts supply abundance of fish. The mineral riches are great. Copper ore, lead ore, rich in silver, are obtained from the Mona and Parys mountains. Limestone ranges traverse the island; marbles, both white and variegated, are procured; millstones are quarried at Redwharf and Pennon, and there are coal-mines at Malltraeth, Holyhead, Amlwch, Beaumaris; and Llangefni forms a district which returns a member to Parliament, and the county returns another. The county election, and that for the district of boroughs, are both held at Beaumaris; and the poll for the county is taken at Beaumaris, Holyhead, and Llangefni. The sea-passage from Holyhead to Dublin is 64 miles, which is performed by steam-packets daily within four hours.

Numerous Druidical remains found here.

Remarkable for modern triumphs of engineering.

Noted for its peculiar and excellent breed of sheep.

* ANNESLEY. Annesley Hall, the seat of J. Musters Esq., is famous as the birthplace of Mary Chaworth, the object of Lord Byron's early attachment, and at a short distance, is Hucknall church, where she was interred. In the fine poem of "The Dream," Byron has immortalised the spot. The old hall at Annesley, under the name of the "Antique Oratory," will long call up to fancy the "maiden and the youth" who once stood in it, and the image of the "lover's steed," though suggested by the unromantic race-ground of Nottingham, will not the less conduce to the general charm of the scene.

Lord Byron and Mary Chaworth.

† ANSLEY. Ansley church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has some remains of

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Anstey*.....pa	Herts.....	Buntingford ...4	Newport 10	E. Counties	55	2170	465
Anstey .....chap	Leicester	Leicester 4	Leicester 5	Midland	108	...	760
Anstey .....pa	Warwick	Coventry.....5	Anstey	L. & N. W.	92	990	208
Anstey .....pa	Wilts	Shaftesbury ...6	Salisbury 14	L. &. S. W.	109	840	367
Anstey, East .....pa	Devon	Bampton 6	Tiverton 12	Bristol & Exeter ...	196	3245	225
Anstey, West .....pa	Devon	Bampton 7	Tiverton 13½	Bristol & Exeter ...	197½	3008	302
Anston.....to & pa	W. R. York ...	Sheffield 10	Kiveton 1	Lincoln & Sheffield	153	4490	1186
Anthorn .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 12	Wigton 8	Carlisle & Mpt.	320	...	211
Antingham .....pa	Norfolk	Cromer 6	Norwich 16	E. Union	129½	1509	251
Antony, with Torpoint chapelry†.....pa	Cornwall	Devonport 4	Plymouth 5	S. Devon	252	4482	3201
Antrobus .....to	Chester	Northwich.....4	Acton 7	L. & N. W.	178½	2086	489
Anwick .....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 5	Tattershall ...8	Gt. Northern	127	1820	307
Apethorpe .....pa	Northampton	Stamford 7	Wansford 6	Peterb. & Northamp	89	2630	281
Apley .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 10	Bardney 5	Gt. Northern	134	1658	192
Apperley	W. R. York ...	Leeds 8	Apperley	Midland	194	...	...
Apperley .....ham	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham ...6	Tewkesbury ...5	Midland	135	...	548
Apperley .....to	Northumber.	Hexham 11	Stocksfield.....5	Newcastle & Carlisle	297	429	38
Appleby‡.....pa	Lincoln	Burton 5	Scawby 7	Manch. & Lincoln...	169	6164	481

Saxon and early Norman architecture, a door being particularly deserving of notice, and a square tower of remarkable beauty at the west end. Ansley Hall became the property of the Ludford family by purchase, in 1613. It is situated in an extensive park rich in beauties, natural and artificial, and contains a hermitage constructed out of the materials of an ancient oratory, which Warton has commemorated by some poetic lines. On an insulated spot is also a Chinese temple or cell, which contains a monument of the Purefoy family, removed from Caldecote church, in 1796. Caldecote Hall is two miles distant. The hall is now the residence of the Chetwode family.

ANSLEY.

Ancient hermitage.

* ANSTEY. In this village are the remains of a castle, built in the reign of the Conqueror, by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, for the purpose of keeping the English in greater subjection; it was demolished in the time of Henry III., and the parish church formed of its materials. The moat surrounding the mount upon which the keep was built, with additional works made in the reign of King John, still remains. In the south aisle of the church is an ancient monument, with the effigies, as traditionally reported, of Richard de Anstre the founder. The Roman road called Ermine-street, passes through this village.

Ancient monument.

† ANTONY, ST., consists of the two manors of East and West Antony, formerly in the Dawney family, but now in that of the Carews. East Antony House, is situated on a branch of the Lynher Creek, nearly opposite Trematon Castle. It is a large square building, of Pentuan stone, finished by Gibbs the architect, about the year 1721. This mansion contains a respectable collection of old portraits, amongst which is one of Richard Carew, the historian, with a device of a diamond on an anvil, with a hammer suspended over it. The church contains several monuments well deserving attention. Besides numerous memorials of the Carew family, there is in the chancel, the form of a lady, on a brass plate, beneath an elegant gothic canopy, in memory of Margery Arundell, who died Lady of the Manor in the early part of the fifteenth century. Sir Alexander Carew, a gentleman of large property, and one of the representatives of the county, at the commencement of the civil wars, being averse to the measures of the court, and having been intrusted by Parliament with the command of St. Michael's Island and Fort, he attempted to deliver them into the king's possession; but the design being discovered to the Parliament, he was suddenly seized and carried prisoner to Plymouth, and there the women were so enraged against him, that it was with difficulty he was rescued from their vengeance. From thence he was conveyed by sea to London, where he was expelled by the Commons, and being tried by a court-martial, was found guilty and beheaded on Tower-hill, December 23, 1644. West Antony, or St. Jacobs. This is a very pleasant village, which has risen into importance from its proximity to the towns of Devonport, Plymouth and Stonehouse; it is a favourite residence of the officers connected with the dockyards and navy at these important towns. Near this place is Mount Edgecumbe, celebrated for the beauty of its situation near the sea.

Carew family.

West Antony.

‡ APPLEBY. A pleasant village in the hundred of Manby and diocese of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a neat edifice, with a fine

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Appleby, Gt & Lit* pa	Derby & Leic.	Ashby 6	Ashby 5	Midland	129	2020	1181
Appleby, St. Lawrence† ..... m t & pa	Westmorelnd.	Penrith 14	Shap.....9	Lanca st. & Carlisle	280	5350	1453

APPLEBY.

tower, and possessing a very richly carved pulpit. It is situated on the Ancholme river, which rises in the Wolds, near Market Raisin, whence it takes a northerly direction, near Glandford-bridge. It is navigable to the Humber, for barges of small burden.

Richly carved pulpit.

* APPLEBY. Great Appleby is a large village and parish, with the hamlet of Little Appleby, in the counties of Leicester and Derby. The church of St. Michael's is a handsome and commodious structure, with an elegant spire; and the interior has some fine painted glass. There are three dissenting chapels, for Wesleyans, general and particular Baptists; and an endowed free-school, for which a large building has been erected. The soil about here is generally clay and marl, two-thirds being grazing land, and the rest pasture. Appleby Hall, the seat of the Moore family, is in the immediate vicinity.

Seat of the Moore family.

† APPLEBY, market, corporate, and assize town, is comprised in the parishes of St. Lawrence and St. Michael, that portion in the latter being named Bongate; and the two divisions are connected by an ancient stone bridge, of two arches, over the Eden. The church of St. Lawrence is a small edifice, claiming no particular notice externally, but it contains a beautiful monument to the memory of the Countess of Cumberland, and an altar tomb for her daughter. The church of St. Michael, a neat structure, is about three-quarters of a mile south-east of the town. The Wesleyans have a chapel here, erected in 1823; and there is one for the Association Methodists, built in 1837. It was a place of some importance before the conquest; but in the reign of Henry II. it was utterly destroyed by William, King of Scotland. In the time of Richard II. it met with a similar calamity, and the greater part of it remained in ruins till the time of Queen Mary. The Castle stands on a lofty height, rising from the river. It was founded prior to the Norman Conquest, but was almost rebuilt in 1686 by the then Earl of Thanet, in whose family it still remains. It contains a large collection of curious and valuable family portraits, some valuable MSS., and, among other relics, the magnificent suit of armour worn by George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, in the tilt-yard, when he acted as champion to Queen Elizabeth. It was to the Cliffords that this ancient castle formerly belonged, and it was fortified for King Charles, by Lady Anne Clifford; but it was forced to surrender after the battle of Marston Moor. Appleby did send two representatives to parliament, but it was disfranchised by the Reform bill. Crackenthorpe Hall, a manorial residence in this parish, was from the earliest period of authenticated record the mansion of the Machels, a Saxon family, who eventually alienated it to the late Earl of Lonsdale. Near this seat is a Roman camp, 300 yards long, and 150 yards broad, with three entrances, and a watch-tower, or fort, at the distance of bow-shot. Appleby has produced some eminent characters, among whom should be noticed Thomas de Veripont, Bishop of Carlisle, in 1255; Thomas de Appleby, Bishop of Carlisle, in 1363; Roger de Appleby, Bishop of Ossory, in 1404; and Dr. Christopher Potter, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Prebendary of Windsor, and Dean of Worcester. The last named was Vice-Chancellor of Oxford when the civil wars of Charles I. broke out, and sent all his plate to the king, stating that he would drink as Diogenes did, from the hollow of his hand, before his majesty should want. Here is a free grammar-school, richly endowed, which is open to all the children of the town upon paying 2s. 6d. per quarter to the master; and also five scholarships, founded by the Earl of Thanet, at Queen's College, Oxford, and entitled to participate in five exhibitions, of £60 per annum, at the same college, on the foundation of Lady Elizabeth Hastings. And there is also an hospital for thirteen widows, founded by the celebrated Anne, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, heiress of the Cliffords, the possessors of the castle for several centuries, by the marriage of whose eldest daughter it became the property of the family of Tufton, Earl of Thanet.

Appleby utterly destroyed.

Roman camp.

Hospital for widows.

Inns, King's Head, Crown and Cushion, Crown and Mitre.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Whit-Mon. June 10, Aug. 10.—*Bankers*, Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Company. Draw on Hankey and Co., London,

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr R l*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Appledore .....pa	Devon	Bideford 2	Crediton 34	Bristol & Exeter. ...	231	...	...
Appledore*...m t & pa	Kent	Tenterden 6	Appledore ...1½	S. Eastern	77½	3001	621
Appledram .....pa	Sussex	Portsmouth...16	Chichester ...2	L. B. & S. C.....	81	1197	150
Appledurcombe † man	Hants	Newport 6	Gosport	... ...	...	...	...
Appleford .....chap	Berks.....	Abingdon 4	Abingdon Rd. 1	Gt. Western.....	57	...	272
Applethorpe .....pa	Nottingham	Littleborough 2½	Leverton 1	Manch. & Lincoln ...	153	1040	103
Appleshaw ‡ .....pa	Hants	Andover 5	Andover Rd. 16	L. & S. W.	74	697	318
Applethwaite § .....to	Westmoreland	Kendal 8	Windermere...2	Kendal & Winder	262½	6231	664
Appleton ‖ .....to & pa	Berks	Abingdon 5	Abingdon Rd. 8	Gt. Western.....	64	1991	540
Appleton .....to	Lancaster ...	Warrington ...7	Appleton	St. Helens	188	...	...
Appleton-le-Moors to	N. R. York ...	Kirkby 3	Pickering 8	York & Whitby	231	2570	295
Appleton-le-St. p & to	N. R. York ...	York 18	New Malton 4½	York & Whitby	217	4715	942
Appleton Roebuck to	W. R. York ...	York.....7	Bolton Percy 1½	York & N. M	184	2780	638
Appleton-upon-Wisk .....chap.	N. R. York ...	Darlington... 11	Welbury.....3	Leeds Northern.....	230	1827	506
Appletree.....ham	Northampton	Banbury..... 7	Weedon 16	L. & N. W.	86	...	86

* APPLEDORE, a neat village situated on the road from Tenterden to New Romney, and on an eminence commanding an extensive view over the marshes. The Royal Military canal passes through the village and facilitates the conveyance of coal and timber between this place, Rye and Hythe. The old church dedicated to St. Paul and St. Peter, is noticeable for the fine architecture of its ancient porch. It is said to have been built on the foundation of a castle or fort which had been erected by the Danes who sailed up to this town in the year 893. It was then a place of some maritime importance, but now the inhabitants are chiefly graziers and those employed in the marshes.

Old church

Fair, 4th Mon. in June, for stock and pedlery.

† APPLEDURCOMBE is situated one mile south of the village of Godshill, in the Isle of Wight. The mansion, which had long been the seat of the ancient and honourable family of the Worsleys, stands on the site of a very old manor-house, and was begun in 1710 by Sir Robert Worsley, and finished by his grandson, Sir Richard. The mansion has four regular fronts, of the Corinthian order, and a handsome colonnade facing the south. The grounds, which are extensive, are laid out in admirable style, and adorned with fine beech trees and venerable oaks. On the most elevated point there is an obelisk seventy feet high, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Worsley. Appledurcombe was for many years a famous show-place, possessing a fine collection of paintings, drawings, and statues, collected by Sir Richard, the last baronet, during the course of an extensive tour through Egypt, Turkey, Italy and Greece, during the years 1785—7. This collection exists, however, in its unity no longer. The antiquities and paintings are removed and dispersed, and, like the Devonshire and Pembroke collections of ancient coins, the Worsley museum has passed away. The ruins of a castle called Cooke's castle, stand on the summit of a rocky hill about a mile distant. Sir Richard Worsley, the last baronet, died here about forty years ago, and his niece, by her marriage, carried the mansion and estates to the Earl of Yarborough, the present proprietor. It was in Appledurcombe that Worsley's History of the Isle of Wight was written. It was begun by Sir Robert, who died in 1747, continued by his son Sir Thomas, and finished and published by his grandson, Sir Richard in 1781.

Fine paintings, &c.

‡ APPLESHAW. [*Fairs*, May 23, pigs; pleasure fair, Oct. 8, 9, Nov. 3, 4, sheep, 5, pigs.

§ APPLETHWAITE. A picturesque secluded village, whence Derwentwater is seen to great advantage. A favourite excursion hence for tourists is to make a descent into the valley of Bassenthwaite, turning by the north side of the mountain into the road near the lake, and so returning through the village of Bassenthwaite to Keswick.

‖ APPLETON. This village was the birthplace of the famous physician and chemist, Edmund Dickenson, who was born in the year 1624. At twenty years of age, he went to the university of Oxford, and, in 1655, published a work to prove that the Greeks borrowed the story of the Pythian Apollo, and all that related to the oracle of Delphos, from the Holy Scriptures. In consequence of some excellent cures, he was appointed physician to Charles II., and afterwards became a convert to the doctrine of the transmutation of metals. He died in 1707.

The Pythian Apollo.

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Appletrewick* ....to	W. R. York ...	Settle 16	Skipton.....10	Midland	223	7740	305
Arborfield† .....pa	Berks	Reading 5	Reading 6	Gt. Western.....	42	1466	316
Arbury‡ .....to	Lancaster.....	Warrington ...4	Newton B.... 2½	L. & N. W.	190	...	...
Arclid .....to	Chester	Sandbach 2	Sandbach ...3½	L. & N. W.	165½	538	282
Arden, with Arden-side .....to	N. R. York ...	Helmsley 8	Thirsk 13	York N. & B.....	223½	4613	148
Arddynwent .....to	Flint	Mold 2	Mold 2	Chester & Mold.....	215	...	477
Ardingly§ .....pa	Sussex	Crawley 7	Balcombe 2	L. B. & S. C.....	35	3817	666
Ardington .....pa	Berks	Abingdon 8	Steventon 4	Gt. Western	60	1775	375
Ardleigh .....pa	Essex	Colchester 5	Ardleigh	E. Union	55½	4905	1737
Ardley .....pa	Oxford	Bicester 4	Bicester 4½	Bucks	71	1469	152
Ardsley‖ .....to	W. R. York ...	Barnsley 2	Ardsley	Midland	184	1212	1528

* APPLETREWICK. In this village was born William Craven, the founder of the noble house of Craven, who, by his industry and probity, arose from a very humble station to be Lord Mayor of London. [*Fair*, Oct. 27, sheep, pedlery.

† ARBORFIELD is in the hundred of Sonning. In this parish, near the church, is an ancient manor-house, well worthy of the observation of the antiquary; it was built by the family of the Standens, who were lords of the manor in the seventh century. The last male heir of this ancient family was Edward Standen, the person alluded to in the popular ballad of Molly Mogg.

‡ ARBURY, a small village in the parish of Chilvers Coton, and noticeable for its monastery, built here in the reign of Henry II., and to which various benefactors liberally contributed. In the 30th of Henry VIII., Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, obtained these, with other monastery lands, and the site of the monastery, with some part of the lands belonging to it, came to Margery, wife of John Kersley, one of the co-heirs of the Duke of Suffolk, and was next sold to Sir Edmund Anderson, Knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who demolished the structure, and built out of the ruins Arbury Hall, passing it away in exchange for other property to an ancestor of the Newdigate family, in whose possession it still remains. It is situated in the midst of a fine large park, where to the endowments of nature have been added all the embellishments of art. The outside of the mansion has been cased with stone, giving it a striking and substantial appearance. The interior is sumptuously decorated. In the dining-room is the top of a sarcophagus brought by Sir Roger Newdigate from Rome, upon which is sculptured the marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne, as also several casts from the antique, placed in niches. Another room contains an ancient picture presented to Sir Roger Newdigate by Sir John Astley from Astley castle, in 1773. This curious painting which has been restored from the decay into which it had fallen through age, represents the achievements of John de Astley, and from these an engraving was made for Dugdale's Antiquities.

Monastery.

Ancient picture.

§ ARDINGLY. In the parish church are several monuments of the ancient families of the Wakehursts and Culpeppers; one of which is a tomb to the memory of Nicholas Culpepper and his lady, who died in the beginning of the sixteenth century. This monument bears his portraiture, with that of his wife, and eighteen children. Nicholas Culpepper, the celebrated herbalist and astrologer, was born in London in 1616, and after receiving his education at the university of Cambridge, was apprenticed to an apothecary. He came to London, and settled in Spitalfields, about 1642. He commenced a war with the College of Physicians, by accusing them of deceit and ignorance, and published a translation of their "Dispensary," giving an account of the supposed virtues of each drug, and the complaints in which they were used. He was also author of the "Herbal," which is written with much clearness, and distinctly explained. It passed through many editions. From the tenor of his writings, it may be gathered that he joined, or at least favoured, the Jesuits.

Nicholas Culpepper.

Market, Wed.—*Fair*, May 31, pedlery.

‖ ARDSLEY. The birth-place of James Nayler, a Quaker, who was remarkable both on account of the extravagance of the delusions which for some time possessed him and his followers, and the excessive severity of the punishment which was inflicted upon him. He was the son of an industrious little farmer, who supported his family by the cultivation of his own estate. About the age of

James Nayler.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ardsley, East ....pa	W. R. York ...	Leeds 7	Wakefield 4	Midland	185	1630	838
Ardsley, West .....pa	W. R. York ...	Leeds 6	Morley 2	L. & N. W.	191½	2250	1429
Ardwick .....to	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...1	Ardwick	L. & N. W.	187½	470	15777
Areley, Kings.....pa	Worcester ...	Kidderminster 5	Hartlebury- ...4	Oxford & Wolv.	136	1449	467
Argam .....pa	E. R. York ...	Bridlington ...5	Bridlington ...6	Hull & Scarboro'	210	510	40
Argoed & Ystrad ...to	Cardigan	Tregaron 1	Cross Inn.....35	Llanelly	273	...	839
Argoed .....to	Flint	Mold 1½	Mold 1½	Chest. & Mold.	214½	...	856
Arkendale .....chap	W .R. York...	Ripley 6	Knaresboro' ...3	York & N. M.	201	1620	241
Arkengarth-Dale* pa	N. R. York ..	Askrigg 7	Richmond ...11	York N. & B.	251	14256	1283
Arkesden .....pa	Essex.....	Royston 7	Newport 4	E. Counties	49	2320	542
Arkholm, with Cawood .....to	Lancaster ...	Lancaster ...10	Hornby 4	L. & N. W.	245	3022	330
Arksey with Bentley .....pa	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 2	Arksey	Gt. Northern	158	5220	1105
Arlecdon .....pa	Cumberland	Workington ...7	Whitehaven ...5	Mpt. & Carlisle	345	5700	643
Arley.....pa	Warwick	Nuneaton..... 6	Bedworth 7	L. & N. W.	107	1929	273
Arley, Upper .....pa	Stafford.....	Bewdley	Kidderminster 6	Oxford & Wolv.	133½	3912	678
Arlingham .....pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester ...12	Newnham 1	Glos. & Dean Forest.	126	3225	737
Arlington.....pa	Devon	Barnstaple.....6	Crediton 32	B. & Exeter.....	229	2535	209
Arlington .....ti	Gloucester ...	Fairford 4	Cirencester ...7	Gt. Western.....	102	...	456
Arlington.....pa	Sussex	Lewes 9	Berwick 1	L. B. & S C.	58	5185	614
Arlsey† .....pa	Bedford.....	Shefford 3	Arlsey	Gt. Northern	37	2270	1095
Armathwaite‡ ...chap	Cumberland	Penrith 9	Southwaite ...4	Lancash. & Carlisle	297	...	...
Armin .....chap	W. R. York...	Howden 3	Goole 2	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	189	3660	561

twenty-two he married, and removed into the parish of Wakefield, where he continued till the breaking out of the civil wars in 1641. He then entered into the parliament army, and served as a soldier eight or nine years, at first under Lord Fairfax, and afterwards as quarter-master in Major-General Lambert's troop in Scotland; till, being disabled by sickness, he returned home about the year 1649. At this time he was a member of the Independent party, and continued so till the year 1651, when the preaching of George Fox made him a convert to the communion of the Quakers, as they are called. Among them he soon commenced preacher, and, according to their judgment, acquitted himself well, both in speaking and writing. Misled by imaginary inspiration, he soon distinguished himself among those of kindred sentiments, both in London and other places, until, in 1656, he was committed to Exeter Gaol for propagating his opinions. On his release from imprisonment he repaired to Bristol, where his followers formed a procession, and led him into that city in a manner which they intended to resemble the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem. He was declared guilty of blasphemy by parliament, and barbarously sentenced to a double whipping, at different times, branding, boring of the tongue with a hot iron, and imprisonment and hard labour during pleasure. This sentence, though illegal, was fully inflicted upon the unhappy man, who, when the delirium of fanaticism was over, humbly acknowledged and lamented the delusion under which he had laboured, and died in 1660.

ARDSLEY.

Cruel punishment of a fanatic.

* ARKENGARTH-DALE contains lead mines, which were worked in the reign of King John, and they are still so valuable, that a few years ago the produce was estimated at 2,000 tons annually; the inhabitants are chiefly miners.

† ARLSEY, or ARSLEY. This village was anciently a market-town. In "Doomsday Book," (a book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which all the estates of the kingdom were registered;) its market, on Wednesday, is recorded, and the tolls valued at 10s. per annum. A fair was held here so long past as the year 1270; but both the market and fair have long been disused. An ancient entrenchment near the road to Baldock, called Etonbury, was probably the original site of the castle occupied by the lords of the manor. This castle appears to have been a place of considerable strength. Amongst the ancient monuments in the church is one erected to the memory of Richard Edwards, who is called on his epitaph, the last Grand Reader of the Temple.

The last grand reader of the Temple.

‡ ARMATHWAITE. Near this village is a castle, situated on the banks of the delightful river Eden, in a deep vale; the building, from its monastic gloom, appears rather to have been calculated for seclusion than security. The front has been modernized, and is built of hewn stone. Its antiquity has not been ascertained; certain it is the Skeltons resided here as early as the reign of Henry VIII. The most romantic and picturesque scenery surrounds this lovely spot. A magnificent hill throws its solemn shade on the tranquil surface of the river,

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Arminghall.....pa	Norfolk.....	Blofield 6	Norwich 3	E. Union	116½	650	86
Armitage* .....pa	Stafford.....	Lichfield.....6	Armitage	L. & N. W.	120	1921	1014
Armley† .....to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 2	Armley	Midland	188	907	6190
Armscott .....ham	Worcester ...	Shipston 3	Chip Campden 7	Oxford & Worcest.	104	...	...
Armston .....ham	Northampton	Oundle 3	Barnwell 1½	L. & N. W.	95½	...	18
Armthorpe .....pa	W. R. York...	Doncaster 3	Doncaster 3	Gt. Northern	159	2810	431
Arncliffe .....pa	W. R. York...	Settle 9	Hellifield 12	Skipton & Lanc.....	235	34021	717
Arncliffe .....pa	N. R. York ...	Northallerton 8	Welbury 3	Leeds Northern.....	230	1875	352
Arncott.....ham	Oxford	Bicester 5	Bicester 3	Bucks.....	69	2010	348
Arne .....pa	Dorset	Poole 3	Wareham 5	L. & S. W.	130	4196	138
Arnesby .....pa	Leicester	Leicester.....8	Countesthorpe 5	Midland	102	1510	567
Arnold .....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...4	Nottingham 4½	Amb. Not. & Bost....	132½	4670	4704
Arnold .....ham	E. R. York ...	Beverley.....8	Beverley 8	Hull & B.....	189	...	192
Arrathorne .....to	N. R. York ..	Bedale.....7	Bedale 7	York, N. & B.	234½	850	69
Arreton .....pa	Hants	Newport 3	Gosport.....	... ...	...	8833	1902
Arrington‡ .....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge... 11	Shelford 11	E. Counties	65	1388	311
Arrow .....to	Chester.....	Birkenhead ...5	Rock Lane ...4½	Birk. & Chesh	196	752	105
Arrow .....to & pa	Warwick	Stratford 8	Warwick 12	Birm. & Oxford	120	4220	645
Arthington .....to	W. R. York...	Leeds 8	Arthington	Leeds Northern.....	196	1780	368
Arthingworth .....pa	Northampton	Northampton 11	Mkt. Harboro' 6	L. & N. W.	106½	2030	267
Arthuret§ .....pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 8	Gretna.....4	Carlisle	313	17390	3088

ARMATHWAITE.

here broadened into a lake-like form. Amongst other grand masses of rock is a projecting crag of a bold and grotesque form called the Cat Glent, the rendezvous once of many wild inhabitants of the feline tribe; beyond these is a mill and a few sequestered cottages. From this spot the river Eden is no longer tranquil, but, rushing down a cataract, pours in sonorous violence over a bed of opposing rock, whose immovable crags whirl the stream into eddies as it passes them in its fury. Near this place a nunnery was established by William Rufus, who, like other profligates, "trembled amidst his impiety," and was willing enough to secure a chance of heaven, provided it could be obtained by any other means than virtuous practice. At the dissolution of monasteries, owing to the frequent hostilities between the Scots and English, their income amounted to only 18 guineas per annum. About a quarter of a mile beyond the bridge that spans the Derwent, is Armathwaite Hall, the seat of Sir F. Vane, Bart. The Castle Inn, where refreshments can be obtained, is ten miles from Keswick, which town the tourist reaches by a road eight miles in length, passing under Skiddaw.

Rendezvous of wild cats.

* ARMITAGE is situated in the hundred of Offlow, South, including the hamlet of Handsacre. The entrance to the church is very curiously built in the Saxon style, and the chapel is separated from the nave by a handsome arch. The Grand Trunk Canal passes through a very noble subterraneous cavern or tunnel, in this parish. The town received its name from having been the residence of a hermit. It is now a station on the Trent Valley railway. In the vicinity are two fine mansions, Armitage Park, J. H. Lister Esq., and Lea Hall, J. Webb Esq.

† ARMLEY. This township is in the parish of St. Patrick, and the liberty of Leeds. It is situated on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and of the river Aire, on which there are a number of mills employed in various branches of the clothing trade. An object once of great antiquarian curiosity, called Giant's Hill, which was a Danish fortification, is now scarcely traceable, in consequence of its having been cut through to form the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

Giant's Hill.

‡ ARRINGTON. This village was anciently called Ermington. It is near Lord Hardwicke's Park. At this place, in the year 1721, the skeletons of sixteen human bodies were found in digging for a water-course, within two feet of the surface of the ground. Some pieces of iron much rusted, conjectured to have been pieces of swords, were also found. It is supposed the skeletons were the remains of persons who had been killed in endeavouring to obtain possession of the pass over the river Cam, during the civil wars.

§ ARTHURET. This village is situated on a point of land which in early times was said to have been called Arthur's Head, from whence the name is derived. In this place was both born and buried, Archibald Armstrong, Jester to both James I. and Charles I. By an incident suitable to his profession, his funeral took place on "All Fools Day," the first of April. He was banished the court for speaking too freely of Archbishop Laud's measure of introducing

Archy Armstrong, the famous king's jester

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Artington ..... ti	Surrey	Guildford 1	Guildford 1	S. Eastern	31	...	740
Arundel* ...bo to & pa	Sussex	Chichester ...1(	Arundel 8	L. B. & S. C.....	71	1968	2748
Aryholme.....to	N. R. York ...	York 1:	New Malton ...9	York & Whitby	221½	...	...

the Liturgy into Scotland, which had produced a considerable tumult. On the arrival of the news of these riots in England, Archy facetiously asked his grace, "Who's the fool now?" The joke was bitterly resented by the prelate, who procured an order in council to banish him from the court, for speaking disrespectful words of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This parish is bounded partly by the Solway Frith, and forms part of the debatable lands so celebrated in Scottish history; these lands, and the celebrated Solway Moss, we shall have occasion to speak further of in the course of the work. ARTHURET.

* ARUNDEL, a borough, market, and polling town, situate on the navigable river Arun, five miles north from the port of Littlehampton, and deriving its name from the river. The town was incorporated by charter of Elizabeth, and has returned members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I. The Reform Bill, however, took away one of its representatives. The town is situated on the irregular slope of a high hill, on whose summit stands the noble castle, half hidden among lofty trees; the river, over which there is a neat bridge, meanders along its base, reflecting in its translucent waters an inverted image of the town and castle, whilst on either hand stretch "bosky acres, and unshrubbed downs." Arundel is a place of great antiquity, and is mentioned in the will of Alfred the Great. It consists of two principal streets, one of which runs north and south, and the other westward from the point of union. The church of St. Nicholas, situated at the north-end of the town, originally belonged to a priory of Benedictines, and is supposed to have been founded soon after the Conquest, by Roger Montgomery, the first Earl of Arundel. It is a neat gothic edifice, recently renovated and modernized, and contains some details worth inspection. There are some rather remarkable monuments to the earls of Arundel, which will interest the student of our ancient costumes. One in particular, to a countess of Arundel, has attracted much attention, on account of its curious head-dress. Charles Stothard, in his beautiful work on monumental effigies, has given etchings of some of these monuments. A noble town-hall has lately been erected by the Duke of Norfolk. The principal object of attraction, however, is the castle, admirably situated on an eminence overlooking the town, and commanding wide and beautiful prospects. It is a quadrangular gothic building, enclosing about five acres and a half of ground, the walls being from five to twelve feet in thickness, and the ground plan very nearly resembling that of Windsor Castle, with a circular keep in the centre, raised on a mount 110 feet in height, from the fosse below, on the outside. It overlooks the whole castle, and is a conspicuous object from the surrounding country. It is in perfect preservation, but is almost entirely overgrown with ivy. A popular tradition ascribes the foundation of the castle to Beris, a giant of ancient times, in confirmation of which opinion, a tower is still called by his name. There is no doubt, however, of its remote antiquity, for as *Castrum Harundel* is assessed in Doomsday Book, it must have existed in Saxon times. Alfred the Great bequeathed the town of Arundel, together with the castle, to his nephew Adhelm. In the reign of Stephen, the castle was held by Queen Adeliza, relict of Henry I. When Queen Maud contested with Stephen for the crown of England, she landed at Littlehampton, and was received into Arundel Castle, and hospitably entertained by Adeliza, who does not, however, appear to have taken part with her. She had been but a short time in the castle, when Stephen suddenly appeared with a strong force before it, and demanded that she should be given up to him. This Adeliza resolutely refused, pleading the rites of hospitality and kindred, and Stephen then generously permitted Maud to depart unmolested. At the commencement of the war between Charles I. and the Parliament, Arundel Castle was held by the parliamentary forces, but gained by an unexpected assault, by Lord Hopton, for the king. He did not, however, retain it long: in less than two months, it was retaken by Sir William Waller. The famous Chillingworth was in the castle when it was attacked by Waller, and his death is said to have been caused by the excitement and fatigue of the siege, and the ill-treatment he received, when he fell into the hands of the par-

Arundel Castle.

Its great antiquity.

ARUNDEL.

liamentary soldiers. Some say that he was actively engaged in constructing machines for the defence of the castle, after the Roman method, and that the vexation arising from their failure greatly accelerated his death. Arundel Castle was afterwards reduced to ruins, almost the only portion of the old castle that remains being the large round keep that forms such a prominent object in the landscape. The present castle, which is a grand building, was erected by the late Duke of Norfolk. It is constructed of free-stone, from the quarries in Yorkshire; and those of a brown cast were carefully selected, in order that they might assimilate in colour with the old remains. The new walls have risen upon the ancient model, and correspond with the old ones in solidity of fabric, as well as dignity of ornament. An entire new front of massy stone, which differs materially from the others, particularly in exhibiting the insignia of the Howards, mixed with those of their predecessors, and two colossal figures of Liberty and Hospitality, ornament the grand entrance. In raising this front, the late duke had the opportunity of enlarging the mansion, and gaining the space now occupied on the basement story, by a long range of servants' offices, including a new kitchen, with two fire-places, bake-house, scullery, the steward's and housekeeper's rooms, &c. The cellars are of immense length. The duke weekly employed from 100 to 200 labourers, mechanics, and artists, in the improvement and decoration of this noble edifice, for upwards of twenty-five years. The arrangements were formed entirely from his own ideas, and in the progress of the plan he was exclusively his own architect. On the west wing is a beautiful sculptured basso-relievo historical representation of King Alfred receiving the report of the jury, as established in his reign. The costume and draperies are finely carved in stone. The interior of the castle is fitted up with great taste and effect. The richest mahogany has been used in almost every decoration. The walls being more than six feet thick, form a kind of frame for each window, which is five feet deep on the inside, and the whole of this spacious case is lined with mahogany. The window frames which hold the magnificent plate-glass panes, three feet each in height, are of the same material; and the solid mahogany doors are held in cases of the thickness of the inner walls, perhaps four feet deep, all lined with pannels of the richest grain.

The walls of the castle.

In the Barons' room the following inscription appears :—

CHARLES HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK,
EARL OF ARUNDEL,
in the year of Christ, 1806,
in the 60th year of his age,
dedicated this stone
To Liberty, asserted by the Barons,
in the reign of John.

Festival to celebrate Magna Charta.

On the 15th of June, 1815, a great festival took place for celebrating the centenary of the signing of Magna Charta, when there was a splendid assemblage of the nobility and persons of distinction. The castle occupies a mile in circumference, and the beautiful domains which surround this magnificent structure, are more than seven miles and a half in circumference, enclosed with a strong fence railing. The grounds are well laid out, in gardens, shrubberies, and plantations. There are three agreeable towers in the park; High Horn, commanding an extensive prospect; and Mount Pleasant, covered with ivy, overlooking the beautiful vale of Sussex. The late duke built another tower, facing the road to Petworth, called the White Ways. The castle is open to the inspection of visitors on the first Sunday in the month after divine service, and on every Monday in the year. Arundel castle enjoys the peculiar privilege of conferring the dignity of earl on the possessor, without any patent or creation from the crown: a privilege not enjoyed by any other place in the kingdom. Just under the castle, on an arm of the Arun, is a picturesque old water-mill called Swanbourne mill, which was even mentioned in Doomsday Book, and all the tenants in the barony were compelled to grind their corn here. In 1279, one John de Polingfold erected a wind-mill at Lyminster, two miles distant, but the Earl of Arundel compelled him to remove it, and the other was amerced in a considerable sum of money for having thus infringed upon the rights of his lord. Richard, Earl of Arundel, gave the tithes of it to his newly found college, and these, at the dissolution, were valued at £5 per annum. The view from this point is much admired. The keep forms the prominent object still, and at dusk, when lights begin to appear at one and another of the castle windows,

John de Polingfold.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Asaph, St.* ...city & pa	Flint	Holywell 10	Rhyl..... 5	Chest. & Holyd.....	213¾	7779	3012
Asby† .....pa	Westmorland	Appleby 5	Tebay 7	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	270	8395	412
Ascott .....ex pa ham	Warwick	Warwick 9	Harbury 4	Gt. Western	103¾	...	...
Ascott .....ham	Oxford	Dorchester.....4	Abingdon Rd. 7	Gt. Western	63	...	21
Ascott .....pa	Oxford	Dorchester.....4	Abingdon Rd. 7	Gt. Western	63	1793	456
Asfordby .....pa	Leicester	M. Mowbray ...3	Kirby 1	Midland	118	1210	527
Asgarby .....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 3	Tattershall ...12	Gt. Northern	131	838	97
Asgarby .....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 6	Lit. Steeping 11½	E. Lincoln	131½	838	91

ARUNDEL.

and perhaps are seen hurrying from one part of the dark building to another, imagination reverts to feudal times, and fancy pictures some olden pageant is about to take place within. The river here abounds with fish, and has long been famous for its eels and its mullets, the latter especially being very delicious, and much prized. The Arun is connected with Portsmouth by the Portsmouth and Arundel canal, the traffic upon it chiefly being that arising from the conveyance of corn, coal, and timber; although of this the railway, as usual, has taken a large share. In 1847 some interesting discoveries were made, during an excavation in the chapel, formerly belonging to the college of the Holy Trinity, and still attached to the east-end of the parish church of Arundel. This chapel having been used, from the period of its foundation, as the burial place of the earls, was spared from the destruction which overtook the college itself, at the dissolution of religious houses. Henry, the last earl of the Fitz-Alans, received a grant of the property of the college, in 1544, and was buried within the chapel, in 1579. The Howards, who succeeded, have continued to use the chapel as their place of sepulture, but have never erected any monuments. Their interments had been confined to two vaults, sunk in 1624, in the chapel of our lady, to the north of the principal chapel, the respective entrances of which were on the north and south sides of the tomb of John, Earl of Arundel. These vaults being already crowded, it was then thought advisable to construct another repository, and with this view the space under the sanctuary and altar of the college-chapel was selected, and the works, commenced on Feb. 7th, 1847, led to those discoveries of ancient tombs which the Reverend M. A. Tierney communicated at some length to the Sussex Archæological Society in 1851.

Archæological discoveries.

Inns, Norfolk Arms, Bridge Hotel, Crown, and Newburg's Arms.—*Markets*, Mon. and Sat.—*Fairs*, May 14, Aug. 21, Sep. 25, Dec. 17; pedlery and cattle fairs, on every second Mon. in each month.—*Bankers*, Arundel Old Bank. Draw on Lubbock & Co., Mansion-house-street. London and County Banking Company. Draw on Head Office, 71, Lombard-street.

* ASAPH, ST. A city in the parish of the same name, agreeably situated on the banks of the Elwy and Clwyd, at the point where these streams unite. With the exception of Llandaff, South Wales, this is the smallest city in the kingdom, though the diocese comprehends nearly all Flintshire, the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and a part of Salop. The most remarkable edifice is the cathedral, founded about the sixth century, and called after Hasaph, or Asaph, an eminently holy man, after whose death, in 596, there is no account of it. The present building, according to the best authorities, was raised in 1284; but the roof, or upper part, having been burned down by Owen Glyndwr, was, with the inside ornaments, repaired as they now remain, about 1490, by Bishop Redman. The choir was subsequently rebuilt by the dean and chapter, the eastern window being copied from one at Tintern Abbey. At the time of the Protectorate, the post-road then lying through the city, the palace and the cathedral were much injured by the post-master, one Mills, who kept his office in the former, and made great havoc in the latter, using the font as a trough for watering his horses, and tying up calves to the bishop's throne. In addition to the cathedral, there are the parish church, and numerous chapels for Independents, Calvinists, and Wesleyan methodists. St. Mary's Chapel, an ancient Roman structure, about two miles south-west of the city, contains a well celebrated for its medicinal properties. The surrounding country presents many attractive features to the tourist. In the churchyard of the cathedral may be seen the tomb of Bishop Isaac Barrow, who was tutor to the great mathematician and divine, Dr. Isaac Barrow, his nephew.

With one exception the smallest city in the kingdom.

Inns, Mostyn Arms, the Eagles, Plough, Golden Lion.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, March 21, Tues. in Easter week, July 15, Aug. 18, Oct. 16, Dec. 15.

† ASBY, formerly called Askeby. The parish consists of four manors. The church is ancient, and its beauty has been much disfigured by repairs; it has even

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ash.....ham	Derby.....	Derby 7	Egginton 4	N. Stafford	134½	691	46
Ash*.....pa	Kent	Ramsgate 8	Sandwich 3	S. Eastern	101	6871	2096
Ash .....pa	Kent	Farningham ...4	Gravesend 7	N. Kent.	31	3023	702
Ash .....pa	Surrey	Farnham 4	Ash.....	S. Western	36	12273	2630
Ashe .....pa	Hants	Whitchurch ...5	Andover Rd....5	L. & S. W.	63	2107	173
Ashe† .....ham	Devon	Axminster 4	Collumpton ...20	Bristol & Exeter ...	201	...	...
Ashampstead.....pa	Berks	Newbury 9	Pangbourne ...6	Gt. Western.....	47	2057	439
Ashamstead .....chap	Oxford	Gt. Marlow ...4	Maidenhead...13	Gt. Western	35½	...	...
Ash-Bocking .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 6	Claydon 5	E. Union	78	1408	314

ASBY.

been diminished in size, as appears by an arch now filled up in the north wall. At Sayle Bottom are several tumuli—some circular, others rectangular. At Garthorne Hall, a tumulus was found to contain human bones and a large sword, and another containing three entire human skulls. Pate Hole, in this parish, is a remarkable cavern in a limestone rock, consisting of two galleries, one 430 yards long, towards the north-east, the other 230 yards long, making a large sweep from the extremity of the first to its middle; together, they resemble the letter P. At the end of the first gallery is a lofty dome, and a pool twenty yards long, six broad, and three deep; and in the second are two perpendicular chasms of unknown extent, from whence proceed in rainy seasons torrents of water, which fill the cavern, and discharge themselves from its entrance. The noise of these operations resembles at first gentle music, but increases to the pitch of the loudest. In one part is a petrifying spring, which always stands at one temperature.

Pate Hole, a curious cavern.

* ASH. A village pleasantly situated on rising ground, on the banks of a narrow valley, watered by the Wingham Brook, which rises in a pond behind the church. This church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, forms a conspicuous object for many miles. It is a handsome cruciform Gothic edifice, supposed to have been built about the year 1200. The tower rises from the centre of the building, and is supported by four magnificent arches. In the private chapel, at the side of the chancel, are some fine brasses and monuments. There is a school, endowed with a farm, producing £75 annually, for fifty of each sex; a chapel-of-ease, at Westmarsh, two miles distant; and a neat chapel for Independents. In this parish are situated the ruins of Richborough Castle.

Fairs, Lady-day and Mich.-day.

† ASHE is situated in Musbury parish, which lies in the hundred of Axminster, two miles east by north from Colyton. It is the birth-place of the celebrated John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough: this distinguished person being born here in the year 1650. He received only an indifferent education, for his father took him to court at the age of twelve years, when he became page, as his sister, Arabella, became mistress, to the Duke of York. In 1660 he obtained a pair of colours in the Guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier, and, on his return from thence, he became the favourite of the Duchess of Cleveland, who gave him £5,000, with which he purchased an annuity for life. He afterwards served under the great Turenne, who was so pleased with his person and bravery as to call him the handsome Englishman. At the siege of Maestricht he so distinguished himself that the King of France publicly thanked him. On his return he was made lieutenant-colonel, gentleman of the bedchamber, and master of the robes to the Duke of York, whom he attended to Holland and Scotland; and about this time married Miss Jennings, maid of honour to the Princess, afterwards Queen Anne. In 1682 he was shipwrecked, with the Duke of York, in their passage to Scotland, on which occasion his royal highness expressed the greatest anxiety to save his favourite. The same year he was made a peer, by the title of Baron Eymouth, in Scotland; and when James came to the crown, he was sent to France to notify the event. In 1685 he was created Lord Churchill, of Sandbridge. The same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion, and took him prisoner. He continued to serve James with great fidelity, till the arrival of the Prince of Orange, and then left him, for which he has been stigmatised, and perhaps not unjustly, with base ingratitude. His own apology was a regard for the religion and constitution of his country. He was created Earl of Marlborough, by King William, in 1689, and appointed commander of the English army in the Low Countries. He next served

John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ashborne* ...m t & pa	Derby	Derby.....13	Ashborne	N. Staff.	147	7932	5087
Ashbrittle .....pa	Somerset	Wiveliscombe 6	Wellington ...6	B. & Exeter.....	176	2489	552
Ashburnham† .....pa	Sussex	Hailsham 6	Battle 5	S. Eastern	73	3648	865

in Ireland, and reduced Cork, with other strong places. In 1692 he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower: he was, however, very soon released, but the cause of this disgrace was never clearly explained. He was restored to favour after the death of Queen Mary, and at the close of that reign he had the command of the English forces in Holland. In 1702 he took a number of strong towns—particularly Liege—and returning to England the following winter, he received the thanks of both Houses and a dukedom. His numerous succeeding victories, that are too well known to every student of English history to be here recapitulated, did not prevent him, however, being ungratefully treated by the government. Stung by this unjust conduct, he retired into voluntary banishment abroad, where he remained till 1714, when he landed at Dover, amidst the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the duke to his military appointments; but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public life, and died at Windsor Lodge, in 1722. The mansion in which the duke was born was rebuilt by Sir John Drake after the civil wars, but no vestige of it now exists.

ASHE.

Imprisoned in the Tower.

* ASHBORNE, a pleasant market-town, anciently called Ashburne, or Esseburne, situated in the prettiest part of Derbyshire. The old church, dedicated to St. Oswald by Hugh de Pateshill, Bishop of Coventry, in 1241, is in the form of a cross, with a large square tower terminating in a lofty octagonal spire and eight bells. The church contains many monuments; but one in particular, finely executed by Banks, to the memory of Penelope, only daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby, Baronet, attracts the greatest attention. The figure, which is of white marble, represents her reposing on her side as if in slumber. In 1845 the church was completely repaired and renovated, at a cost of nearly £5,000, the whole of which was raised by subscription, except a fund of £400 contributed by the society for building churches. The church now contains 1,400 sittings, 400 of which are free. Clifton church, chapelry to Ashbourne, was built in 1845. It is a plain Gothic structure, situated in the centre of the parish, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are chapels for Wesleyans, primitive Methodists, Calvinists, and those of other denominations. The free grammar-school in Church-street is founded under a charter of Elizabeth; there are also free infant and national schools, and an excellent news-room and library. In 1844 was erected a new jail in Back-lane; and a new union workhouse, built on an elevated site called Church-banks, has just been completed. At Mayfield, near Ashbourne, is the cottage in which Moore composed "Lalla Rookh;" and only six miles distant is the romantic vale of Dovedale. A short distance from Ashbourne is the picturesque village of Tissington, celebrated for the annual custom of "well-dressing" on Holy Thursday. This is a very interesting relic of distant times. After a sermon preached in the church, the villagers go in procession, with the clergyman at their head, to the several wells of the parish, at each of which some portion of the church service is read and a hymn sung. The wells are for the occasion decked with abundance of flowers formed into designs, mottoes, and chaplets; the whole ceremony being ended, the remainder of the day is devoted to festivity. Open house is kept by all in proportion to their means, and all who come are welcomed. A similar practice prevails in Tideswell, Bakewell, and some other places in Derbyshire, but nowhere is it carried out so heartily as here. The custom, which was common with many of the nations of antiquity, was much encouraged by the priests in the early ages of the church, but it was generally abolished here at the time of the Reformation.

Fine monument.

Lalla Rookh

Inns, Green Man and Black's Head, Wheatsheaf, Bell.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, 1st Tues. in Jan., Feb. 13, 2nd Tues. in March for cheese, and the preceding day for cattle; April 3, last Thurs. in April, May 21, July 5, Aug. 16, 3rd Tues. in Sept.; day bef. for cattle; Oct. 20, Nov. 29, and Dec. 15 for horses, cattle, and wool, when a statute fair for hiring servants is also held. The feast is the 1st Sun aft. Aug. 16. The steeple chase takes place the 1st week in March. *Bankers*, Branch of Burton, Uttoxeter and Ashbourne Bank; draw on Robarts and Company.

† ASHBURNHAM, a small parish situated near the road from Battle to Hailsham. The old church contains many monuments of the Ashburnham family,

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ashburton* b m t & pa	Devon	Totness 7	Newton 8	South Devon	222	6936	3432
Ashbury.....to & pa	Berks	Wantage 10	Shrivenham ...3	Gt. Western	74	5520	786
Ashbury .....pa	Devon	Hatherleigh ...5	Crediton 24	Exeter & Crediton...	221	1700	70
Ashby with Fenby pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby ...7	Holton le Clay 3	E. Lincoln	152½	1675	244
Ashby by Partney pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 2	Firsby 3	E. Lincoln	125	1210	162
Ashby de la Laund pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 6	Tattershall ...11	Gt. Northern	130	2880	170
Ashby .....to	Lincoln	Brigg 6	Scawby 6½	Manch. & Lincoln ...	168	...	456
Ashby .....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 8	Buckenham ...3	Norfolk	124	487	249
Ashby .....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 12	Brundall 10	Norfolk	129½	...	25
Ashby .....pa	Suffolk	Yarmouth 8	Somerleyton 2½	Lowestoft.....	134½	1109	50
Ashby-de-la-Zouch† ..... m t & pa	Leicester	Leicester 18	Ashby-de-la-Zo.	Midland	124	8097	6230
Ashby Folville to & pa	Leicester	Leicester 10	Rearsby 5	Midland	116	3013	495
Ashby Magna.....pa	Leicester	Leicester 11	Broughton.....2	Midland	96	1720	323
Ashby Parva .....pa	Leicester	Leicester 13	Ullesthorpe ...1½	Midland	91½	1357	173

ASHBURNHAM.

Relics of Charles I.

and in the vestry are preserved the watch of Charles I., the shirt in which he was executed, his white silk drawers, and the sheet thrown over his body. They were his gifts to Mr. John Ashburnham on the scaffold. Ashburnham-house, the seat of the earl of Ashburnham, is a modern edifice containing many fine pictures, and the park adjacent is extensive and richly wooded.

* ASHBURTON. Prettily situated in a valley, encompassed by hills. It is about one mile from the river Dart, and consists principally of one long street, through which runs the high road from London to Plymouth. It is a neat town, with a handsome church, formerly collegiate, and is of some antiquity. It was anciently called Aisburtone, and, in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Brietric; and, at the conquest, to Gudael de Totnais. It appears, by Doomsday Book, to have been then part of the demesne of the crown, being therein described as "Terra Regis." It was subsequently annexed to the see of Exeter. In 1310 Bishop Stapleton procured a charter, in the reign of Edward II., for a market and fairs; and it was made a stannary town, by charter of Edward III., in 1328, being then noted for mines of tin and copper, which abound in the neighbourhood. Henry IV., in the third year of his reign, granted a charter, whereby "the men of the manor of Aisbertone, which is an ancient demesne of our crown," should be free from paying toll throughout the kingdom. It belonged to the crown in the time of Charles I., as that king granted the manor to his son, Prince Charles, when he created him Prince of Wales. After various changes, it came into the possession of Lord Clinton, who is one of the lords of the manor, has considerable property in the parish, and is proprietor of the market. The ancient market-house, which stood in the centre of the town, at the lower end of North-street, and was erected in the fourteenth century, was pulled down in October, 1850, and a handsome new market-house was erected in its stead. It is in the Italian style of architecture, having a frontage in North-street, of ninety feet in length. The main building is divided into two stories, the lower one consisting of a lofty basement, having one large elliptical and two side circular-arched entrances, which open into the corn-market. The upper story forms a spacious and elegant hall, used for lectures, public meetings, and general business. The town was a borough in the twenty-sixth of Edward I., and returned two members—John Pope and William Titela—the 25th of May, 1298, for the parliament at York. John Dunning, the celebrated lawyer, and first Lord Ashburton, was born here. Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, and the late Mr. Gifford, the editor of the Quarterly Review, were also natives of the town.

A stannary town.

New market house.

Inns, Golden Lion, Red Lion, London Inn, Exeter, Globe.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, 1st Thurs. in March and June, cattle, sheep; Aug. 10, Nov. 11, or 1st Tues. or Thurs. after each, sheep.

† ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH. Situated in a fertile valley, on the borders of Derbyshire, through which runs the small river, Gilwiskaw. Its distinctive appellation is derived from the ancient family of the Zouches, who came into possession of the manor in the reign of Henry III. Having devolved to the crown, it was granted to the noble family of Hastings, in right of whom the marquis of that family still possesses it. It is a pleasant market-town, much frequented in the summer by invalids and visitors to the Ivanhoe baths, which are supplied with mineral water, by pipes, from the Moira baths, three miles off. The bath-house is a very fine stone building, in the Doric style, 200 feet long;

Baths supplied from a mineral spring.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ashby Puerorum* pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 5	Alford 9	E. Lincoln	139	...	117
Ashby St. Ledgers† pa	Northampton	Daventry 4	Crick 2	L. & N. W.	77	2050	264
Ashby, West .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 12	Bardney 11	Gt. Northern	140	1590	515
Ashchurch .....pa	Gloucester ...	Tewkesbury ...2	Ashchurch	Bristol & Birmg. ...	127	4201	786

and the gardens adjoining are handsomely laid out. St. Helen's Church is a large building, with a square tower, and a very handsome nave. In the Hastings' Chapel are two tombs of the earls of Huntingdon. At the western end of the town a handsome church was erected in 1838, at a cost of £4000, and called Trinity Church. There are four dissenting chapels, for Independents, Wesleyans, General Baptists, and Primitive Methodists. The Independent chapel, founded in 1675, was rebuilt in 1825, at an expenditure of nearly £2,000. The free grammar-school is a large building, and well-endowed. The manufactures established here are chiefly those of cotton and woollen stockings, and hats. There is also a good trade in malt, and the fairs are celebrated for the sale of fine horses and cattle. The mansion at Ashby was remarkable for its magnitude and strength, and continued for 200 years the residence of the family of Sir William Hastings, knt., a particular favourite of Edward IV., who was elevated by that monarch to several offices of high trust and dignity. It stood on a rising ground, at the south end of the town, and was composed of brick and stone from the ruins of Ashby Castle. ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Inns, Royal Hotel, Queen's Head.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Shrove-Mon., East.-Tues., Whit.-Tues., Nov. 10; also, a statute fair, for hiring servants, 1st Tues. aft. Sept. 21.—*Bankers*, Leicestershire Banking Company. Draw on London and Westminster Bank.

* ASHBY PUERORUM. In the year 1804, a Roman sepulchre was discovered near this place by a labourer who was cutting a ditch. It consisted of a stone chest, which laid three feet below the surface of the earth; the lid fitted nearly to the sides, hanging a little over the edge, so that when it was removed, no dirt of any kind was found to have gained admittance during a period of nearly two thousand years. The chest was formed of free-stone, of a kind found in abundance on Lincoln Heath. The urn was of strong glass, well manufactured, and of a greenish colour. The glass was as perfect and the surface as smooth as if just taken out of the fire. This receptacle of the ashes was nearly filled with small pieces of bone, many of which, from the effect of ignition, were white throughout the whole substance. Among the fragments was discovered a small lachrymatory, which had been broken, from the curiosity of the person who discovered it, to ascertain whether it contained any thing of value. Roman sepulchre.

† ASHBY ST. LEDGERS is situated near a rivulet that flows into the river Nen. The additional name of St. Ledgers is borrowed from the patron saint to whom the church is dedicated. This structure consists of a nave and aisles, with a tower and spire. At the upper end of the north aisle are still remaining the steps which led to the rude loft between the chancel and the nave. Here are three piscinas for holy water. Several ancient monumental inscriptions may be seen in the chancel. On an altar tomb within the communion rails, are the recumbent figures of a man and woman, with an inscription in black letter, commemorative of William Catesby and Margaret his wife, bearing date 1493. Catesby was one of the three families who ruled the nation under Richard's usurpation, and constituted the triumvirate which is alluded to in the old distich :— The Catesby family.

The rat, and the cat, and Lovel the dog,
Do govern all England under the hog.

The rat was Richard Ratcliff, the cat William Catesby, the dog Lord Lovel, and the hog for Richard, it being then the regal crest. William Catesby became a distinguished character; he was made esquire of the King's body; Chancellor of the Marshes for life; and one of the chamberlains of the Exchequer. Being taken prisoner at the battle of Bosworth field, while fighting by his patron's side, he was conducted to Leicester, and beheaded as a traitor. At the eastern end of both aisles, are two places, formerly appropriated as places of sepulture for the two great Lords of Ashby. One of these belonged to the Catesby family; but most of the inscriptions are effaced. The manorial house of Ashby is a good old family mansion, occupied by the widow of the late John Ashby, Esq. A small room in the detached offices belonging to the house is still shown as

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Ashcombe* ....pa	Devon	Exeter 9	Dawlish 4½	S. Devon	210½	1932	242
Ashcott.....pa	Somerset	Glastonbury ...6	Bridgewater 10	Brist. & Exeter	161	2272	859
Ashdon .....to & pa	Essex.....	Saff. Walden 4	Audley End ...7	E. Counties	50½	4969	1238
Asheldham .....pa	Essex.....	Maldon..... 12	Maldon 12	E. Counties	56	2398	190
Ashen .....pa	Essex.....	Haverhill 5	Sudbury 10	E. Counties	68	1498	340
Ashendon† .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury.....10	Aylesbury.....10	L. & N. W.	53½	1790	299
Ashfield, Great‡ ...pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket 7½	Elmswell 2½	E. Union	88½	1546	455
Ashfield-cum-Thorpe .....pa	Suffolk	Debenham 2	Needham 11	E. Union	88	1565	327
Ashford§ .....to	Derby	Bakewell.....2	Rowsley 5	Midland	159	...	777

Ashby St. Ledgers.

having been the council-chamber, where the gunpowder plot conspirators held their deliberations. Robert Catesby, one of the descendants of the family, was at the head of this conspiracy, for which he was tried, condemned, and executed; and his head, together with that of his father-in-law, Thomas Percie, who was involved in his guilt, were fixed on the top of the Parliament-house.

* ASHCOMBE is a parish in the hundred of Exminster. Here is a mansion of Lord Arundel's, situated in a large amphitheatre of hills, richly wooded at their base, and at their summit often studded with herds of sheep or deer. The only entrance to this romantic dale is from the north, by a road, which though perfectly safe, falls precipitately down a narrow ridge of one of the hills.

† ASHENDON. This manor has been from time immemorial in the Grenville family. John Bucktot, a priest, gave the manor of Little Pollicot, to Lincoln College, in Oxford, about 1479; and what renders it particularly remarkable, is the circumstance of the manor-house being used as a retiring place for the members of the college at the time of the plague. In Ashendon Church, is an ancient figure of a Crusader, under an arch, rudely ornamented with foliage; which, according to tradition, is the tomb of John Bucktot; this appears, however, to be erroneous, as it is evidently the tomb of a layman, and from the chevron on the shield, one of the Stafford family, anciently lords of Great Pollicott.

Lord Thurlow.

‡ ASHFIELD. This obscure village gave birth to the celebrated Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and his brother, the late Bishop of Durham; they were the sons of the vicar, under whose auspices they were educated. On leaving the university, the former entered himself of the Inner Temple, but did not distinguish himself at the bar, until his abilities were employed upon the Douglas case; after which he became successively Solicitor-general, Attorney-general, and Lord High Chancellor. He was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Thurlow, of Ashfield. In 1786, he was made Teller of the Exchequer, and created Baron Thurlow, of Thurlow: he retired in 1793, and died at Brighton in 1806. He was succeeded in the peerage by his nephew, the son of his brother, the bishop of Durham. He was never married, but he left three illegitimate daughters, to two of whom he bequeathed large property; the other having offended him by an imprudent marriage, he left her only a small annuity. Ashfield Lodge is the seat of Lord Thurlow, and is a fine mansion.

The first stone-sawing mills in England.

§ ASHFORD. A township and chapelry in the parish of Bakewell. The church is an ancient structure with a low square tower and three bells, but contains no monuments either of early date or of particular interest; in the south wall, however, will be seen a vestige of antiquity in a sculptural representation of a wild boar under a tree, and another animal, representing a wolf. The village is delightfully situated on the eastern bank of the Wye, and surrounded by lofty hills, in which are marbles of many tints worked and turned into columns, tombs, monuments, chimney-pieces, tables, slabs, &c. On the banks of the river are situated the mills of Messrs. Oldfield and Co., which have been established more than a century, and were the first of the kind erected in England. By means of the great fall of water, and the powerful machinery, the operations of sawing, turning, and polishing marble are here carried on to a great extent. Two miles and a half from Ashford is Great Finn, a mountain, from which a great quantity of rottenstone is obtained. On the summit are the remains of a Roman station and two barrows. Near the

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ashford ....pa	Devon	Barnstaple ...2¾	Tiverton 33	Brist. & Exeter	217	359	191
Ashford*..... m t & pa	Kent	Canterbury ...15	Ashford.....	S. Eastern	67	2786	5007
Ashford† .....pa	Middlesex.....	Staines 3	Ashford.....	Ln. R. & W.....	18	1378	497
Ashford Bowdler ...pa	Salop	Ludlow.....2¾	Wooferton 1	Shrews & Herfd. ...	194½	575	102
Ashford Carbonel...pa	Salop	Ludlow 3	Wooferton ...1½	Shrews. & Herfd. ...	195	1478	290
Asholme .....ham	Northumber.	Aldstone.....7	Haltwhistle.....	Newcastle & Carlisle	314½	...	...

village is Ashford-hall, the seat of the Cavendish family. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor. In passing from Ashford to Wardlow a view is obtained of Monsal Dale, one of the most delightful scenes in Derbyshire.

ASHFORD.

* ASHFORD, in the hundred of Longbridge, and lathe of Scray, is situated on an eminence rising from the northern bank of the small river Stour, and on the high road between Hythe and Maidstone. It arose from the ruins of an ancient market-town called "Great Chart," which was destroyed during one of the predatory incursions of the Danes. Its ancient name, Esshetford, is derived from its situation on the Esshe, or Esshet, the west branch of the Stour. The High Street is about half a mile in length and of considerable width, whilst the houses are generally modern, and the shops of flourishing appearance, denoting the importance and respectability of the town and neighbourhood. The market here was established in the reign of Edward I. Robert Glover, a laborious antiquary, was born here; also Dr. Wallis, the celebrated mathematician; and the family of Osborne, Duke of Leeds, were of this town. In 1638 Sir Norton Knatchbull founded a free grammar-school here, with an endowment of £30 per annum. Besides this there is a national school, supported partly out of funds derived from local subscription, and partly out of a legacy of £20 per year, left by Dr. Thomas Turner in 1702. The Baptists, Society of Friends, Wesleyans, and Connection of the Countess of Huntingdon have each their respective meeting-houses. There is also a mechanic's institution; and a reading-room has been attached to the Assembly-rooms. The town is one of the polling places of the county, and is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who sit on the first Saturday in every month. The county court is also held here. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and handsome fabric of the late perpendicular style, and presents a remarkable feature from the railway, giving character to the town. The inside hardly fulfils the expectations raised by the exterior; still there is some old panelled and stall woodwork in the chancel, and some cinque-cento tombs in memory of the Smythes, as well as remnants of monumental brasses. The church was partly rebuilt and renovated by Sir John Fogge, who also built the tower, and left a tenement and lands in Ashford in trust for its repairs for ever. His tomb occupies a conspicuous position in the church. Some years ago a mineral spring was discovered in a field called "Sparrow's Gardens;" but its properties not being equal to the expense of working it, the idea of converting it into a fashionable spa has been abandoned. Here still prevails the old hereditary law of Gavelkind, by which the lands of a father are divided at his death equally among all his sons, a tenure which the men of Kent have preserved unimpaired since the period of the Conquest. Since Ashford has become a first-class station for the South-eastern Railway, and the place of junction for the branch lines to Hastings and Ramsgate, it has been converted by railway enterprise into an important scene of manufacturing and trading industry. Owing to its convenient position the railway company have erected near the station a new village, comprising a factory for the repair of their locomotive engines, and extensive buildings for making and storing their carriages, together with about 200 dwellings for their workmen. There has been an expenditure on the station and these extensive workshops of more than £100,000. The dimensions of the great engine-shed parallel with the railway are 208 feet by 63 feet. There is a stone bridge over the river Stour.

Ancient market-town of Great Chart.

A railway village.

Inns, Saracen's Head, Royal Oak.—*Market*, Tues.—*Gt. Market*, 1st & 3rd Tues. in every month.—*Fairs*, May 17, 18; Oct. 12, 13, wares, Sept. 9, Oct. 24, cattle.—*Bankers*, Jemmet, Pomfret, & Co. Draw on Smith, Payne & Smiths. Branch of London & County Joint Stock Banking Company. Draw on head office, 21 Lombard-street.

† ASHFORD, a small chapelry and village, situated in that part of the county formerly occupied by Hounslow Heath, the terror of the western traveller, from the numerous robberies committed on its highways. Ashford common was

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ashill.....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham 6	Dunham.....6	E. Anglian	123½	2990	696
Ashill* .....pa	Somerset	Ilminster 4	Taunton 8	Bristol & Exeter ...	171	1790	464
Ashingdon†.....pa	Essex.....	Chelmsford ...13	Maldon 10	E. Counties	54	1165	99
Ashington & Sheep-wash .....to	Northumber.	Ulgham 4	Morpeth 5	Newcastle & Berwck	300	688	76
Ashington .....pa	Somerset	Ilchester 3	Yeovil 4	Gt. Western	180	554	80
Ashington .....pa	Sussex	Steyning 4½	Horsham 11	Lond. & Brighton ...	49	1273	223
Ashleworth .....pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester 5	Gloucester ...5½	Brist. & Birmg.	119½	1710	590
Ashley .....to	Chester	Knutsford 5	Handforth ...7	L. & N. W.	185	2173	379
Ashley .....pa	Northampton	Rockingham ...5	Mkt. Harbro' 4½	L. & N. W.	105	1190	348
Ashley .....pa	Hants	Winchester ...7	Winchester ...7	L. & S. W.	73½	1857	98
Ashley .....pa	Stafford.....	Newcastle 9	Whitmore 4	L. & N. W.	150½	2860	896
Ashley‡.....pa	Wilts	Malmesbury ...5	Tetbury Rd...4½	Gt. Western.....	95½	946	84
Ashley-Green.....ham	Bucks	Chesham.....3	Berkhampstd 2	L. & N. W.	30	...	...
Ashley-cum-Silver-ley .....pa	Cambridge ...	Newmarket ...4	Newmarket...3½	E. Counties	68½	2143	524
Ashley-Hay.....to	Derby	Belper 6	Whatstnd.Br.1½	Midland	146	...	271
Ashmanhaugh .....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 9	Norwich 10	E. Union	123½	665	159
Ashmansworth .....pa	Hants	Newbury 8½	Newbury 8½	Gt. Western	61	1808	239
Ashmore .....pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury ...5	Wimborne ...15	L. & S. W.	129½	2335	237
Ashover§.....to & pa	Derby	Chesterfield ...7	Stretton 3	Midland	153	11290	3311

ASHFORD.

formerly selected for military reviews, but it has been for many years enclosed, and the review ground is now near Hounslow. The church is a neat brick edifice, with spire and tower, erected by subscription in 1796. The benefice forms part of a vicarage of Staines. The village is very pleasantly situated in the midst of a highly cultivated district; the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The principal of the gentlemen's seats here, is Clock House, the seat of F. Clifford Esq. It is so called from there being a large and handsome clock affixed to the house, and this being the only public clock in the village. The gardens, shrubbery and grounds are well and tastefully disposed. Ashford Lodge, and the Manor House, are also handsome seats in the vicinity.

Danes buried here.

* ASHILL. [*Fairs*, East. Wed.; Sep. 12; but if Wed. the Wed. after.

† ASHINGDON, or Assingdon, a small parish seven miles north of Southend, is the scene of the famous battle in which king Canute defeated king Edward Ironside. In commemoration of the event a church was built in the neighbouring village of Hockley. There was formerly a bridge over the river Crouch, from Fambridge to Maldon; but it has long since been destroyed, and the river is now crossed by ferry boats, both for horses and carriages. In a marsh in Woodham Mortimer parish, are twenty-four barrows, grouped in pairs, and most of them surrounded by a ditch, supposed to be the burial places of the Danes, who probably landed at Bradwell, a village near the mouth of the Blackwater river, fourteen miles distant.

‡ ASHLEY, was formerly distinguished by a fair and market. It is now remarkable only for a large mansion, which was once the seat of the Georges. The church, an ancient building, with a square embattled tower, is principally interesting for its arches; some of which are round, and others pointed, resting on slender clustered pillars, with massy capitals of foliage. The font is large, round, and very rude in its workmanship.

§ ASHOVER. This village is of great antiquity, being mentioned in the Doomsday Book as having a church and a priest. In the church is an ancient font, supposed to be Saxon; the base is of stone; the lower part is of an hexagonal form; the upper part circular, surrounded with twenty figures, in devotional attitudes, embossed in lead, in ornamental niches. There are also some ancient monuments of the Babington family, who were for a long time seated at Dithicke, a chapelry in this parish. Anthony Babington was executed for high treason in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having engaged in a conspiracy to destroy that princess. On the declivity of a hill on Ashover Common is a rocking stone, called Robin Hood's Mark, which measures about twenty-six feet in circumference. From its extraordinary position, it appears not only to have been the work of art, but to have been placed with great ingenuity. About 200 yards to the north is a singularly shaped work, called the Turning-stone, nine feet high; it is supposed to have been a rock idol. Overton Hall, in this vicinity, was once the seat of Sir Joseph Banks, the President of the Royal Society; Ashover has somewhat fallen away from its former rank in respect to

Remarkable rocking-stone.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ashow ....pa	Warwick	Warwick....4	Kenilworth ...2	L. & N. W....	101	1012	156
Ashperton ....pa	Hereford	Ledbury 5	Hope Brook ...16	Glos. & Ross.	142½	1741	517
Ashprington ....pa	Devon	Totness 3	Totness 3	S. Devon	226	2790	609
Ash-Priors ....pa	Somerset	Taunton 6	Taunton 6	Bristol & Exeter ...	169	635	237
Ashreigney, or Ringsash ....pa	Devon	Chumleigh ...4	Crediton 16	Bristol & Exeter ...	213	5663	989
Ashridge* ....ham	Bucks....	Chesham....2	Berkhampstd 6	L. & N. W.	34	...	...

manufactures. Formerly there were in the parish considerable lead mines, but they have long ceased to be worked. Limestone is quarried to some extent, and medicinal herbs are cultivated in considerable quantities. There is a twisting mill for the Nottingham lace manufacture; but stocking-weaving, once an important branch of industry, is on the decline, and tambour-working has ceased. The old church, which was originally built in the year 1419, has been lately repaired; and in 1845 a magnificent Gothic window of stained glass was placed in the chancel in memory of the Nodder family. From the centre of the square embattled tower rises a handsome spire sixty-nine feet high. In 1846 a commodious building for a girl's school was built at the expense of the rector. Lea Hurst, in the vicinity, is an elegant Gothic mansion, the seat of W. Nightingale Esq., the lord of the manor. The river Derwent passes near the south of the little village of Lea.

* ASHRIDGE. A hamlet in the parish of Chesham, commencing at the verge of the town, and extending thence a distance of four miles. The surrounding country is beautifully diversified, and very picturesque. Ashridge House, the seat of the lamented Viscount Alford, M.P. (died Jan. 2nd, 1851), eldest son and heir of the Earl Brownlow, to whom the magnificent domain of Ashridge was bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, is situated near the village of Frithsden, at a short distance from the Berkhampstead station of the London and North Western Railway. It is an enormous pile of building, as large as half-a-dozen German or Italian palaces; and, with its beautiful church, lovely gardens, and noble avenues of beech and chesnut, forms one of those pictures of combined architectural and sylvan beauty which can only be seen in England to perfection. The present mansion was built from 1808 to 1814, on the site of an ancient edifice, parts of which have been incorporated and preserved with the modern building. Its principal front is to the north; to the east and west are double lines of magnificent elms and limes; the frontage from the eastern to the western tower exceeding a thousand feet. The spire of the chapel, with the towers and battlements of the mansion, and noble Gothic doorway, with large oriel and Gothic windows, combine to form an imposing structure. The entrance-hall is separated from the grand staircase by rich screen-work arches and open galleries. The hall, round which the staircase turns in double flights, is thirty-eight feet square, and ninety-five feet high, and is adorned with statues by Westmacott, Gobelin tapestry, armorial bearings, and ancient brasses. A magnificent suite of apartments, each fifty feet by thirty, extends at one end into a greenhouse and orangery, at the other into a conservatory; the dining-room, drawing-room, and library, each of the size just stated, extending along the garden front, and opening by deep oriel windows upon the garden lawn. The conservatory again opens into a Gothic chapel, of great beauty, with windows of ancient painted glass, brought from the Low Countries. The house is rendered doubly attractive by its historical associations. On going over it we see here a fine crypt, there an old Gothic doorway; here a cloister, there a monumental brass; here the arches of monkish sepulture, there a green tree planted by Queen Elizabeth; in one room embroidery made by the maiden queen when she was residing in the old house, in another the portrait of the lady for whom Milton wrote his "Comus." About the year 1221 an order of preaching friars, nearly allied to the Albigenses, came over to England. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, a grandson of King John, founded an abbey at Ashridge, for an order of these friars, called Bonhommes, which was completed in 1285. The statutes and ordinances of this college are still preserved among the family papers at Ashridge; and an epitaph, written by one of the monks, is still extant, for the tomb of the founder, who, it appears, died at the college. Among the registers are found notices of donations from the Black Prince, with many curious ordinances and customs of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. One

Ashridge House.

Interesting historical associations

Ashridge Abbey

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Ashtead*.....pa	Surrey.....	Epsom 2	Epsom 2½	Croydn & Epsom ...	21	2522	684
Ashton .....to	Chester.....	Chester 8	Dunham 4	Lancash & Chesh....	188	1303	430
Ashton .....pa	Devon	Exeter 6	Exminster ...7½	S. Devon	206	1709	360
Ashton .....to	Lancaster.....	Kirkham.....7	Preston 1	N. Union	211	...	...
Ashton-with-Stodday†.....to	Lancaster.....	Overton 3	Lancaster 3	Preston & Lancash.	234	1439	173
Ashton .....pa	Northampton	Norhampton 7	Roade.....1½	L. & N. W.	61½	1290	383
Ashton	Hereford	Leominster ...4	Berrington ...1½	Shrews. & Herefd....	198	...	...
Ashton .....ham	Northamp. ...	Stamford 5	Helpstone ...2½	Midland	85	...	109
Ashton .....ham	Northamp. ...	Oundle 1	Oundle .....½	L. & N. W.	90	...	195
Ashton-Gifford .....to	Wilts	Heytesbury...2⅝	Warminster ...7	Gt. Western	121	...	...
Ashton-under-hill pa	Gloucester ...	Evesham.....5	Evesham.....6	Oxford & Wolv.....	113	1300	396
Ashton-Keynes .....pa	Wilts	Cirencester ...6	Minety 2	Gt. Westrn	87	3820	1365
Ashton, Long‡ .....pa	Somerset	Bristol.....3	Ashton.....2	Bristol & Exeter ...	125	4237	1921

ASHRIDGE.

of the last entries in the register refers to the fall of the college, and the expulsion of the monks, under Henry VIII. After relating the decapitation of Anne Boleyn, the writer says in Latin—"In this year the noble house of Ashridge was destroyed, and the brethren expelled." After the dissolution of the college, Ashridge became a royal residence; and, after the death of Henry VIII., was given to the Princess Elizabeth, by her brother, Edward VI. The princess continued to occupy it after the death of her brother, during the reign of Mary, until she was suspected of conniving in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, when a troop of horse was sent for her, and, although she was confined to her bed at Ashridge from illness, she was taken a prisoner to London, travelling so slowly that she slept at Redbourne, St. Alban's, Mimms, and Highgate. Her subsequent imprisonment in the Tower is too well known to need comment. Among the family archives are grants of various parts of the domain of Ashridge, by Elizabeth, to different persons; but before the end of her reign the greater part of it had passed into the possession of her Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Thomas Egerton, Baron of Ellesmere, who was afterwards Lord High Chancellor to James I. The son of this chancellor, soon after the death of his father, was created Earl of Bridgewater; and thence it passed through the successive earls and dukes of Bridgewater to its recent owner, the heir of the last earl.

Residence of the Princess Elizabeth.

Romantic scenery.

* ASHTEAD. A picturesque little village in the union of Epsom and hundred of Copthorn. Ashtead House, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Howard, is a magnificent mansion, situated in a park, the scenery of which is extremely romantic and beautiful, and abounding in deer. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower, and there are almshouses for six poor widows, with an endowment of £32 per annum, built by appointment of the Right Hon. Lady Diana Fielding. There are also some small charities of £20 ann. val. The surrounding country is very beautiful, and affords some charming rides, drives, and walks for the excursionist from London and the vicinity.

† ASHTON. Near this village is Ashton Hall, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton. It formerly belonged to the family of the Lawrences, but came into the present family, by the marriage of James, Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Lord Gerrard Digby of Bromley. The mansion is a large building, with some square embattled towers, an ancient hall, and other features of an old baronial castle. It is situated in a fine park, through which flows a small rivulet, forming a narrow bay at the west extremity of the grounds. The park, which abounds with wood, and is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, affords some extensive prospects across the river Lune to Morecambe bay.

Roman encampment.

‡ ASHTON, or LONG ASHTON, is delightfully situated in a rich wooded vale, protected on the north by a range of picturesque, though bleak hills, which afford a bold and romantic view of the surrounding country. There is much garden ground, from which fruit and vegetables are raised for the Bristol market; and numerous Roman coins have been found in the vicinity. The houses are in general well built, and in the summer are much resorted to by visitors and invalids from the adjacent towns. Not far distant are the remains of two Roman encampments, Stokeleigh and Burwalls. The church is ancient, but well-built, and was founded by the family of Lyons. The nave and aisles

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres,	Pop.
Ashton-under Lyne* ..... m t & pa	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...7	Ashton-U.-L. ...	L. & N. W.	189	9300	56959
Ashton-in-Macker-field† ..... to	Lancaster.....	Newton 2	Golborne Gate 3	L. & N. W.	193½	5557	5679

are divided from the chancel by a beautiful Gothic screen of fret and flower work, painted and gilt, and executed in an admirable style. One of the six bells contained in the tower is inscribed "*Sancte Johannes Baptiste ora pro nobis.*" On the tower are the arms of Lyons in stone. On the glass of the windows, among several painted figures and coats of arms, are the portraits of Edward IV. and his Queen, Elizabeth Woodville. Some handsome monuments are contained within, the principal being those of Sir Richard Choke and his wife. Ashton court, the manor house, originally founded by the Lyons family, but materially altered by Inigo Jones, occupies the S. E. slope of Ashton down. Leigh-court and Coomb-house are two fine seats in the vicinity, and a prominent object in the landscape is Dundry Beacon, 700 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in the west of England. The magnificent view to be enjoyed from the summit amply repays the fatigue of the ascent.

ASHTON, OR LONG ASHTON.

Dundry Beacon.

* ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. A busy manufacturing town, situated on an eminence on the north bank of the river Tame. In ancient records, the name of the town is written Ashtown-sub-Lima, which is derived from the tree so named, Ash, and its situation under the Lyme of Cheshire. The more modern streets of Ashton are well-built, and contain many good, and some elegant residences; but the old ones are narrow, and indicate their ancient origin. On the north side of the market-place, is the town-hall, containing assembly-rooms, news-rooms, and the usual parochial offices. The parish church of St. Michael, which stands in the centre of the town, is a large Gothic structure, erected in the reign of Henry V.; in 1792 it was thoroughly repaired, and subsequent improvements added to it a steeple. The new church of St. Peter, at the western end of the town, is a beautiful stone building, with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles, and erected at an expenditure of £13,000. Two new churches also have just been erected; one in the Oldham road, called Christ-church, and the other in Higher-hurst, dedicated to St. John. Besides numerous other religious edifices, a mechanic's institute and athenæum have been recently added to the public buildings of the town. A curious custom, though now on the decline, prevails here on Easter Monday. The ceremony consists in the holiday-makers preparing an effigy of a man in armour, which they call—"the Black lad," and this being fixed on horseback, is led in procession round the town. It is then dismounted, hung up at the old-cross in the market-place, and shot at by all who can possess themselves of a deadly tube for the purpose; after which, it is immersed in a stagnant pool. The custom is said to have originated from some extraordinary feudal power, possessed by the Asshetons, the original proprietors of the soil here. Ashton has largely increased of late years, owing to the cotton manufacture, which is here carried on in all its branches, and it is now one of the busiest of the Lancashire cotton towns. The weekly consumption of cotton is estimated at 400,000 lbs., and more than £7,000 are weekly paid at the mills in wages. Besides numerous bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works, hats, woollens, and silks are extensively manufactured. There are more than twenty collieries in the immediate vicinity, which employ upwards of 1,000 hands. Ashton is connected with the surrounding districts by the Ashton and Manchester, the Ashton and Huddersfield, and the Peak forest canals; also by the Sheffield and Manchester, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and other railways. Since the Reform Bill, Ashton has returned one member to Parliament.

Curious custom, riding the "Black lad."

Inns, Commercial Hotel, Globe, Queen's Arms, Pitt and Nelson.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, March 23, cattle; April 25, cattle, general; July 25, cattle, horses; July 26, 27, general; Nov. 21, horses, cattle; Nov. 22, 23, general.—*Bankers*, Saddleworth Banking Company. Draw on Glyn, Mills & Co., 67, Lombard-street. Ashton, Staley-Bridge, Hyde and Glossop Bank, *ditto*; Branch of Manchester and Liverpool district Bank. Draw on Smith, Payne and Smyth, 1, Lombard-street.

† ASHTON-IN-MACKERFIELD. The spinning of cotton has been carried on here extensively, and, together with the manufacture of hinges, locks, nails,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ashton-upon Mersey...to & pa	Chester	Manchester ...6	Sale Moor.....1¾	Manchest. & Altrinc	195	3592	2894
Ashton, Steeple* p & ti	Wilts	Trowbridge ...3	Trowbridge ...4	Gt. Western	109¾	6789	1857
Ashton, West .....ti	Wilts	Trowbridge ...2	Trowbridge ...2½	Gt. Western	108	2040	324
Ashurst .....pa	Kent	Tunbrdg Wlls 5	Penshurst 6	S. Eastern	43	891	241
Ashurst .....pa	Sussex	Steyning 3½	Hassock's Gte 9	L. & Brighton	52½	2355	441
Ashwater.....pa	Devon	Launceston ...8	Crediton 32	Bristol & Exeter	229	8387	929
Ashwell† .....pa	Herts	Royston 6	Ashwell 2½	Hitchin & Royston	43	3852	1425
Ashwell‡ .....pa	Rutland	Oakham 3	Ashwell	Midland	106	1799	267
Ashwellthorpe .....pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 3	Wymondham 2	Norfolk	118½	979	467
Ashwick .....pa	Somerset	Wells 6	Frome 10	Wilts & Somerset	125	1525	848
Ashwicken .....pa	Norfolk	Lynn 5½	E. Winch.....1½	E. Anglian	105½	1282	99
Ashwood .....ham	Stafford	Dudley.....3	Dudley.....3	Oxford W. &W.	124	...	...
Ashworth.....to	Lancaster	Bury.....3	Heywood 2½	Lancashire & Yorks.	201½	1022	277
Aske .....to	N. R. York	Richmond 2	Richmond 2	York, N. & B.	242	1670	121

ASHTON-IN-MACKERFIELD.

and files, for which the village has long been noted, furnishes the principal sources of employment to the inhabitants. There are two churches of the Establishment—namely, the parish church of St. Thomas, situated in the village, and Trinity Church, at Downhall-green, one mile and a-half distant. There are several places of worship for Independents, the Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics; and at Park-lane is an Unitarian Chapel, in which it is said that Watts and Doddridge occasionally preached. From its situation, Ashton-in-Mackerfield is sometimes called Ashton-in-the-Willows.

Finest church in the county.

* ASHTON, or STEEPLE ASHTON. A considerable village, with one of the finest parish churches in the county. It is a noble fabric, with a square tower and four spires, and was built in the latter part of the fifteenth century. Fossils have been found in large quantities about this parish at different times. Two miles to the north is the Kennet canal. A little north of the village is Rood Ashton House, the seat of the Long family. At West Ashton is a neat modern church, dedicated to St. John, and having a fine-toned organ, stone pulpit, and reading-desk. The old tower of the church was formerly surmounted by a spire, or steeple, ninety-three feet in height, from which the village received its distinct appellation. In 1670 it was utterly destroyed by lightning; and the following year, having been re-erected, it met with the same fate. According to Dr. Plot, a pavement, which he considered to be Roman, was here dug up; but it differed considerably, both in material and design, from those usually adjudged to be such.

Roman remains.

† ASHWELL is a town in Odsey hundred, in the extreme north of the county, and consisting of several streets of scattered houses, on the slope of the chalk hills, and at the source of the river Rhee, which is a feeder of the Cam. Several specimens of Roman remains have been met with here, and Roman coins are frequently found. Harborough-banks are intrenchments on the hills, half-a-mile south. Here a considerable spring breaks out from a rocky bank over-hung with lofty ash-trees, from which a continued quantity of water flows, and being quickly collected into one channel, turns a mill, and soon after becomes a river. From this spring and these ash trees it is supposed the Saxons gave it the name of Ashwell. The village was anciently a demesne of the Saxon kings; but before the time of Edward the Confessor it was granted to the abbots of St. Peter's, at Westminster, to whom it continued to belong till the dissolution, when the abbey was erected into a deanery, and after that into a bishopric: it, however, followed the fate of similar foundations; and when the bishopric was dissolved, in the reign of Edward VI., it was granted, with other manors, to the see of London, in which it is still invested. The church consists of a nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower at the west-end, surmounted by a spire. In the chancel are several slabs, formerly inlaid with brasses.

Market, Thurs.—*Fairs*, 2nd Thurs. in July for wool and stock; 1st Thurs. in Nov. for stock only

‡ ASHWELL, in Rutlandshire, was formerly called Exwell. It is chiefly noticeable for its church, dedicated to St. Mary, and which is a handsome structure, with a tower. There are three fine altar tombs within. The Syston and Peterborough branch of the Midland railway has a neat station here, opened May 1st, 1848.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Askern*.....to	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 7	Askern	Lancash. & Yorks....	162½	800	382
Askerswell .....pa	Dorset	Bridport 4	Dorchester ...11	L. & S. W.	151	1161	224
Askerton†.....to	Cumberland	Brampton 5	Milton 7	Newcast. & Carlisle	318	...	479
Askham .....chap	Nottingham	Tuxford.....2½	Tuxford 3	Gt. Northern	135	1302	401

* ASKERN. A very pretty and romantic village, built on the edge of a rocky declivity bordering on a plain, where the British Prince Ambrosius is said to have defeated and put to death the Saxon leader Hengist. There is now a large hotel and several good houses for the accommodation of invalids and their friends, attracted by the mineral spring, which has brought the village into repute as a fashionable spa. The first account of the spa was given by Dr. Short in 1734. The smell of the various springs here is of the true Harrogate odour,—washings of a rusty gun barrel and rotten eggs. It is bright and clear when taken from the spring, but becomes milky after standing for some time, with a slight film over the surface. These increase after several hours, and then a deposit of sulphate and carbonate of lime, with traces of sulphur, takes place. It then loses its smell, which occurs in some degree even when well bottled. The water discolours all substances containing lead or silver, indicating the existence of hydrogen gas and hydro-sulphuric acid gas. The solid contents of the Manor Well, in the imperial gallon, were ascertained by Messrs. Lankester and West to be as follows:— Mineral spa.

	Grains.
Sulphate of magnesia	34
Muriate of lime	3
Sulphate of lime	110
Carbonate of lime	6
Carbonate of soda	26
	179

Analysis of the waters.

or about 23½ grains in the imperial pint, with from two to nearly four cubic inches of gaseous contents—chiefly sulphuretted hydrogen gas. In respect to the diseases for which these waters are used, they will be chiefly those for which the Harrogate and Dinsdale spas are prescribed. It is evident, however, that in point of aperient properties, they are very inferior to the Old Well at Harrogate. Mr. Brewerton, who resided many years at Askern, and wrote on its waters, informs us that rheumatism has been more benefited than any other malady—the chronic form, of course, where there is rigidity of the joints, with swelling. A course of the baths, at a temperature varying from 95 to 105 degrees, will frequently effect a cure. Where pain alone is left after an attack of acute rheumatism, a lower temperature may be employed, beginning at 82 degrees, and lowering it gradually to tepid or even cold. The sequelæ of gout, where proper regimen is observed, are often removed by the baths of Askern. Cutaneous diseases, next to chronic rheumatism, derive the greatest advantage from a course of the baths. The forms of cutaneous diseases chiefly treated at Askern are lepra, psoriasis, impetigo, eczema, scabies, lichen, prurigo, and acne. In these cases the waters are recommended both internally and externally. It is averred by Mr. Brewerton and Dr. Lankester that the Askern baths are superior to those of Harrogate in irritable cutaneous affections, as containing so much less of saline ingredients. The above writers recommend both the baths and the waters in the various forms of indigestion. Useful in peculiar diseases.

† ASKERTON. At this village there is a castle which was built by the Barons Dacre. This well known name is derived from the exploits of one of their ancestors at the siege of Acre, or Ptolemais, under Richard Cœur de Lion. There were two powerful branches of that name. The first family, called Lord Dacres of the South, held the castle of the same name, and are ancestors of the present Lord Dacre. The other family, descended from the same stock, were called Lord Dacres of the North, and were Barons of Gillesland and Graystock. A chieftain of the latter branch was warden of the West Marshes, during the reign of Edward VI. He was a man of a hot and obstinate character, as appears from some particulars of Lord Surrey's letter to Henry VIII., giving an account of his behaviour at the siege and storm of Jedburgh. The castle was formerly garrisoned by the Serjeant of Gillesland, who sometimes commanded and led the inhabitants against the Scots. The Dacres.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Askham*.....to & pa	Westmorland	Penrith 5	Clifton 2½	Lancast. & Carlisle	281	4327	616
Askham-Bryan t & pa	W. R. York ...	York.....4	Copmanthorpe 2	York & N. M.	188½	192	350
Askham-Richard ...pa	W. R. York ...	York.....5	Copmanthorpe 3	York & N. M.	189½	960	229
Askrigg† .....m t	N. R. York ...	Hawes 6	Richmond ...17	York, N. & B.	257	4741	633
Askwith .....to	W. R. York ...	Ripley 12	Arthington ...8	Leeds Northern.....	104	3180	378
Aslackby‡ .....pa	Lincoln	Bourn 7	Corby 8	Gt. Northern	105	3934	492
Aslacton .....pa	Norfolk	Stratton 4	Forncett 1½	E. Union	105	1194	412
Aslacton .....to	Nottingham	Nottingham 11	Aslacton	Gt. Northern	117	...	360
Aspall .....pa	Suffolk	Debenham.....2	Needham 11	E. Union	88	834	143
Aspatria§ .....to & pa	Cumberland	Allonby 4	Aspatria	Mpt. & Carlisle	320	9048	2246

* ASKHAM. This place consists of two manors. The hall, built in 1574, on the river Lowther, has an embattled roof, and a sombre aspect well suited to the gloom of the surrounding scenery. Several remarkable heaps of stones, among which is one called the Druid's Cross, are in this neighbourhood; and also a large cairn, called the White-raise.

† ASKRIGG. This ancient market-town is situated near the river Ure and Swaledale Forest; it resembles a large village, and the occupations of the inhabitants are principally the knitting of stockings and making butter or cheese. It is remarkable, chiefly, for some considerable cataracts in its neighbourhood, known as the falls of the Ure; Millgill Force, a fall of from twenty to thirty yards; Whitfields Force, a grand specimen of the picturesque; and Hardrow Force, where the water falls in one grand sheet from a perpendicular height of one hundred feet. This town is one of the polling places appointed under the Reform Bill of 1832, for the North Riding.

Falls of the Ure.

Market, Thur.—*Fairs*, July 11, 12, sheep; May 12, and 1st Thur. in June, woollen cloth, pewter, brass, and milliners' goods; Oct. 28, horned cattle; Oct. 29, woollens, &c.

‡ ASLACKBY. In this village, which is on the direct road from London to Lincoln, there was a commandery, or associated body of Knights Templars, founded in the time of Richard I., by John le Mareshall. It afterwards served for the hospitallers, and at the suppression of this society, the property was transferred to Edward, Lord Clinton. A farm-house, which now occupies the site of the old circular church, is called the temple. Of that ancient structure there yet remains a square embattled tower of two stories. The lower story is vaulted, and formed of eight groins, in the centre of which is displayed eight shields, and various coats of arms. The parish church is a handsome building, with an embattled tower at the west end. A castle formerly stood here, but no vestiges of the walls can now be seen: remnants, however, of the fosse and earthworks point out the spot where it was situated.

Knights Templars.

§ ASPATRIA, or Aspatric, a station on the line of the Carlisle and Whitehaven Railway, is a long straggling village on the side of a hill, about five miles distant from the Irish sea. It now forms part of the estate of the Earl of Egremont, but is supposed to have derived its name from Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar. On removing the earth of a barrow, which stood at Beacon-hill, an eminence about 200 yards to the north of the village, in the year 1790, a human skeleton was found in a kind of chest, or kistaven, formed by two large cobblestones at each end, and the same on each side. The feet were decayed and rotted off, but from the head to the ancle-bone the skeleton measured seven feet. On exposure to the atmospheric air, the other bones soon mouldered away. Near the shoulder, on the left side, was a broad sword, five feet long, the guard of which was elegantly inlaid with silver flowers: a dirk, or dagger, lay on the right side; it was one foot and a half long, and the handle seemed to have been studded with silver. There were likewise found part of a golden fibula, or buckle, a broken battle-axe, an ornament for the end of a belt, part of which yet remained, part of a spur, and a bit resembling a modern snaffle. Various figures, rudely sculptured, remained on the stones which enclosed the left side of the chest; they chiefly represented circles, each having within a cross in relief. Hayman Rooke, Esq., the learned antiquary, from whose account the above particulars are taken, supposed that the personage whose remains were found was buried soon after the first dawning of Christianity; and also inferred, from the rich ornament found in the tomb, that he was a chieftain of high rank.

Beacon Hill.

Human skeleton.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Aspeden ....pa	Herts	Buntingford ...1	Baldock....8¼	Hitchin & Royston	45	1351	508
Aspley ....to	Stafford	Stafford 7	Standon Brdg 3	L. & N. W.	145	...	27
Aspley Guise ....pa	Bedford	Woburn 2	Woburn 1½	L. & N. W.	52½	1938	1803
Aspull ....to	Lancaster	Wigan 2	Wigan 2¼	L. & N. W.	198	1879	3278
Asselby ....to	E. R. York	Howden 2	Goole 4	Lancash. & Yorks.	191	1117	296
Assendon, Upper*...to	Oxford	Henley-on-T. 4	Twyford 10	Gt. Western	41	...	...
Assington ....pa	Suffolk	Sudbury 5	Bures....3½	E. Counties	56½	2986	776
Astbury†....pa	Chester	Congleton 2	Congleton 2	N. Staffordshire	159	19602	16501
Asterby....pa	Lincoln	Louth 6	Louth 7	E. Lincoln	148	620	313
Asthall‡ ....pa	Oxford	Whitney....5	Handborough 10	Oxford W. & W.	81	1180	383
Astley§ ....pa	Warwick	Coventry....7	Nuneaton 4	L. & N. W.	100½	2550	347
Astley‖ ....pa	Worcester	Worcester 9	Hartlebury ...4	Oxford W. & W.	136	2058	882

* ASSENDON. At this township is a land spring, reputed the most eminent of its kind in England. The water only appears after a continuance of wet weather but then issues forth in such abundance, that mills might be turned by the current, and the adjacent lowlands are inundated. This spring has been supposed by some to act upon the principle of a natural syphon, and to be supplied from subterranean sources; but this is evidently erroneous, as the seasons of its flowing are uniformly after heavy rains. Curious land spring.

† ASTBURY, or Austbury, is an extensive village, and contains several gentlemen's seats. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty steeple. In the churchyard are two ancient monuments, ornamented with the insignia of knighthood, but the names of the families whose memories they were intended to record are now lost. The parish of Astbury contains no less than twelve townships, of which the market-town of Congleton is one. Each of these townships has its overseer and other officers, but the whole parish is under the government of one churchwarden, the office of which is served in rotation by eight persons, vulgarly denominated the "Posts of the Parish;" though they should properly be called Provosts. [*Fairs*, last Frid. in April and Oct., cattle.

‡ ASTHALL. At this village is an old manorial mansion, now used as a farm-house, which was formerly the residence of Sir Richard Jones, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Charles I. In the north aisle of the church stands a large stone coffin, said to contain the remains of Alice Corbett, concubine to Henry I. Alice Corbett.

§ ASTLEY. This manor was held in the reign of Henry II. by Philip de Estley, of the Earl of Warwick, by the service of holding the Earl's stirrup when he mounted or alighted from his horse. From this person are descended two families, seated at Hill Morton, in this county, and at Patshull, in Staffordshire. In the reign of Henry V. the estate passed by marriage to the Greys of Ruthin, from whom it descended to Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and Duke of Suffolk, beheaded in the reign of Queen Mary, for an attempt to make Lady Jane Grey queen. The manor belongs at present to F. P. Newdigate, Esq. Astley Castle is surrounded by a moat, along the inner edge of which lie the remains of massive walls. The habitable part of the mansion is probably not older than the time of Mary; but it is clad in a garb of ivy, and other evergreens, which renders it exceedingly picturesque. In one room is preserved a portrait of the factious Suffolk, respecting whose capture the following particulars are related:—"Finding that he was forsaken, he put himself under the trust of one Underwood, as it is said, a keeper of his park here at Astley, who hid him for same days in a large hollow tree, standing about two bow-shots from the church; but, being promised a reward, he betrayed him." The church of Astley having been made collegiate by Lord Thomas de Astley, was by him rebuilt, and adorned with a spire so lofty, that it served as a land-mark in the deep wood-lands of the district, and was popularly termed "The lanthorn of Arden." The interior is curious and interesting, although many monuments and decorations have been removed or destroyed at various times. On an altar-tomb at the west-end are the effigies, in alabaster, of a warrior and a lady; and on another, is the mutilated figure of a female in a recumbent posture: both are without inscription. Duke of Suffolk concealed here in a tree.

‖ ASTLEY. This village is situated on the Severn. It was noted before the dissolution, for its priory of Benedictines, and is now remarkable chiefly for a

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Astley ....to	Lancaster	Bolton 7	Astley 1	Liverpool & Manch.	195½	2628	2237
Astley ....chap	Salop	Shrewsbury ...5	Shrewsbury ...5	Birmg. & Shrews.	166½	1168	241
Astley Abbots....pa	Salop	Bridgenorth ...2	Wolverhamp. 16	Birmgm. & Wolv.	143	3228	634
Aston....ham	Bucks	Dunstable 6	Cheddington 3	L. & N. W.	39½	...	...
Aston ....to	Chester	Warrington ...8	Hartford 6½	L. & N. W.	175	2859	430
Aston ....to & chap	Chester	Warrington ...8	Preston Brook 2	L. & N. W.	178	1012	218
Aston ....to	Derby	Castleton 2	Rowsley 17	Midland	171	714	119
Aston ....to	Flint	Flint....6	Queen's Ferry 1	Chest. & Holyhead	186½	613	309
Aston....pa	Hereford	Ludlow 4	Ludlow 4	Shrews. & Herfd.	193	920	47
Aston* ....pa	Herts	Stevenage 3	Welwyn 4½	Gt. Northern	26½	2052	626
Aston ....to	Montgomery	Montgomery ...6	Marsh Brk...11½	Shrews. & Herefd.	188½	1125	68
Aston....ham	Oxford	Bampton 2	Farringdn Rd. 9	Gt. Western	73	...	...
Aston ....to	Stafford	Newcastle 6	Whitmore 3	L. & N. W.	149½	...	252
Aston† ....pa	Warwick	Birmingham ...2	Birmingham ...2	L. & N. W.	114½	13877	61281
Aston-with-Aughton‡ ...to & pa	W. R. York	Sheffield 8	Beighton....2	Midland	168	2915	901
Aston-Abbots ....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury 6	Aylesbury 6	L. & N. W.	49½	2180	343
Aston-Blank ....pa	Gloucester	Stow....5	Addlestrop....8	Oxford W. & W.	95½	2250	310
Aston Botterell....pa	Salop	Ludlow 10	Ludlow 10	Shrews. & Herfd.	199	2238	180
Aston Cantlow ....pa	Warwick	Henley....4	Stratfd-on-A. 6	Oxfd. & Wolvhmptn	106	4300	1111

ASTLEY.

Old hermitage now a refectory.

hermitage formed in the living rock, and recently converted into an ale-house. The church, built in the Saxon style of architecture, contains some monuments and a few fragments of stained glass. Here is the ancient seat called Glasshampton.

* ASTON. The village and manor of Aston was an ancient demesne of the Saxon kings. Henry VIII. granted the manor to Sir John Boteler, of Walton Wood Hall; but the house now standing at Aston-place indicates earlier antiquity than the time of that sovereign. Westward of the village, on the eastern side of what used to be called the great North-road, are six large barrows, thought to be of Danish origin. From their immediate proximity to the roadside they excite the curiosity and attention of most persons travelling northward. Two of them have been opened, but were not found to contain anything of sufficient interest to be here recorded.

Danish barrows.

† ASTON. A suburb of Birmingham, in the hundred of Hemlingford. Aston Hall is situated on a gently rising eminence, at the extremity of a noble avenue of elms and Spanish chesnuts, and is built in the form usual with edifices of the period—a centre and two wings—emblematic, it is supposed, of the initial letter of Queen Elizabeth. The view from the church lane is exceedingly striking; and still more so from the Lichfield turnpike road, on account of the increased length of the avenue, which shows the whole plan of the building to great advantage. The views from the upper windows of the mansion are varied and extensive. On the north, the eye ranges over a wide landscape of richly wooded country, extending across the park to the demesne of Perry Barr; while, in the distance, the college of Oscott, and the famed Barr beacon, with the woods of Sutton Chase—over which one of the Holtes was once ranger—rise to the sight. From the west, a fine view of the lovely scenery of the park is obtained, the rising grounds and dark woods of Handsworth bounding the view. To the south, the gardens impart an additional charm to the scene; while, immediately in the foreground, an ample terrace walk, extending the whole length of the building, and commanding an extensive view of the park, terminates the landscape. The parish church of Aston, which is situated about two miles from the centre of Birmingham, very near the hall, and close to the park, is a neat edifice, ornamented with a tall spire, and contains some ancient monuments of the Holtes, the Ardens, and the Devereux. The windows are of painted glass, by Egginton; and one, representing the resurrection of the lady to whose memory it is erected, is particularly noticeable. There is every probability of the fine site of Aston Park being devoted to building purposes; and some idea has also been entertained of converting it into a large park, for the recreation of the inhabitants of Birmingham.

Aston Hall, ancient seat of the Holte family.

‡ ASTON is a parish and township with Aughton, in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill. In the church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient monument, under which lie buried Lord D'Arcy and his three wives. There is also a marble slab to the memory of the poet Mason, who was rector of this parish. This distinguished poet was the son of a clergyman in York-

Mason the poet rector of Aston.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Aston-Clinton* to & p	Bucks	Aylesbury...3½	Tring ...5	L. & N. W.	37	3640	1096
Aston-Eyre ...to	Salop	Madeley ...7	Woverhampt. 18	Birmgm. & Wolv.	145	...	83
Aston-Flamville t & pa	Leicester	Leicester ...12	Brghtn-Astley 6	Midland	100	4670	2028
Aston-Grange...to	Chester	Frodsham ...4	Preston Brk...2½	L. & N. W.	178½	437	16
Aston Ingham ...pa	Hereford	Ross ...6	Hope Brook...2¼	Glos. & Ross.	129	2378	636
Aston-le-Walls to & pa	Northampton	Banbury ...8	Banbury ...8	Oxford & Birmg.	86	1270	254
Aston Magna ...ham	Warwick	Moreton ...3	Moreton ...3	Oxford & Wolv.	95	...	...
Aston-Middle to & pa	Oxford	Bicester ...9	Heyford ...2	Gt. Western	77	...	101
Aston-Mondrum ...to	Chester	Nantwich ...4	Nantwich ...1	L. & N. W.	162	1255	171
Aston-North ...pa	Oxford	Woodstock...9	Somerton ...1	Gt. Western	79	1272	308
Aston-Rowant ...pa	Oxford	Thame ...5	Aylesbury ...13½	L. & N. W.	57	2980	901
Aston-Sandford...pa	Bucks	Aylesbury ...7	Aylesbury ...7	L. & N. W.	50½	669	88
Aston-Somerville ...pa	Gloucester	Evesham...4	Evesham ...4½	Oxford W. & W.	111	993	89
Aston, Steeple† to & pa	Oxford	Deddington ...4	Heyford ...1	Gt. Western	76	1870	702
Aston-sub-Edge ...pa	Gloucester	Evesham...6	Honeybourne 2	Oxford W. & W.	104	755	132
Aston-Tirrold...pa	Berks	Wallingford ...4	Wallingfd Rd. 3	Gt. Western	50½	1674	363
Aston-upon-Carron ti	Gloucester	Tewkesbury...3½	Ashchurch ...1½	Bristol & Birmg.	128½	...	206
Aston-upon-Trent ...to & pa	Derby	Derby ...6	Kegworth ...7	Midland	127	3290	1814
Aston-Upthorpe ...lib	Berks	Wallingford ...4	Wallngfd Rd. 3½	Gt. Western	51	1320	180
Astrope...ham	Bucks & Herts	Tring ...3	Tring ...5	L. & N. W.	39	...	...
Astrop‡...ham	Northampton	Banbury...4	Banbury ...4	Oxford & Birmg.	82	...	...

ASTON.

shire, in which county he was born in the year 1725. He became a student of St. John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently a fellow of Pembroke-hall, in the same university. His *début* in the literary world was made by the publication of "Isis," a poem, in which he satirised the Jacobitish and High Church principles of the University of Oxford. A reply was written by Thomas Warton, entitled "The Triumph of Isis." In 1752 he published a tragedy, with choral odes on the ancient Greek model, called "Elfrida." Having taken orders in the church, he was presented with the living of Aston, and appointed one of the royal chaplains. In 1759 appeared his "Caractacus," a drama on a kindred plan with the former. Both of these pieces were afterwards introduced on the stage; they, however, met with very little success. In 1762, Mr. Mason was made precentor of York, to which preferment a canonry was annexed. One of his principal works, entitled "The English Garden," a poem, in four books, appeared in the years 1772, 1777, 1779, and 1781, 4to.; this was translated into French and German. In 1775 he published the exquisite poems of his friend Gray, with a memoir of his life. At the beginning of the American War, Mr. Mason became so active an advocate for freedom, as to give offence at court, and he was in consequence dismissed from his chaplainship. It is said he felt alarmed at the frightful consequences of the French Revolution, and his zeal cooled towards the latter end of his life. He died April 7, 1797.

St. Leonards

* ASTON CLINTON is in the first division of Aylesbury hundred. The manor was the property of the late Lord Lake, who died in 1808, during the trial of General Whitelock, who was cashiered for his misconduct at Buenos Ayres, at the commencement of that year. At St. Leonard's, a hamlet of this parish, about four miles from Aston Church, is an ancient chapel, said to have been a chantry chapel to the Abbey of Missenden. It contains, among other monuments, that of General Cornelius Wood, an officer who distinguished himself in the reign of Queen Anne, and who died in 1712. It is ornamented with a bust of the general, in white marble, surrounded with military trophies. This chapel is endowed with an estate, vested in ten trustees, who have the appointment of the minister.

† ASTON, STEEPLE. At this village, Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, principal of Brazennose College, Oxford, and rector of this church, founded a free school in 1640, and endowed it with £10 per annum: he died in the year 1648, and is buried in the church. He also endowed an almshouse for poor women in this parish. A tesselated pavement was ploughed up here in the seventeenth century.

St. Rumbald's Well, a mineral spring.

‡ ASTROP. This hamlet is in the parish of King's Sutton. The village is worthy of remark, from the church having a tower, crowned with a handsome and lofty spire, decorated with crocketed pinnacles. Here is a remarkably fine mineral spring, called St. Rumbald's Well, which was formerly in considerable repute. When drank at the fountain head, the water is considered a specific in cases of female obstructions, and in the first and second stages of consumptions.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Astwell* .....ham	Northampton	Towcester 6	Brackley 6	L. & N. W.	74	...	38
Astwick .....pa	Bedford.....	Baldock.....3½	Arlesey 2½	Gt. Northern	39½	570	81
Astwood .....pa	Bucks.....	Newport Pag. 5½	Bedford 8	L. & N. W.	71	1259	268
Aswarby .....pa	Lincoln	Grantham.....11	Grantham ...11	Gt. Northern	116	1548	107
Aswardby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby 4	Willoughby ...6	E. Lincoln	134	741	67
Atcham.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...4	Shrewsbury ...4	Birmg. & Shrews. ...	165½	3762	462
Atch-Lench.....ham	Worcester ...	Evesham.....6	Pershore 5½	Oxford W. & W.....	118	...	77
Athan, St.† .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cowbridge ...4½	Llantrissant ...9	S. Wales	190	1771	376
Athelington .....pa	Suffolk	Eye 5	Finningham 13	E. Union	99	487	117
Athelney, Isle of	Somerset	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Atherington .....pa	Devon	Torrington.....7	Tiverton 27	Bristol & Exeter ...	211	3326	599
Atherstone‡ .....m t	Warwick	Nuneaton 6	Atherstone	Trent Valley	102	...	3819

ASTROP. In the jaundice it seldom fails; and in dropsical cases is frequently administered with success. Persons whose constitutions have been weakened by free living, find themselves renovated by its virtues. The water has a brisk pleasant taste, and is very clear and spirituous. Astrop Hall was formerly the residence of the Lord Chief Justice Willes.

* ASTWELL. In this hamlet is an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Earl of Ferrers. Several of the rooms exhibit, in the wainscot and chimney pieces, armorial bearings, and other carved decorations. A dilapidated room at the east end was formerly a chapel.

† ATHAN, ST. In this village is a castle, called East Orchard, built in the year 1691, by Roger Berkrols; it stands on the edge of an extensive flat: a luxuriant wild fig tree grows out of the cement of the chapel walls. Perhaps the Turkey fig-tree might be propagated with more success, grafted upon this wildling, which probably originated in the cultivated fig planted in the gardens of the Norman lords. In St. Athan's church there are two uncommonly fine Gothic monuments of the Berkrol's family; there are likewise in this parish the remains of two castles—West Orchard and Castleton; but these are not of such great antiquity. From this spot there is a good view of Fonmore, or Fronmon Castle, which is the most extensive and august of the Welsh inhabited castles. The kitchen is said to be the largest in the kingdom. In Fronmon castle is an excellent portrait of Oliver Cromwell. The flat and steep-holms are seen from this neighbourhood: the former has its lighthouse. It is situated nearly ten miles from the sea lock of the canal, and three miles from the adjacent steep-holms, which is a smaller island than the former, though more conspicuous from its great height above the water; it is quite barren and uninhabited. The flat holms at low tide is an extensive sheet of mud, excepting one deep channel. The landing place is near the castle rock, a dangerous, but romantic beach, so called from its similarity to a castle; it is very large, and is said to resemble Abergavenny castle. In the centre is a bold arch, which at high water is covered. The hollow sound of the sea roaring through the arch, and the waves occasionally retreating, and then forcing their way back with redoubled fury, have an uncommonly fine effect. At low tide the shore all round the base is dry. The island is four or five miles in circumference; the soil is good, and would, if well cultivated, be very productive. From the light-house, which is eighty feet in height, is a delightful prospect of the Bristol Channel and the shores of Somerset and Glamorgan. It is the resort of many visitors in the summer season.

Fine castle.

Singular castellated rock.

‡ ATHERSTONE. This market-town is supposed to have derived its name from "a stone" under which an "adder" of enormous size was found; it is situated on the Watling-street, and divided from Leicestershire by the river Anker, and was a place of some importance at the Conquest: at which time the town was given to the monks of Bec in Normandy, who obtained for it a market-day and an annual fair, which brought it into consequence. A monastery of friars (Hermits of Saint Augustine,) was founded at Atherstone in the year 1575. The church belonging to the friary was completed in the reign of Richard II. A free grammar school was founded here by Sir William Devereux and two other benevolent persons in the year 1573. The chancel of the friary church was appropriated to the use of this seminary, and is still dedicated to the same purpose. The mansion, or hall house, was sometime after separated from the chapel, and rebuilt at a short distance upon a pleasant bank, commanding

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Atherstone-on-Stour....pa	Warwick	Stratfd-on-A. 3	Stratfd-on-A 3	Oxford & Wolv.	103	1060	107
Atherton ....to	Lancaster	Bolton 5	Atherton....1	L. & N. W.	196½	2323	4655
Atlow ....chap	Derby	Ashbourn ...4½	Ashbourn ...4½	N. Staffordshire	152	1433	137
Attenborough* ....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...5	Long Eaton 1½	Midland	126	2843	1050
Atterby....to	Lincoln	Gainsboro' ...12	Northorpe 7	Manch., Shef., & L.	170	...	134
Attercliffe-cum-Darnall....to	W. R.York	Sheffield 1	Darnall 1	Sheffield & Lincoln	161½	1270	4873
Atterton ....ham	Leicester	Atherstone....3	Atherstone....3	Trent Valley	105	...	66
Attington ext. p. ham	Oxford	Thame....4	Aylesbury....14	L. & N. W.	57½	435	16
Attleborough† m. t. & p	Norfolk	Norwich 15	Attleborough ...	Norfolk	110	5260	2324
Attleborough ....ham	Warwick	Coventry....9	Nuneaton....1½	L. & N. W.	98	...	...
Attlebridge ....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 8	Norwich 9	E. Union	122½	1267	100
Atwick....to & pa	E. R. York	Bridlington ...12	Lockington ...12	York & N. M	197	2350	324
Atworth ....chap	Wilts	Melksham 3	Melksham ...2½	Gt. Western	102½	...	658
Aubourn ....to & pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 7	Thorpe 3½	Midland	147½	2109	365
Auburn ....to	E. R. York	Bridlington ...3	Bridlington ...3	York & N. M.	207	...	21
Auckland, St Andrew ....pa	Durham	Durham 11	Bishp Aucklnd 1	Stockton & Darling.	248	45868	22638
Auckland St. Helen ....chap	Durham	Durham 13	Bishp Auckld 2½	Stockton & Darling.	249½	1486	789
Auckland, West....to	Durham	Durham 13	Bishp Aucklnd 3	Stockton & Darling.	250	3720	2303
Auckley....to	Nott.&W.R.Y.	Doncaster 5	Rossington....3	Gt. Northern	154	1970	326

an extensive view over the adjacent counties of Leicester, Derby, and Stafford. Two nights before the battle of Bosworth Field (which is but nine miles distant), the Duke of Richmond lay at Atherstone. Here he had his interview with the two Stanleys, in which such measures of co-operation were concerted as occasioned the overthrow of the king. The scene of his encampment is pointed out as a meadow north of the church. The chief manufacture is that of ribbons and hats. Shalloons are also made. The Coventry canal, which passes close by the town, on the west, contributes to its trade. Among the anomalous rocks by which the coal-field is bounded on the south-east, is a peculiar quartzoze sandstone of extraordinary hardness, which is extensively quarried and sent to a great distance for the purpose of road-making. Nearly adjacent to this is a rich bed of manganese, which at Hartshill has yielded a very profitable return, but which is now nearly exhausted. Coal is found at Baddesley moor in the vicinity. In the neighbourhood are some fine seats—Atherstone Hall, and two and a half miles distant Grendon Hall; Merevale Hall, the seat of the Dugdale family; and two miles beyond Baxterly Hall, J. Boultbee Esq.

ATHERSTONE.

Battle of Bosworth Field.

Inns, Red Lion, Three Tuns.—*Market*, Tues.—*Fairs*, April 7, July 18, Sep. 19, Dec. 4.—*Bankers*, Branch of Leicestershire Banking Company. Draw on London and Westminster Bank, 41, Lothbury.

* ATTENBOROUGH. This village, supposed to be the ancient Attenton, lies nearly on the banks of the river Trent. Its church is large, and also well filled: it serves for Chilwell, Toueton, and part of Bramcote. This place is remarkable for having given birth to Henry Ireton, the regicide, son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell. He was the eldest son of Gervase Ireton, Esq., and brother to Sir John Ireton, Lord Mayor of London in 1658. He was a gentleman commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1629, and at the age of 19 he took one degree in Arts. Wood tells us, that he had the character in that college of a stubborn and saucy fellow towards the seniors. Afterwards he went to the Middle Temple, where he became grounded in the common law. When the rebellion broke out he took up arms against the king, was a recruiter in the long parliament, and about that time married Bridget, one of the daughters of Cromwell, then only a colonel of a regiment. He became first a captain, afterwards a colonel, and at length commissary-general, in 1645. He is said to have been the best prayer-maker and preacher in the whole army. He drew up the famous remonstrance requiring justice to be done on their sovereign. He sat as judge on the king's trial, and was one of the committee that appointed the time and place of execution. In Cromwell's expedition to Ireland, he was appointed second in command, with the rank of major-general, and was afterwards made president of Munster; being left as deputy by Cromwell, in 1649, he died the next year of a sudden disorder at Limerick. On his death, the parliament settled a pension of £2,000 per annum on his widow and children, out of the estates of the Duke of Buckingham.

Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law, born here.

† ATTLEBOROUGH, or Attleburgh, a small and unimportant market-town on the line of the railway from London to Norwich. During the Saxon era,

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Audley End* .....ham	Essex	Newport.....2	Audley End...1½	E. Counties	45	...	...
Audlem .....to & pa	Chester	Nantwich 6	Madeley 8	L. & N. W.	157	10525	2870
Audley.....to & pa	Stafford.....	Newcastle 5	Alsager 4	N. Stafford	157½	8530	5180

ATTLEBOROUGH. however, it was a post of strength, and served as a check to the Danes in their predatory incursions. Its fortifications are said to have been conspicuous in the time of Henry II. Attleborough formerly belonged to the Mortimers; from them it passed to the Ratcliffe family, of whom it was purchased by Sir Francis Blickley, Bart., whence it came into possession of the family of Ash. A college, dedicated to the Holy Cross, was founded here in the reign of Richard II., by Sir Robert de Mortimer, for a custos and four fellows. The church, with the east end, is entire; it is in the collegiate form, and consists of a large nave with aisles and a north and south transept; it contains the monuments of many persons of distinction. On a flat stone in the nave is an inscription to the memory of Captain John Gibbs, a celebrated horse racer and gamester, in the reign of Charles I. This person having laid a wager that he would drive his carriage and four horses up and down the steepest place of the Devil's Ditch, or Newmarket Heath, succeeded in winning the bet, by making a very light chaise, with a jointed perch, and without any pole. It is worthy of remark, that the first turnpike road in the kingdom was made at Attleborough, by an Act passed for that purpose in 1707.

Remarkable wager and monuments

Inn, New Inn, *Market*, Thurs. *Fairs*, Thurs. bef. Easter, pigs; Thurs. bef. Whit Sun. stock; Aug. 15., last Thurs. in each month. *Bankers*, Gurney's and Co, Agency of Norwich Office; Draw on Barclay, Bevan and Co.

* AUDLEY END. The fine old mansion and domain of Audley End are situated in a narrow valley at the western extremity of the parish, and one mile from the town of Saffron Walden. The mansion was built for Howard, Earl of Suffolk, afterwards Lord High Treasurer of England, from the designs of John Thorpe, whose drawings are preserved in Sir John Soane's museum, in Lincoln's-inn Fields. The house is supposed to have been commenced in 1603, and to have occupied thirteen years in building; and the date 1616 still remains upon one of the gateways. Audley End was visited by James I. in 1610 and 1614, upon one of which occasions James happily remarked, that the house was too large for a king, though it might do for a Lord Treasurer. It is stated to have cost, with the furniture, £200,000, an enormous sum in those times. Nor did the charge of maintaining the household prove less formidable, for none of the possessors of Audley End, after the death of the first Earl of Suffolk, were able to keep an establishment suitable to the size and magnificence of the house.

Splendid mansion.

Its old historical associations.

The mansion, when completed, consisted, besides the offices of buildings surrounding, of two spacious quadrangular courts. That to the westward was approached by a bridge across the Cam, through a double avenue of limes terminating with a grand entrance gateway. The edifice is a fine example of the intermediate style between Gothic and classical, in which the great houses of England were built during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., or, in the phrase of the present day, Italianised Gothic. The exterior exhibits three stories of wall, mostly plain, separated by projecting strings, and pierced by large windows. The whole range of the wall is surmounted by a stone parapet of open work. The lower storey on the south side, formerly an open cloister, has a range of Doric columns with an entablature, and arches between, and in the western front are two porches, composed of two storeys of Roman architecture, with entablatures and arches—the lower storey Ionic, the upper Corinthian. The spandrils of the arches are sunk and filled with ornament, and under the architrave are beautiful arabesques. The outline of the house, when seen from the west, consists of two large square masses, with one of the square bows in the front of each connected by the hall, at the extremity of which are the porches. The hall itself is lower than the wings; but over, and contiguous to it, appears the wall, with a range of windows of a connecting gallery. The wings are finished at the top by square turrets at their corners, roofed with bell cupolas. The east front exhibits a half H, the projecting wings of which have bows in each of the faces of the wall. The lower story of the centre, at the back of the hall, is an open arcade of coupled Doric pilasters, with joint pedestals, entabatures, imposts, and key stones. The north front is partly concealed by the

Fine banquet hall.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Aughton .....chap	Lancaster.....	Lancaster 7	Caton 2	Midland	237½	...	132
Aughton .....pa	Lancaster.....	Liverpool.....10	Town Green ...	E. Lancashire.....	211	4462	1655
Aughton* ..... to & pa	E. R. York ...	Selby 7	Foggathorpe 4½	York & N. M.	197½	4295	654
Aughton .....to	W. R. York ...	Retherham ...4	Woodhse Mill 1	Midland	158	...	...
Aukborough†.....pa	Lincoln	Burton 3	Brough 5	York & N. M.	166	2875	468
Ault-Hucknall .....pa	Derby	Chesterfield ...7	Clay Cross ...5½	Midland	158	3730	690
Aunsby.....pa	Lincoln	Grantham 9	Grantham ...10	Gt. Northern	115	1183	133
Aust‡ .....ti	Gloucester ...	Chepstow 5	Bristol 12	Gt. Western.....	130	...	213

offices, but is of the same character with the others. The great hall is ninety feet long, twenty-seven wide, and twenty-nine high. The screen at the north-end reaches nearly to the ceiling; is of oak curiously carved and ornamented, with grotesque figures in bold relief. The chimney-piece is also enriched with ancient carvings. The hall is lighted by five windows, that in the centre having a large projecting bow extending from the cornice to the floor. There is also an open screen of stone by Sir John Vanbrugh, who removed the south wall to enlarge the hall; but this screen, and the iron railings of the staircase, ill accord with the original design. The ceiling is of plaster, divided into compartments by massive beams, supported by boldly projecting brackets. The whole of the woodwork is of dark oak, relieved by rich carving, the effect of which is exceedingly striking. These compartments are filled with the crests and cognizances of the Howard family, worked in raised stucco, and encircled by a border. Up and above the wainscot, and upon the screen, is a very interesting collection of family portaits. The various other apartments of the mansion, including drawing-rooms, saloon, library, picture-gallery, and chapel, are in sumptuous taste. It is now the noble domain of the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke. AUDLEY END.

* AUGHTON. This village is chiefly distinguished for having been the seat of an ancient and respectable family long since extinct, or dispersed. The Askes, who succeeded the family of Hai, resided here from about the year 1365 till the reign of Charles I., when the head of the family was one of the judges of that unfortunate monarch. Of this family, also, was Sir Robert Aske, a man of daring and enthusiastic courage, possessing considerable talents, who headed the insurrection called "the Pilgrimage of Grace," in the days of Henry VIII. Of the family seat, nothing remains but the site, marked by several moats. Aston Hall, the seat of H. Verelsh Esq., is in the immediate vicinity. Pilgrimage of Grace.

† AUKBOROUGH. Dr. Stukely having discovered a Roman castrum and a vicinal road here, supposed it to be the Aquis of Ravennas. The Roman station is square, each side 300 feet; the entrance is at the north, and the west side faces the steep cliff that over-hangs the Trent. The situation of this castle at the north-west angle of Lincolnshire, renders it a kind of watch-tower over Nottingham and Yorkshire, which it surveys. The camp is now called "Countess Close," and tradition speaks of a Countess of Warwick having resided here. The vallum and ditch are nearly entire; a square plat called the "Oreen," is supposed to have been appropriated for the soldiers when on duty. Within this is a round walk into a labyrinth, called Julian's Bower; these bowers are usually found in the neighbourhood of Roman towns, and are objects of great curiosity to uninformed people. Dr. Stukely is of opinion that they were the arena of some of their ancient games, brought into Italy from Troy, and that they derived their name from "borough," any work consisting of ramparts of earth, and not from "bower" an arbour. The views in this neighbourhood are very beautiful; the winding Trent with its rich level plains of meadow, all alive with herds of cattle; the cliff, commanding a noble view of the three rivers; the hanging woods and ornamental walks, all form a great contrast to what Lincolnshire is often represented to be by those who have visited only the fenny parts of this fertile county. Julian's bower.

‡ AUST, or AUST CLIVE. Here is a celebrated ferry over the Severn into South Wales. The Proprætor, Ostorius Scapula, was accustomed to ferry his legions over near this place. In the time of Edward the Elder, who was lying here with his army, Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, was stationed at Beachley, on the opposite bank. Llewellyn, who was required to pay homage to the English sovereign, refused to cross the passage; but Edward immediately crossing in a boat, was seen, as he approached the shore, by Llewellyn, who, overcome by the Llewellyn.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Austell, or St. Austle* ...m.t. & pa	Cornwall	Truro 14	Plymouth ...35	S. Devon	282	12125	10750
Austerfield .....to	W. R. York ...	Doncaster.....8½	Bawtry 1	Gt. Northern	148½	2776	372
Austerson.....to	Chester	Nantwich 4	Basford 6	L. & N. W.	161	899	55

AUST, OR AUST CLIVE

condescension, rushed into the water, and taking the monarch upon his shoulders, carried him to land, and did him homage for the principality. The Severn is here nearly two miles across. The old passage has now been greatly improved.

* AUSTELL, ST. is a considerable market town, which belongs to the north-eastern division of the county, and is one of the polling places. The petty sessions of the hundred of Powder are held here. Considerable quantities of corn and other articles are brought to the market. The town is seated on the eastern side of a hill which slopes gradually to a rivulet running along a narrow valley; this stream, and the inequality of the ground, have been rendered eminently useful to the manufactories of the neighbourhood. The water, which has been conducted round the side of the hills, in its course impels the machinery of several stamping-mills, which have been erected on different levels. It is also employed to cleanse and separate the tin from the pounded mass.

Great tin mine.

Through its vicinity to the great tin mine of Polgooth, St. Austell, has within the last sixty or seventy years, considerably increased in the number of its houses and inhabitants. The holding of the Blackmore Court here, which is the most considerable of the stannary courts, or courts relating to the tin works, has also contributed to augment its prosperity. The old town, or rather village, was at some little distance to the east, and its site is still marked by a few cottages; the present town is the regular thoroughfare for travellers from Plymouth to Falmouth. Within the last few years harbours have been formed at Charlestown and Pentewan, for the convenience of importing coals from Wales, and of exporting the ores and porcelain clay of the district. A railroad connects the town with the harbour of Pentewan. There is a Smelting House at the west end of the town, and another at Charlestown. Copper ore is said to have been smelted at St. Austell, before any other place in Cornwall.

Pilchard fishery.

The inhabitants of this town, from its proximity to the sea, are principally employed in the pilchard fishery and in mining; there is however a small manufactory of serges. The parish church is a fine old fabric, consisting of three aisles; the tower and some other parts of the structure are fancifully ornamented; various carvings, monstrous heads, angels, and other figures appear on the cornices. From the repetition of the shovel, pick, hammers, and other tools, it seems probable that the miners were the principal contributors towards the expenses of the building. In the year 1774, as some tinners were searching for tin in a stream work near the town, about seventeen feet under the surface of the ground, they discovered a silver cup, which is now used for wine at the Communion table, in which were several ancient pieces of gold and silver ornaments; they consisted of bracelets, rings, and buckles, evidently for a person of high rank, with many of the most curious Saxon coins ever discovered at one time. All these articles fell out on moving the ground, and some were probably lost in shovelling out the rubbish; those which were picked up were dispersed about the country, and many of them broken. The celebrated Pentuan stone quarry, from which the materials of many churches and family seats have been taken, is in this parish. Polgooth mine (before mentioned) was considered the richest ever worked in England, and is situated about two miles south-west of the town. The surrounding country appears for many miles bleak, desolate, and barren, yet its bowels contain vast treasures; though, as a talented author has observed, "like the shabby mien of a miser, its aspect does not correspond with its hoards." The shafts by which the miners descend, and through which the ore is raised to the surface, are scattered over a considerable extent of sterile ground, whose dreary appearance, and the sallow countenances of the miners, concur to excite ideas of gloom, apprehension, and melancholy. The number of shafts is not less then fifty, and from twenty to thirty of these are constantly in use. Near here is a hill called Newman Beacon, crowned with a single mass of crays.

Newman Beacon.

Inns, Lynn's Hotel, Queen's Head, Seven Stars, Stag, Sun.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, Maun. Thurs. Whit Thurs., July 26, Fri. aft. Oct 16, Nov. 30, cattle. *Bankers*, Coode, Son and Shilton; draw on Lubbock and Company. Robins, Foster and Company; draw on Williams, Deacon and Company. Branch of Devon and Cornwall Banking Company; draw on Barclay, Bevan and Company.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from *	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Austhorpe .....to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 4	Leeds 4	Midland	190½	660	219
Austhwaite.....ham	Cumberland...	Ulverston ...10	Bootle 8	Whitehn. & Furness	272	...	...
Austonley.....to	W. R. York ...	Huddersfield...8	Holmfirth 2	Lanc. & Yorks.	189	1760	2234
Austrey .....pa	Warwick	Orton 2	Polesworth.....4	L. & N. W.	110	2097	555
Austwick* .....to	W. R. York...	Settle 5	Settle 6	Skipton & Lanc.....	254	5400	651
Authorpe.....pa	Lincoln	Louth 6	Authorpe	E. Lincoln	135	921	126
Avebury, or Aburyтpa	Wilts	Swindon 11	Wootn Basset 9	Gt. Western	92	4544	768
Aveley .....pa	Essex	Purfleet 2	Purfleet.....	Tilbury	18½	3039	811
Avenbury.....pa	Hereford	Bromyard ...2	Worcester.....14	Oxford & Worcest....	134½	3233	354
Avening .....pa	Gloucester ...	Tetbury 4	Brimscombe 3½	Gt. Western.....	103	4428	2321
Averham‡ .....to & pa	Nottingham	Newark 3	Newark 3	Gt. Northern	123	2646	267
Aveton-Gifford .....pa	Devon	Modbury.....3	Kngsbrdg Rd. 7	S. Devon	239	3182	979
Avington§ .....pa	Berks.....	Newbury 6½	Kintbury 2	Gt. Western.....	60	1143	97

* AUSTWICK. *Fair*, Thurs. bef. Whit Sun. cattle and pleasure.

† AVEBURY, or ABURY, is remarkable as the site of what appears to have been one of the largest Celtic or Druidical temples in Europe. In forming this temple, no less than 650 blocks seem to have been brought together and placed in circles and rows. These stones were of various dimensions, measuring from five to twenty feet in height above the ground, and from three to twelve feet in width and thickness. One hundred were raised on end, and placed in a circular form, within a flat and nearly circular area of about 1400 feet in diameter; and these stones were bounded by a deep ditch and lofty bank, which inclosed the whole work, except at two places, where openings were left for entrances. The bank or mound is at present broken down in four places, but there seem to have been originally only two openings, corresponding to the two great avenues which formed the approaches. The inner slope of the bank measured 80 feet, and its whole circumference at the top was 4442 feet: the area within the bank or mound is somewhat more than thirty-five acres. There were two other small circles within the periphery of the great circle. One was a double circle of upright stones, with a single stone raised near the centre, and consisted of forty-three stones. Another circle, of forty-five stones, some of which are still standing and of immense size, was placed a little north of the former, and consisted also of two concentric circles, inclosing a group of three tall stones. These were the component parts and general design and arrangement of the triple temple, as it may be called; but there were two connecting parts which gave a peculiarity to this work distinguishing it from all other Celtic temples. These were avenues of approach, consisting of double rows or lines of upright stones, which branched off from the central work, each to the extent of more than a mile. One of them branched off from the outer circle to the south, turning, near its extremity, to the south-east, where it terminated in two circular or rather elliptical ranges of upright stones. According to Stukely, this avenue was formed by two hundred stones, being finished at its eastern extremity with fifty-eight stones, which were arranged in a double circle on an eminence called Overton Hill, or the Hakpen Hill, and measured about 146 feet in diameter from outside to outside. The width of the avenue varied from fifty-six to thirty-five feet between the stones, which were on an average eighty-six feet apart from each other in their linear direction. The western avenue extended about one mile and a half, and consisted of 203 stones; its extremity ended in a point or with a single stone. These avenues or grand approaches to the temple were not arranged in straight lines, but in flowing or curved lines. Only a few stones now remain of this remarkable specimen of Druidical Art. At Silbury Hill, adjacent, are the vestiges of a Roman barrow, 170 feet high, 500 feet in diameter at the base, and 105 feet at the top.

Celtic temple.

Overton Hill.

‡ AVERHAM. This place is chiefly remarkable for a monument contained in the church, erected to the memory of Sir William Sutton, once lord of the manor, on which it is quaintly recorded that he had sixteen children, and an equal number of each sex; of whom the one half

Sir William Sutton.

> "Ushered to heaven their father, and the other
> Remained behind him to attend their mother."

§ AVINGTON. The church, which remains nearly in its original state, exhibits a curious specimen of Saxon architecture. Within the walls it measures seventy-five feet by fourteen feet and a half. The nave is separated from the chancel

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Avington* .....pa	Hants	Winchester ...5	Winchester...5½	L. & S. W.	72	1794	176
Avon..... ex. pa.	Wilts	Chippenham...5	Chippenham...5	Gt. Western	99	156	14
Avon Dassett .....pa	Warwick	Banbury 6	Cropredy 4½	Oxford & Birmg. ...	86	1580	307
Awliscombe .....pa	Devon	Honiton 2	Collumpton...8½	Bristol & Exeter. ...	190	2569	594
Awre .....pa	Gloucester ...	Blakeney 3	Newnham 3	S. Wales.....	128	6115	1512
Axbridge† bo m t. & pa	Somerset	Wells 10	Yatton 10	Bristol & Exeter ...	140	540	939
Axford .....ti	Wilts	Marlborough...3	Hungerford ...9	Gt. Western	70	...	458
Axminster‡ m t. & pa	Devon	Lyme Regis ...6	Taunton 22	Bristol & Exeter ...	185	7637	2769

AVINGTON.

by an arch richly ornamented by a zigzag moulding, and a great variety of grotesque heads springing from two enriched piers; the arch is formed of the segments of two circles, each having a different centre. In this church there is also a very singular font, of rude workmanship, surrounded with grotesque figures, executed in bas-relief; that is to say, sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. Denford House, and Chilton Lodge are beautiful seats in the vicinity.

Singular fort.

* AVINGTON, anciently Abyngton, is remarkable for its beautiful park, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham. The manor was originally a royal demesne, or estate in lands, and was given by king Edgar to the monastery of St. Swithin at Winchester, in the year 961; it continued in the possession of that house until the dissolution of monasteries, when it became the property of the clerks of Mitcheldever, (a village about five miles distant,) with whom it remained until the reign of Elizabeth; and then passed to the Bruges, or Brydges family, afterwards raised to the dukedom of Chandos. Anna Maria Brudenell, the infamous Countess of Shrewsbury. married one of this family: her former husband, the Earl of Shrewsbury, died from a wound received in a duel with the Duke of Buckingham, during the fighting of which the countess had the audacity to hold the horse of her gallant, disguised as a page. Charles II. was frequently the guest of this notorious woman at the mansion of Avington, which thus became the scene of that licentious monarch's pleasures. The mansion is situated in a well planted and secluded valley, nearly environed with high downs, which from their bare and open state, form a singular, though not unpleasing contrast with the scenery immediately contiguous to the house. Several of the apartments are fitted up with great elegance, and enriched by a choice collection of valuable paintings. The park is three miles in circumference.

Countess of Shrewsbury

† AXBRIDGE. This borough sent members to parliament during the reigns of the first three Edwards, but was afterwards excused on the plea of poverty. It consists chiefly of one street, winding from east to west, about half a mile in length. The shambles and market are towards the east end. Although so small, it is governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, bailiff, and ten aldermen, and twenty-two burgesses, with a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers Knit hose are manufactured in this town. The church, occupying an eminence near the market-house, is a large and handsome gothic structure, in the form of a cross. The cloth of the communion-table is elegantly wrought in silk by Mrs. Abigail, who was seven years completing it. This lady and several of her family have monuments in the church. The town derives its name from the river Axe, which runs through it.

Handsome church.

Market, Tues. Sat.; Great Market, last Sat in each month. *Fairs*, Feb. 3, March 25, 26, cattle, general. If Sat., the Mon. after. *Bankers*, Stuckey's Banking Company; Draw on Robarts, Curtis and Co., Lombard Street.

‡ AXMINSTER, an irregularly built town near the small river Axe, from which it derives its name. The air is considered highly salubrious, and especially beneficial to pulmonary complaints. Of late years some improvements have taken place in the town, and the modern houses now exhibit some pretensions to elegance. It was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of carpets; and in this it rivalled the productions of Turkey and Persia so successfully, that the carpets of Axminster were considered little inferior to those imported. They were woven in one entire piece. After lasting for 100 years the manufactory was given up, the demand not being found equal to the expense of producing the article, There is a neat parish church and several commodious places of worship for different denominations of dissenters. The tunnel between Charmouth and

Celebrated carpets.

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Axmouth ....pa	Devon	Honiton 10	Taunton 28	Bristol & Exeter ...	191	4723	680
Aycliffe..... to & pa	Durham	Durham 13	Aycliffe	York, N. & B.	240½	10858	1366
Aydon .....to	Northumber.	Hexham 6	Corbridge 3	Newcast. & Carlisle	298	750	104
Aydon-Castle ....to	Northumber.	Newcastle ...15	Corbridge 3	Newcast. & Carlisle	298	393	23
Aylburton .....ti	Gloucester ...	Chepstow 8	Lydney 1	S. Wales	134½	...	588
Aylesbeare .....to & pa	Devon	Exeter 8	Exeter 9	Bristol & Exeter ...	203	2948	953
Aylesbury* bo mt & pa	Bucks	Tring 7	Aylesbury.....	L. & N. W.	43¾	3200	6081
Aylesby.....pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby ...5	Gt. Coates 3	Manch. Shef. & Linc	160	2110	172

AXMINSTER

Axminster was opened in the month of January, 1832. This improvement is substantially constructed with an elliptic arch, capable of allowing two stage waggons of the largest size to pass on it, and is rather more than seventy yards in length. By the completion of this tunnel the longest and steepest hill between London and Exeter is avoided. A gentleman who visited the tunnel during the height of the ensuing summer, remarked the astonishing coolness which he felt within this hill's enclosed semi-cylinder; no sooner, however, had he left it, than he fainted from the difference of temperature between this subterraneous passage and that of the open air. The petty sessions for the hundred of Axminster are held in this town.

Inns, George, Bell, New Inn.—*Markets*, Tues. and Fri.—*Fairs*, Tues. aft. April, and June 25; Wed. aft. Oct. 10. statute.—*Bankers*, R. and H. Williams, draw on Williams, Deacon and Co. 20, Birchin-lane; Wilts and Dorset Banking Company, draw on London and Westminster Bank.

* AYLESBURY, situated near the middle of the county, and near the celebrated vale of Aylesbury, to which it imparts its name, was anciently called Æglesbury and Elisberie, and was a strong town of the ancient British, who stoutly maintained its independence against its Saxon invaders till the year 571, when it fell in an attack by Cuthwolf, brother to Cealwin king of the West Saxons. The town became incorporated and empowered to send two members to parliament by royal charters from Queen Mary in 1553, and it has since retained the privilege. It is a polling place in conjunction with Amersham, Buckingham, and Newport Pagnell. All the roads and principal streets converge towards the market-place, which is a very large and commodious one in the centre of the town, in the shape of a rectangle. The Market-house is said to have been built after the model of the Temple of the Winds at Athens. On the south side is the County-hall, a large and imposing building of red brick, and with a handsome flight of steps from the entrance. Here the quarter sessions, Lent assizes, and elections are held, and the general county business transacted. The church, an ancient structure dedicated to St. Mary, is built in the form of a cross, and at the intersection of the nave and chancel there rises a low embattled tower, surmounted by a square turret called the clock tower, terminating with a short spire sustaining a cross nine feet high. In the tower are eight bells and a saint's bell. Upon the old tenor bell, which was recast with the rest in 1773, was this beautiful inscription, "*Non Sono animabus Mortuorum sed nascentium.*" In the north transept is a curious white marble statue dug out of the ruins of the Grey Friars monastery, of a man in surcoat of mail, the features wholly obliterated, both hands broken off, the head reposing on a helmet, and the feet partly broken, reposing on a lion. The figure is supposed to represent one of the descendants of the Botelers, the founders of the Grey Friars monastery in this town. The west door has a beautifully recessed arch, over which is a very large window with transverse mullions. The churchyard is unusually extensive, and is laid out in walks and planted with trees. Half way between Aylesbury and Bierton, and forming striking objects as the town is approached from that quarter, will be seen the New Gaol and Union Workhouse, built on slightly rising ground on each side the road and nearly opposite to each other. The entrance to the New Gaol is under an archway, on each side of which are the respective residences of the governor and chaplain. The walls of the prison enclose an area of five acres. The Union Workhouse, opened in 1844, is of red brick in a style blending the Tudor with the Elizabethan. Aylesbury is chiefly an agricultural town. There is one silk factory, but the lace manufacture which once flourished here has greatly declined. The making of straw plait is more prosperous and the straw plait market established some years back is still held every Saturday. Many of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood add to their income by their skill in breeding ducks, of which they send a considerable number to the metropolis about

Ancient church.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Aylmerton .....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 10	Norwich 22	E. Union	135½	1679	290
Aylestone*..... to & pa	Leicester	Leicester.....3	Wigston 2	Midland	101	3850	668
Aylesford† .....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...3½	Maidstone ...3½	S. Eastern	59½	4391	1487

AYLESBURY

Hartwell House.

Christmas. Two miles from Aylesbury is Hartwell-house, which was for many years the residence of Louis XVIII., and the Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême.

Inns, George, White Hart, Red Lion, Crown.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Fri. fol. Jan. 18, March 24, May 8, June 14, Sept. 25, Oct. 12, hiring.—*Bankers*, Rickford and Hunt; draw on Praed, Fane, Praed and Company. London and County Joint Stock Bank.—*Newspapers*, Bucks Advertiser and Aylesbury News (Liberal) Sat. Bucks Herald and Windsor and Eton Journal (Conservative) Sat. Bucks Chronicle (Liberal) Sat.

* AYLESTONE, a pleasant village two miles south of Leicester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a commodious building, with a tower containing four bells, and surmounted by a lofty spire, on the south-east corner of which is a patch of ivy, which has taken root here between the tower and the spire, and presents a singular appearance. In the interior is an old brass of the date 1594, and some other monuments worthy inspection. Aylestone Hall, the residence of Joseph Knight, Esq., and formerly of the Rutland family, is a curious old mansion lately renovated.

* AYLESFORD. An ancient town pleasantly situated on the banks of the Medway, over which there is a stone bridge of six arches. The neighbourhood is famed as having been the spot where, we are told by ancient historians, a sanguinary battle was fought in 445, between the Britons and Saxons; the conflict having taken place about five years after the first landing of the latter in Britain. It appears from our chronicles that Vortimer, then monarch of this island, having first defeated his enemies on the banks of the Darent, in Kent, pursued their routed forces to Aylesford; at which place the Saxons had passed to the eastern side of the Medway, where a most obstinate and bloody battle took place between the contending armies, when the fate of the day, having long remained undecided, at length terminated favourably for the Britons. In that decisive affair, Horsa, brother of Hengist, the Saxon chief, and Catigrinus or Catigrern, brother to King Vortimer, are said to have contended hand to hand, when both died bravely on the spot. Horsa, if tradition may be credited, was buried at a place called Horsted, or the place of Horsa, about three miles north of Aylesford. Prince Catigrinus is supposed to have been inhumed still nearer the field of slaughter, on the summit of an acclivity about one mile north of Aylesford, and a quarter of a mile west from the road leading from Rochester to Maidstone, and marked by that singular vestige of antiquity, Kit's Coty House. It is composed of four large stones of the kind called Kentish Rag, none of them bearing any marks of workmanship. Respecting the origin of Kit's Coty House, as well as of its singular name, various opinions are entertained. It is, however, generally surmised that this is the monument of Catigrern, and that Cat or Kit was the familiar abbreviation of his name. In Cornwall, where there are many of these monuments, those stones whose length and breadth greatly exceed their thickness are called Coits, and Kit's Coity House may thus express Catigrern's house, built with coits, and might have been a taunting reflection on the memory of that champion, used by the Saxons, when they came into possession of the county. The name has, however, been variously written at different times:—Keith Coty House by Camden, Citscote House by Lambarde, Cit's Coti-house by Stow, and differently by other writers. At the distance of two fields southward from this remarkable curiosity, in the bottom nearer to Aylesford, is a heap of the like kind of stones, some of which are partly upright, and others lying in a circle round them, in all to the number of nine or ten. Those that are perfectly upright, with a large one lying across them, appear to have once formed a kind of structure like that of Kit's Coty House, and to have had the same aspect, but the whole heap is now intergrown with elms and other coppice shrubs. This monument of antiquity is supposed to have been demolished by some persons digging a trench beneath it, in the hope of finding a treasure. Still nearer to Aylesford is a remarkable stone, called, from its shape, the coffin. Opposite Kit's Coty House is the new Lunatic Asylum, erected at a cost of more than £50,000. Aylesford consists but of one street. The church, a handsome building with a square tower at the west end, is

Battle between the Britons and Saxons.

Kit's Coty House.

Remarkable curiosity.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Aylsham* ...m t. & pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 12	Norwich 12	E. Union	125½	4308	2741
Aylton .....pa	Hereford	Ledbury 4	Hope Brook...13	Glos. & Ross.	139½	825	98
Aymstrey .....to & pa	Hereford	Leominstcr ...9	Wooferton ...8	Shrews. & Herefd....	201½	6349	835
Aynho .....pa	Northampton	Brackley.....6	Aynho	Oxford & Birmg. ...	80	2330	611

situate on an eminence at the back of the village. It contains a costly monument of Sir John Banks, Baronet, who died 1699. The ground rises so abruptly that the churchyard is higher than the chimneys of the houses in the street. Half a mile east of the church has been established a very extensive brown stone pottery, and also a mill employing many hands in the manufacture of mill-board and brown paper. In 1240 a Carmelite Priory was erected here by Lord Grey of Codnor. Some remains still exist, and what is now called the Priory belongs to the Earl of Aylesford, and is occupied by Charles Whatman, Esq. At Preston Hall is a large ancient barn, with "T. C." and "1102," in Arabic characters. The use of these at so early a period has given rise to some discussion amongst antiquaries; but the inscription is probably of a much later date, and not having any refersnce to the period when the building was erected. At Longsole, about two miles from the town, on the other side of the Medway, are the ruins of the ancient free chapel of Longsole, now used as a barn, and called from its lonely situation the "Hermitage." In one place in the parish are several springs, which change the stones in them, as well as pieces of wood, to a carmine hue, which becomes deeper when they are taken out and have become dry. The water flows from a loose chalky soil, is very chilly, and has a rough taste, but has no chalybeate qualities. Sir Charles Sedley the poet, and Sir Paul Rycaut the oriental traveller, were natives of this parish.

AYLESFORD

Carmelite priory.

Inns, Anchor, Chequers.—*Fair*, June 29th.

* AYLSHAM, on the Bure, has a church, said to have been erected by John of Gaunt, containing numerous brasses, a curious font, and a painted glass window, which has lately been retraced. There is a free school, founded by Robert Janneys, mayor of Norwich, in 1517, and now conducted on the national system. In a recess in the churchyard, in a piece of lawn, enclosed with iron rails, planted with roses, heartsease, and other flowers, is the grave of Humphrey Repton, the celebrated landscape gardener, who died March 24th, 1818. One of the County Bridewells was formerly in this town, but is now converted into dwelling-houses. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and primitive methodists have each a chapel here. The country round Aylsham is the most agreeable in Norfolk, and formerly was much frequented in the summer season on account of a mineral spring, situated about half a mile from the town. About one mile beyond Aylsham is Blickling Hall (Dowager Lady Suffield) containing a good library of 10,000 volumes, and surrounded by fine grounds. The manor belonged to King Harold II., and had great privileges. Part of it was attached to the see of Norwich, whose bishops had a palace here. In the latter end of the 15th century this manor belonged to Sir William Boleyn, whose son, Sir Thomas Boleyn, was in 1526 advanced to the title of Viscount Rochford, and in 1529 was created Earl of Wiltshire—honours to which he had certain hereditary pretensions, but which were so rapidly conferred by reason of the king's courtship of his daughter, Anne Boleyn, afterwards Queen, born here, and mother of Queen Elizabeth. Its connection with the history of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn contributes to give an air of interest to the spot. The estate was subsequently purchased by Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, whose son, in 1620, built the present stately mansion, which, as to external appearance and general arrangement, is still preserved in its original character, and presents a perfect and interesting specimen of the architecture of that age. Sir John Hobart, third baronet, was knight of the shire for Norfolk in the three last parliaments called by King Charles II., and had the honour of a visit from the king, together with the queen, at his seat in 1671, when his Majesty knighted Henry Hobart, the eldest son. The following distich is extant having reference to these events.—

Grave of Humphrey Repton.

Blickling Hall.

> Blickling two monarchs and two queens has seen;
> One king fetched thence, another brought a Queen.

Blickling Hall in its ground plan is quadrangular, with two open courts in the centre, having a square turret at each corner of the building terminated by a

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ayott, St. Lawrence pa	Herts	St. Albans 7	Welwyn.....4½	Gt. Northern	26½	747	147
Ayott, St. Peter.....pa	Herts	Hatfield 5	Welwyn 2	Gt. Northern	24	1100	282
Aysgarth.....to & pa	N. R. York ...	Askrigg 4	Bedale 18	York, N. & B.	245½	77308	5635
Ayston .....pa	Rutland	Uppingham ...1	Manton 3	Midland	102½	897	118
Aythorp-Roothing pa	Essex	Dunmow.....6	Sawbridgewth 7	E. Counties	35½	1394	276
Ayton, East ...to & pa	N. R. York ...	Scarborough ...4	Seamer 1½	York & N. M.	225½	2610	390
Ayton, West .....to	N. R. York ...	Scarborough ...5	Seamer 3½	York & N. M.	227½	2160	305
Ayton, Great .....to	N. R. York ...	Guisboro' 5	Pinchngthorp 3	Stockton & Darling.	252	3146	1109
Ayton, Little .....to	N. R. York ...	Guisboro' 5	Pinchngthrp 3½	Stockton & Darling.	252½	1334	69
Azenby .....to	N. R. York ...	Ripon 6	Sessay 4	York N. & B.	213	1130	207
Azerley..... to	W. R. York ...	Ripon 5	Ripon 5	Leeds Northern.....	215	3919	783

AYLSHAM.

Description of Blickling Hall.

vane. The clock-tower over the entrance is of more modern erection. The entrance from the court in front, formed by the offices and stables, is by a bridge of two arches crossing a moat; on each side of the bridge, upon a pedestal, is represented a bull bearing a shield. The general aspect of this massive pile from this court, the bridge, the moat, the turrets, and the curiously formed gables, all serve to convey an adequate idea of the domestic building of former days. In the various rooms are numerous family portraits, and ancient and modern pictures of considerable value, also statues of Queen Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth. The park and gardens comprise about 1,000 acres, which surround the hall on three sides; the park is well stocked with deer, and is nearly divided by a wood of old forest trees, consisting of about 180 acres. The conduit and statues which formerly adorned the platform of the gardens at Oxnead Hall are preserved here; also a pyramid upon a base 45 feet square, in which are the remains of John, Earl of Buckinghamshire, and his two wives. Here also is one of the finest pieces of water in the kingdom. Its form is that of a crescent, extending about a mile in length, and four hundred yards in its greatest breadth. The pleasure garden, about a mile in circumference, is surrounded on three sides by a terrace, commanding a pleasing though limited landscape, of which the adjacent town of Aylsham is the principal feature. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, and stands upon an eminence near the hall. There are some fine brasses, with numerous inscriptions to the memory of former lords of the manor, and a beautiful momument of the late Marquis of Lothian, who died at the Hall here in 1841, and whose son is the heir apparent to the estate. There are some beautiful specimens of stained glass in the chancel window.

Ancient church.

Inns, Black Boys, Dog.—*Market*, Tues.—*Fairs*, March 23, last Tues. in Sept. and 1st Tues. in Oct hiring. *Banker*.—Messrs. Robert and George Copeman draw on Hankey and Co.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Aire*	Yorkshire	Ouse.	Arrow	Herefordshire.	Lug.
Alan	Cornwall	St. George's Channel.	Arrow	Worcestershire.	Avon.
Ald	Suffolk	Sea near Aldborough.	Arth	Cardiganshire...	Irish Sea.
Alder	Sussex	Sea at Shoreham.	Artro	Merionethshire	Lanbeder.
Allen	Dorsetshire	Stour.	Arun	Sussex	Sea.
Allen	Flintshire		Astery	Sussex	Sea.
Allow, East	Durham	Tyne.	Atree	Cornwall	Tamer.
Allow, West	Northumber.	Tyne.	Aune	Devonshire	Sea.
Allow, West	Anglesea	Irish Sea.	Avon Upper§	Northampton.	Severn.
Alne†	Northumber.	Tyne.	Avon Lower‖	Wiltshire	English Channel
Alt	Lancashire	Irish Sea.	Avon	Glamorganshire	Severn.
Amond	Caermarthen	Lougher.	Avon, West	Gloucestershire	Severn.
Ancholme‡	Lincolnshire	Humber.	Avon	Monmouthshire	Uske.
Ande	Hants		Avon	Merionethshire	Irish Sea.
Angel	Montgomery	Dovey.	Axe	Dorsetshire	British Channel.
Ankham	Lincolnshire	Humber.	Axe	Somersetshire...	Severn.
Anker	Leicestershire...	Tame.	Ayron	Cardiganshire...	Irish Sea.
Annisor	Pembrokeshire	Irish Sea.			

* AIRE (The), rises from a small lake on the moors of Yorkshire, north-east from Settle, descending through Aire-dale and Craven in its course to the south-east, which it pursues as far as Leeds, where, turning eastward, and meeting the Calder, it passes under Ferrybridge, flowing through the flattest portion of Yorkshire; and receiving the Don, a little north of Snaith, it unites with the Ouse above Booth Ferry, near Howden. This river is of greater extent than the Calder, and much its superior in navigation, being also joined by numerous canals from the west. Its origin is almost mountainous, in the midst of the wildest moors; and Aire-dale retains much of the same characteristic features of that line of country. The district of Craven is singularly romantic, being a rich vale, bounded by high hills, with the town of Skipton in its centre; below which it forms a beautiful valley to Keighley, full of trade and population; the Aire passes the picturesque ruin of Kirkstall Abbey, in its way to Leeds, the manufactories and villas of which flourishing place and its vicinity encompass its banks; after which it divides one of the richest plains in the kingdom to Ferrybridge, not far from the eminence where the town of Pontefract appears a conspicuous object, with its ruined castle and ancient church. Afterwards the Aire can boast little of beauty, as it advances through a level district to join the Ouse.

Aire-dale.

Kirkstall abbey.

† ALNE (The), is a small river which rises on the border of Roxburghshire, but within the limits of Northumberland, and a little north of the source of the Coquet. The great and attractive objects which grace its borders are placed in the far-extended territory of the Duke of Northumberland, at the entrance to which the lofty building called Brisley Tower, thickly environed by plantations, overlooks all the wild country of Northumberland, including the bold range of Cheviot-hills on the north-west, close to the Scottish border. The Alne then enters a charming valley, beneath the ivied walls of Hulne Abbey, winding delightfully between lawns, woods, and groups of trees and cottages, admirably disposed. From these monastic and rustic recesses, the river emerges into a spacious park, widened considerably by art, and gliding through the arches of a fine Castellan bridge, is proudly overlooked by the numerous towers, and lofty citadel of Alnwick Castle, the superb seat of the Northumberland family.

Brisley tower.

‡ ANCHOLME. This small river, rising in the Wolds of Lincolnshire, not far from Market Raisin, is navigable from Glandford-bridge to the Humber, and in its course intersecting the extensive tract of the Wolds, which stretches out from Lincoln northward to Barton, and forms a ridge across some intermediate valleys, terminates in the fens near Spilsby Louth. Brocklesby Park, in the extensive domains of Lord Yarborough, occupies the centre of this district, on the highest point of which his lordship has built a superb chapel and mausoleum,

Brocklesby Park.

in a very excellent Grecian taste, adorned with appropriate statues and marbles, from Italy. This building, from its position, commands the whole surrounding country, with the port of Hull, across the Humber; forming also a sea-mark, and an interesting object, admirable for the elegance of its design and execution. Thornton College is a curious remnant of antiquity in this neighbourhood, founded in the reign of King Stephen; great part of which is yet preserved with some modern additions.

§ AVON (The Upper), rising in Northamptonshire, on the borders of Leicestershire, adds great beauty to the delightful territory of Warwick Castle, as it flows beneath the cliff on which those lofty towers projecting before the town and chureh are situated. It then glides through a charming country to Stratford-on-Avon, celebrated as the birth-place of Shakespeare, and where the remains of the immortal bard are deposited. From thence it traverses the great level of Worcestershire by Evesham, having received the lesser Stour at Stratford, and turning to the South at Pershore, meets the Severn at the flourishing town of Tewkesbury.

Shakespeare.

|| AVON (The Lower), rises in the hilly district of North Wiltshire, bordering on Gloucestershire, not far from Wootton Basset; its source is near that of the great river Thames, and both are said to have their origin from various springs not accurately defined. Emerging from the hills, it makes a compass to fall into the vale leading from Christian Malford to Chippenham, advancing through the clothing district of Wiltshire, bordering upon that of Somersetshire, and for a considerable extent divides those counties. Its course is at first southward, making a long compass by the west towards the north, and then to the west; at last, encircling the city of Bath on two sides, from whence it pursues nearly the same direction, with frequent meanders to Bristol. It then inclines to the north-west, as it conveys the abundant trade of that opulent city to the Severn, by its conflux constituting the Bristol Channel at King's-road.

Bath.

B

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Babcary .....pa	Somerset	Ilchester.....5	Frome 21	Wilts & Somerset ...	136	2393	425
Babingley* .....pa	Norfolk	Lynn 6	Lynn 6	E. Anglian	105	849	88
Babington .....pa	Somerset	Frome 5	Frome 6	Wilts & Somerset ...	121	607	117
Babraham† .....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...6½	Whittlesford 2½	E. Counties	53½	2350	296

First Christian church.

* BABINGLEY. In this parish, the first Christian church in East Anglia is said to have been built. Several hills in the vicinity, called Christian Hills, render the opinion highly probable. The village is situated near that part of the Lincolnshire wash called Lynn Deeps. The church has a tower, nave, and a ruined chancel.

† BABRAHAM, anciently Badburham, is situated in the hundred of Chilford, on the river Granta, at the foot of the Gogmagog hills. This place, which was one of the manors of Algar, Earl of Mercia, at the time of the Norman survey, formerly had a market on Monday. About the year 1576, the whole manorial property in the parish fell into the possession of Sir Horatio Palavicini, a Genoese. According to the tradition of the neighbourhood, this gentleman was collector of the Pope's taxes in England, in the reign of Queen Mary, on whose death, and the consequent change in religion under Elizabeth, he (like the vicar of Bray) changed his faith, converted the Pope's money to his own use, and settled in this country. The following whimsical epitaph relates to this occurrence: it is printed in "Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting."

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Babworth* .....pa	Nottingham.	Worksop.....7	Retford 2	Gt. Northern	140½	6165	608
Bache.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....1½	Chester 2	L. & N. W.....	180½	94	25
Bacheldre, or Bachel-dref.....to	Montgomery	Montgomery...3	Marsh Brook 15	Shrews. & Herefd...	185	...	...
Bachymbyd .....to	Denbigh	Denbigh 5	Mold 11	Chest. & Mold.....	202½	...	...
Bach-Yris, or Mach-unis, ...Isle	Caermarth...	Llanelly 4	Llanelly 4	S. Wales	229	...	...
Backford.....to & pa	Chester	Chester 3	Mollington.....1	Chest. & Birknhd....	182¼	3109	447
Backwell .....pa	Somerset	Bristol 7	Nailsea 1	Brist. & Exeter	127	2902	1074
Backworth .....to	Northumb. ...	Newcastle 7	Killingworth 2	York. N. & B.....	285½	1360	404
Baconsthorpe.....—pa	Norfolk	Holt 3	Fakenham ...15	E. Counties	154	1360	333

BABRAHAM.

Curious anecdote of the Pope's tax-gatherer.

"Here lyes Horatio Palavaxine,
Who robbed the Pope to lend the Queen.
He was a thief—a thief? Thou lyest:
For what! he robb'd but Antichrist,
Him death with besome swept from Bab'ram
Into the bosom of ould Abraham;
But then came Hercules with his club,
And struck him down to Belzebub."

Sir Horatio was in great favour with Queen Elizabeth. He was naturalised, by patent, in 1516, and commanded one of the English-men-of-war in the great battle with the Spanish Armada, in 1588; and he was employed by the Queen, in her negotiations with the German Princes: he died at his seat, in this parish, on the 6th of July, 1600. It appears by the register kept in the church, that his children were baptized and buried here: it is also recorded, that the marriage of Sir Horatio's widow with Sir Oliver Cromwell, the Protector's uncle, took place exactly a year and a day after her husband's decease. The poor of this parish are partly maintained by a bequest of £37. a year, expended under certain restrictions imposed by the donor. Here is an alms-house, and a free school, founded by Levinus Bush, Esq., and his sister, Mrs. Judith Bennet; and the yearly sum of £25. is appropriated to the apprenticing of children. There is a monument to their memory in the church. Gogmagog, the seat of Lord Godolphin, is three miles distant. The other seats in the neighbourhood, are Pampisford Hall, W. P. Hammond, Esq; Abington Hall, T. Mortlock, Esq; and Sawston Hall, a residence of the Huddlestone family. Queen Mary once stayed there. [*Inn*, the George.

Paul Sandby.

* BABWORTH. The Hall is the seat of the Simpson family; it is a plain white-fronted edifice; the surrounding grounds, which are very beautiful, were laid out by the celebrated Repton. Babworth church, dedicated to all saints, is a neat gothic building, with a small steeple; it is worthy of remark, that there are two trees growing out of the roof of the south porch. Near this village the ground begins to rise, and displays the most enchanting scenery of woods, lawns, glades, heaths, cultivated farms, and ornamental seats. The late Paul Sandby, Esq., R. A.. who died on the 8th of November, 1806, was descended from a branch of the Sandby family, of Babworth, and was born at Nottingham, in 1732. In 1746 he went to London, and having an early bias towards the arts, he got introduced into the drawing room of the Tower. After two years he was appointed draughtsman, under the inspection of Mr. David Watson, who was employed by the late Duke of Cumberland to take a survey of the Highlands. During this excursion he made several sketches from the terrific scenery of that romantic country, from which he afterwards made a number of small etchings, which were published in a folio volume. From this circumstance, perhaps, we may account for the bold and striking style by which the paintings of this excellent artist are so peculiarly distinguished. In 1752, he quitted this employment and resided with his brother at Windsor. Several of the most beautiful views in the neighbourhood of Windsor and Eton now became the subject of his pencil; here also he obtained that skill in depicting gothic architecture, which gave so beautiful an effect to those landscapes, that Sir Joseph Banks purchased them all at a very liberal price. Mr. Sandby published several prints in ridicule of the inimitable Hogarth's "Analysis of Beauty," but he afterwards declared, that had he known the merits of that exquisite painter at the time, he should not have dared to depreciate them. On the institution of "the Royal Academy," he was elected one of the Academicians. He was afterwards appointed chief drawing master of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, and held the office with honour and

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bacton.....pa	Hereford	Hereford 12	Pontrilas 4	Newpt. & Herfd. ...	193	1155	159
Bacton*.....pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer 11	Norwich 21	E. Union	134½	1770	545
Bacton .....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket ...6	Finningham ...1	E. Union	87	2204	901
Bacup vil	Lancaster.....	Rochdale.....7	Bacup	E. Lanc.	210½	...	6981
Badby†.....pa	Northampton	Daventry 2½	Weedon 6	L. & N. W.....	76	2370	596
Baddesley-Clinton pa	Warwick	Warwick 6	Hatton 3	Gt. Western.....	115	1329	125
Baddesley-Ensor ...pa	Warwick	Atherstone.....3	Atherstone.....3	L. & N. W.	105	1100	742
Baddesley-North ...pa	Hants	Winchester ...8	Romsey 3½	L. & S. W.	84½	2570	305
Baddesley-South‡ham	Hants	Lymington ...2	Brockenhurst 6	L. & S. W.	100	...	...
Baddiley§ .....pa	Chester	Nantwich 3	Basford 8½	L & N. W.	163½	1962	281
Baddington .....to	Chester	Nantwich 2	Basford 7	L. & N. W.	162	1401	155
Baddow, Great‖.....pa	Essex	Chelmsford ...2	Chelmsford ...2	E. Counties	31	3821	2122

BABWORTH. credit to the day of his death. Ranby Hall, Ranby House, and the Biggins are fine seats in the vicinity.

* BACTON, a large parish on the sea coast, with the hamlets of Bacton Green, Bromholm, and Keswick. There is an ancient church with a square tower, picturesquely seated on an eminence, and near it is a Baptist Chapel. In 1836, 1845, and 1853, the sea made considerable encroachments upon this coast. At the west-end of Keswick are the ruins of Bromholm Priory. There was a church at Keswick in 1832, a short distance from Bacton Green, but it has been swallowed up by the sea, and no remains of it now exist. A few houses are alone left. Crabs, shrimps, herrings, and various kinds of fish are caught in great abundance on this coast. [*Fairs*, 1st Mon. in Aug, Nov. 30.

Encroachments of the sea.

† BADBY. This extensive village is situated on the brow of a hill, in the large uninclosed district of Badby-Down. Here are numerous springs, and several quarries of flag-stone, which, from its excellence, is very entensively employed for the purposes of building and paving. On the summit of Arbury Hill, in this parish, is a large encampment, which is attributed to the Romans: the ramparts are very steep, and the whole is encompassed by a very wide and deep foss. It is said to be the highest point of ground in England.

‡ BADDESLEY. This village was celebrated some years ago for a singular tree it contained, from which was frequently heard to issue groans, as though uttered by a person in acute agony. The tree was an elm, young, vigorous, and to all appearance perfectly sound; and what is most wonderful, naturalists could assign no physical reason for the phenomenon. Its fame spread far and wide; a pamphlet was written with an account of it, and persons came miles to visit it. The tree, however, it would seem, with the fickleness attendant too often upon those who have gained celebrity, would not always groan, yet no cause could be assigned for its temporary cessations, either from seasons or weather. Many superstitious tales were raised by the country people and alleged as reasons for this singular occurrence; and for eighteen or twenty months it continued an object of considerable interest; a gentleman of the name of Forbes, making an experiment to discover its cause, by boring a hole in its trunk, put a period to its agonies, it never groaned again. It was afterwards rooted up with a further view to make a discovery, but in vain. It is universally believed that there was no trick in the affair, but that some natural cause really existed, though never understood.

The groaning tree.

§ BADDILEY. A parish in the hundred of Nantwich. This place is principally remarkable for its church, standing on a small green surrounded by farm buildings. It consists of a small nave and chancel, and was constructed entirely of English oak; it is of the most remote antiquity, and presented a most unique specimen of ecclesiastical buildings of timber, previous to the introduction of stone; the upright timbers being much decayed were cased with brick in 1811, it having stood so many centuries that it was in danger of falling: the roof and ceiling are still in fine preservation. In the chancel are remains of some ancient stalls, and two elegant marble monuments, erected to the Mainwaring family, who were lords of the manor. Baddiley Hall, the former residence of this family, was a very old, irregular building of timber and plaster, but has been pulled down.

Antique church.

‖ BADDOW, (Great). This extensive, populous, and genteel village, from its peculiarly delightful situation, has become the residence of a considerable

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Baddow, Little* ...pa	Essex	Chelmsford ...5	Chelmsford ...5	E. Counties	34	2758	622
Badger..... pa	Salop	Wolverhamp. 10	Wolverhamp. 10	Birmg. & Wolv.	137	920	171
Badgington.....pa	Gloucester ...	Cirencester ...4	Cirencester.....4	Gt. Western	99	1106	183
Badgeworth .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham ...4	Cheltenham ...3	Brist. & Birmg.	123	3927	874
Badgeworth .....pa	Somerset	Axbridge 3	Highbridge ...7	Brist. & Exeter	152	1815	343
Badingham .....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 7	Needham 19	E. Union	96	3172	794
Badland .....to	Radnor	New Radnor ...2	Berrington ...20	Shrews. & Herfd. ...	217	...	...
Badlesmere† .....pa	Kent	Faversham.....4	Chilham 4½	S. Eastern	80½	778	133
Badley .....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket ...2	Needham 2½	E. Union	79	1059	74
Badminton, Great‡ pa	Gloucester ...	Sodbury 5	Chippenham 10	Gt. Western	104	1735	521

number of highly respectable families. Previous to the conquest, the manor was part of the possessions of Algar, Earl of Mercia. In consequence, however, of the rebellion of his son and successor, Earl Eadwine, who was slain in battle, this lordship, with other estates, was granted by King William to the monastery of the Holy Trinity at Caen, in Normandy. In the reign of Henry I., the crown was again possessed of it, and about the same period, the earls of Gloucester became its proprietors; from which time, after having been vested in many noble families, it is now in the possession of the family of Houblon. Two chauntries of some value were formerly in the church. Here are a brewery and corn-mills.

BADDOW, GREAT.

Rebellion of Earl Eadwine.

* BADDOW, (Little). The church at this place contains a rich and splendid monument to the memory of Sir Henry Mildmay, knight, who died in October, 1639. He is represented in a full suit of armour, reposing under a dome, which rests upon black marble pillars; two female figures kneel at his feet; the one elderly, and dressed in a scarf and hood, the other young, and magnificently attired in the fashion of the time. The head of the knight is supported by a pillow. From a Latin inscription upon an oval tablet, we learn that Sir Henry having served as a soldier in the Irish wars, was for his gallantry knighted in the field. The carved effigies of two female figures, said by tradition to have been sisters and founders of this church, occupy recesses in the south wall of the centre aisle. Upon examining the two graves in which it was supposed that the corpses of the persons whose figures stood in the niches were interred, in one of them were found three skeletons, and two in the other, but without the slightest vestige of wood, linen, coffin, or any other covering to the bodies. In the year 1817, Edward Bullin, Esq., bequeathed 196 acres of land, and a wood containing thirty-six acres, for the purpose of clothing and educating the children in this parish and that of Boreham. Here is an independent chapel with a school attached on the Lancasterian principle.

Sir Henry Mildmay.

† BADLESMERE. Bartholomew de Badlesmere, lord of the manor in the reign of Edward II., obtained a licence for founding a house of regular canons in this place. The church is a small and very plain Saxon structure. In the porch are the fronts of two ancient wooden seats, carved in high relief; one represents a shield, on which are the star, ribbon, and motto of the order of the garter: on the other are some Scriptural sentences, relative to the Holy Trinity, in four circles, united by bands; so that the words Pater, Filius, Spisces and Deus, though only once repeated in the circles, form a part of every sentence. [*Fair*, Nov. 17th.

Curious inscription.

‡ BADMINTON (Great), has been the seat of the ducal family of Beaufort ever since the demolition of Ragland Castle, in the civil wars. Badminton House, the family residence of the duke, is situated in a noble park nearly nine miles in circumference, through which various avenues have been formed. It was erected by the first duke of Beaufort in the year 1682. It is a very extensive building, on the French model. In the hall is a large sarcophagus of Roman sculpture, representing a bacchanalian procession; this was given to the third duke of Beaufort, by Cardinal Alberoni. By that distinguished prelate, who died in 1745, many curious and original paintings were procured during his residence in Italy; among them is a Holy Family, by Raphael; and several by Guido and Carlo Dolci are much esteemed. He also purchased the very singular and satirical picture of Salvator Rosa, for which that artist was expelled Rome. "The sovereigns of the different nations are here depicted by different animals, as an eagle, a wolf, a sheep, a hog, a fox, a cow, and an ass; the latter has the pontificial pall thrown over him, and the blind goddess, Fortune, is

Seat of the duke of Beaufort.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Badminton, Little ...ti	Gloucester ...	Sodbury 6	Chippenham 11	Gt. Western	105	...	118
Badsey .....pa	Worcester ...	Evesham.....2	Evesham.....2	Gt. Western	109	1770	521
Badshot & Runfold ti	Surrey	Farnham.....2	Farnham.....2	L. & S. W.....	42	...	1733
Badsworth .....pa	W. R. York ...	Pontefract 5	Pontefract 5	Lanc. & Yorks.	178	3815	792
Badwell-Ash .....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket ...8	Elmswell 3½	E. Union	89½	1860	478
Bagborough, West pa	Somerset	Bridgewater ...9	Taunton 7	Brist. & Exeter	170	1972	450
Bagby with Isle-beck .....to	N. R. York ...	Thirsk 3	Thirsk 3	York, N. & B.....	213½	1795	337
Bag-Enderby .....pa	Lincoln	Alford 8	Alford 7	E. Lincoln	137	617	116
Baggrave .....lib	Leicester	Leicester.....9	Syston 6½	Midland	114	...	24
Bagillt	Flint	Flint.....3	Bagillt	Chest. & Holyhd. ...	193	...	...
Baginton*.....pa	Warwick	Coventry.....4	Coventry 3	L. & N. W.	97	1667	208
Baglan† .....p	Glamorgan ...	Neath 4	Neath 2	Vale of Neath.....	210	6479	558

BADMINTON, GREAT

represented showering her gifts over the whole group. Some excellent landscapes, by the Italian masters, are also preserved here; and a very fine series of fourteen portraits of the Beauforts, from John of Gaunt, from whom they trace their genealogy. Badminton church is an elegant structure; it was built by the late duke in 1785, and contains many monuments of the Beaufort family.

Valuable paintings.

* BAGINTON. The Hall, a seat of a descendant of the Bromley family, who purchased the estate in the reign of James I., was built by secretary Bromley. This gentleman, one of the most honest and able servants of Queen Anne, was Speaker of the House of Commons. In proof of the high estimation in which he was held, it is necessary only to cite a memorable circumstance relative to the residence under notice. In 1706, the family seat at Baginton was reduced to the ground by fire. Intelligence of this calamity was conveyed to the owner while attending his duty in the House of Commons, and a considerable sum was immediately voted by parliament towards a restoration of the structure. Here is barely to be traced the site of the castellated residence of Sir William Bagot, a firm adherent of Richard II., at which the Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., lodged the night previous to his projected personal contest with Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, in the presence of the King on Gosford Green, where the lists were formed; the scene is admirably described by Shakespeare.

Sir W. Bagot.

Memorable contest.

† BAGLAN is a parish in the hundred of Neath. The village is of the most romantic beauty, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is of a delightful character. Near this place is Britton Ferry, which is interesting, not only on account of its sylvan fascinations, but as being the domain of Lord Jersey, whose extensive plantations spread over several bold hills westward of the Neath river, a stream which here emerges in a fine sweep, between woody banks, partly broken into cliffs, and at a short distance descends into the sea. "From a delightful shady walk over the stream, we branched off," says Mr. Barber, "into an 'alley green,' which led us up a steep hill, covered with large trees, and tangled underwood; the ascent was judiciously traced, where several bare crags, projecting from the soil, formed an opposite contrast to the luxuriant verdure which prevailed around. On gaining the summit, the charms of Britton Ferry disclosed themselves in 'an ample theatre of sylvan grace,' of more than common beauty: beyond which, the Bristol Channel, bounded by the aerial tint of its opposite coast, formed the distance. From this roaming prospect, however, the eye gladly returned to gaze on the local beauties of the scene, the tufted knoll, the dark glade, and the majestic river." The mansion is a very ordinary building; the house is low, having two wings, with attic windows in the roof, ornamented with a ballustraded parapet. The neat simplicity of the hamlet deserves remark; perhaps the church is unrivalled, both for its picturesque situation, and moral interest. The custom of planting evergreens over the remains of departed friends, and bedecking them with flowers at certain seasons of the year, is here attended to with peculiar care; and to this pleasing tribute of tenderness and affection the "Bard of Avon" refers in the following beautiful lines:—

Britton ferry.

Planting evergreens over graves.

With fairest flowers, while summer lasts,
I'll sweeten thy sad grave; thou shalt not lack
The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose: nor
The azured harebell, like thy veins: no, nor
The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweetened not thy breath.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*		*Distance from Railway Station.*		*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Bagley Wood ...ex. pa	Berks	Abingdon	3	Oxford	2½	Gt. Western	65½	390	10
Bagnall .....to	Stafford	Newcastle	6	Cheddleton	4	N. Stafford	153½	...	406
Bagnor .....ti	Berks	Newbury	2	Newbury	2½	Gt. Western	55½	...	...
Bagshot* vil	Surrey	Windsor	11	Farnborough	5	L. & S. W.	38	...	...
Basthorpe .....pa	Norfolk	Lynn	14	Fakenham	9½	Norfolk	148½	750	79
Baguley.....to	Chester	Knutsford	2	Timperley	1	Manch. & Altrinc.	196¼	1769	570
Bagworth .....chap	Leicester	Leicester	10	Bagworth	1	Midland	116	...	560
Baildon† .....to	W. R. York	Bradford	5	Shipley	2	Midland	199½	1722	3008
Bailey .....ham	Lancaster	Clitheroe	5	Whalley	4	Blackburn	224½	...	250
Bailey.....to	Cumberland	Brampton	10	Gretna	9	Caledonian	318	...	397
Bainbridge .....to	N. R. York	Hawes	4	Bedale	23	York. N. & B.	247	14983	814
Bainton.....pa	Northampton	Stamford	4½	Uffington	2	Midland	88	760	202
Bainton.....l.am	Oxford	Bicester	3	Bicester	3	L. & N. W.	69	...	60
Bainton.....pa	E. R. York	Gt. Driffield	6½	Lockington	6	York & N. M.	192	3280	469
Bakewell‡ ...m.t & pa	Derby	Chesterfield	11	Rowsley	3½	Midland	157½	43020	9897

David Ap Gwillym also beaufully alludes to this practice: "Oh, while thy season of flowers, and thy tender sprays thick of leaves remain, I will pluck the roses from the brakes, the flowers from the meads, the vivid trefoils, beauties of the ground, and the gaily smiling bloom of the verdant herbs, humbly will I lay them on the grave of Ivor!" This part of Wales is so mild in its climate, that myrtles, magnolias, and other tender exotics, grow luxuriantly in the open air. Near Baglan is a well with medicinal properties, but many superstitious customs are associated with its use in the neighbourhood. BAGLAN.

* BAGSHOT is a village on the great Western road, in the parish of Windlesham, and hundred of Woking. Bagshot heath derives its name from this village; it is one of the most extensive wastes in the kingdom, and was formerly the scene of many highway robberies. Its appearance is extremely desolate, but it is useful in supplying the inhabitants with fuel, and feeds a great number of sheep, the mutton of which is excellent; but like other animals fed on similar pasture, the sheep are small. On the edge of the heath (now enclosed) are several noblemen's seats. Among which, Hall Grove, the residence of Mrs. Birt; Chobham-place, S. Thornton, Esq.; South Hill Park, the Earl of Limerick; and Easthampstead Park, the seat of the Marquis of Downshire; are deserving the notice of the curious traveller. Bagshot Park, to the north of the village, was once the seat of George IV. when Prince of Wales; after which time it was inhabited by the late Duke of Gloucester until the day of his decease, which occured on the 40th of November, 1834, in the 58th year of his age; his remains were interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on the 11th of the following month. Bagshot was formerly a lordship of the kings of England, and was much resorted to by James I., and Charles I., to enjoy the pleasures of the chace. On the heath is a large camp of parrellelogram shape. Bagshot-park.

Inn, White Hart.

† BAILDON is in the parish of Otley and wapentake of Skyrack, and is situated on the river Aire. The inhabitants are principally engaged in trade and manufactures. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes within a mile and a-half from this place. [*Fairs*, first Sat. in Mar. and Nov., for horses, horned cattle, &c.

‡ BAKEWELL, situated at the foot of a hill on the western bank of the river Wye, over which there is a stone bridge of six arches, is the principal market town in the union of Bakewell and High Peak. The manor originally belonged to William Peveril, natural son of William the Conqueror. It is now the property of the Duke of Rutland. The town was anciently called Bathquelle; it appears to have derived its name from its Bath-well. It is situated in the middle of that part of Derbyshire which is so rich in mineral produce. There are stone and marble quarries at Ashford and lead mines at some little distance from Bakewell which afford employment to numerous labourers belonging to the town and its vicinity. The marble, a very beautiful black kind, is wrought here into a great variety of useful and ornamental objects, and the inlaying of it with a species of mosaic is carried on with great skill. Near the town is a cotton manufactory established by Arkwright, but it has only been worked occasionally of late years. A Literary and Scientific Institute was erected here in 1846, and a national school was built in 1848. As a favourite resort for summer tourists, about to visit the wonders of the Peak, Bakewell is held in great estimation, and the surrounding country abounds in objects of attraction. Adjoining the Bath Seat of the Peverils of the Peak. Sir Richard Arkwright.

BAKEWELL.

Gardens, which are prettily laid out in walks and grottoes, and open to the public, is the Bank of the Sheffield and Rotheram Banking Company, a handsome stone building in the centre of the town. The town is now well supplied with water from the works constructed by the Duke of Rutland, and in 1848 gas was at last added to the other conveniencies. The church, which is a large cruciform structure, situated on an eminence above the principal part of the town, exhibits three different styles of architicture. At the west end is a doorway with Saxon ornaments, all this portion appearing to have been erected before the Norman invasion; the remainder appears to have been the work of the 14th or 15th century. About twenty years ago the old tower and spire were taken down, not being considered safe, and other portions of the church were removed in 1840. On the 16th of December, 1841, the Duke of Rutland laid the first stone of the new additions, since which time the octagonal tower and spire, with the transepts, have been entirely rebuilt. The relics of ecclesiastical architecture of the earliest date brought to light by these alterations are extremely interesting. Mr. Bateman's museum contains a great variety of specimens of British, Saxon, and Roman remains collected from ancient barrows in the neighbourhood. On Stanton Manor, four miles distant, are rocking stones and a Druidical circle.

Haddon Hall, seat of the dukes of Rutland.

Two miles from Bakewell is Haddon Hall, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, and one of the most perfect and antique of the baronial mansions of England. It stands on a rocky eminence on the east side of the Wye, not far from its confluence with the Derwent at Rowsley. When viewed from the road from Bakewell to Matlock, or from the vale below, Haddon Hall, with its embattled parapets and crested turrets, proudly towering above the branching woods in which it is embosomed, appears to be a formidable fortress; but in its present form it is not in the least calculated for defence against a besieging force, although there can be little doubt that it occupies the site of a Norman castle, portions of the lower part of which can be traced in the walls of the towers which overlook both the upper and lower portals. The general plan of the hall is of various dates and characters, from the Conquest to the Elizabethan era, each new possessor making such alterations and additions as his own wishes and the changes of manners required, till at length the present extensive and picturesque pile has been produced. No part of the building is of a date later than the sixteenth century. The tower over the gateway, on the east side of the upper quadrangle, is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward III. The chapel is of the time of Henry VI., and the tower at the north-west corner, on which are the arms of the Vernons, is nearly of the same period. The gallery was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. All the principal rooms, except the gallery, were hung with loose arras, a great part of which still remains. The doors were concealed behind the hangings, but there were great iron hooks by which the tapestry could be held back to avoid the inconvenience of lifting it up every time of passing in and out. The workmanship of these doors is very rude and ill-fashioned. The chaplain's room is an interesting old place, and contains a number of objects calculated to convey an idea of the mode of living two centuries ago. The gloomy apartments and general appearance of this part of the building suggested to Mrs. Radcliffe the traits she has introduced in her terrific descriptions of castles in the "Mysteries of Udolpho." The park was ploughed up and cultivated about sixty years since, but in the vicinity of the mansion there is still a sweeping group of luxuriant old trees. The gardens are composed of terraces ranging one above another, each having a sort of stone balustrade. The prospects from the leads and watch-tower are exceedingly fine. Haddon was soon after the conquest the property of the Avenell's, from whom it came to the Vernons. The last male heir of this family was Sir John Vernon, commonly called the king of the Peak, on account of his hospitality and magnificent mode of living. He died in the seventh year of Elizabeth's reign, and then Haddon passed by marriage with one of his daughters into the possession of the family of Manners, and was their principal seat till the beginning of the last century, when it was superseded by Belvoir Castle, in Leicestershire. In the time of the first Duke of Rutland, who lived in the reign of Queen Anne, no less than seven score servants were maintained in this ancient seat of old English hospitality. The present Duke of Rutland has a shooting seat at Stanton-Woodhouse in Darley Dale, a short distance from Haddon. Within four miles from Bakewell is also the magificent "Palace of the Peak," Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and which possesses peculiar interest from the fact that the

Interesting relics of the past.

The king of the Peak.

Chatsworth, the seat of the duke of Devonshire.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Bala* ....to Merioneth ...		Dolgelly.....18	Chirk 30	Shrews. & Chest. ...	212½	...	...

unequalled conservatory which Sir Joseph Paxton constructed for the Duke in the grounds of that palatial residence was the original of that palace of iron and glass which enshrined the industrial wonders of 1851 in Hyde Park, and which was the forerunner of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The public entrance to the domain is near the pretty village of Edensor, where there is an excellent inn for the accommodation of visitors. Chatsworth was among the domains given by William the Conqueror to William Peveril, one of his attendants; but in the reign of Elizabeth it was purchased by Sir W. Cavendish, who commenced a mansion-house here, which after his death was completed by his widow, the famous countess of Shrewsbury. The present building was erected by the first Duke of Devonshire, in 1702. It is composed of four nearly equal sides, with an open quadrangular court within; the middle of the court is occupied by a marble statue of Arion seated on the back of a dolphin, round which the waters of a fountain are continually playing. The rooms of the mansion are spacious and lofty, some of them hung with tapestry and adorned with beautiful carvings executed by Gibbons and Watson. The pictures are not numerous, but there is a valuable collection of books, and many exquisite works of sculpture by Canova, Thorwaldsen, Chantrey, Wyatt, Westmacott, &c. Chatsworth gardens are among the most celebrated in the kingdom. The grand conservatory is composed entirely of iron and glass; the length is 300 feet, the width 150, and the height 70. It covers nearly an acre of ground, and a carriage drive runs right through it. The tubes for the hot water which regulates the temperature are six miles in length. A light, but beautiful gallery extends round the upper part of the interior of the building, while around the foundation is a tunnel which gives access to the stoves and pipes. Nothing of the kind was ever planned before on so gigantic a scale. To the south and south-east of the mansion are some curious waterworks, formeriy much celebrated. The park is about nine miles in circumference, and is beautifully diversified with hill and dale; the prospects from different portions of it are exceedingly varied and beautiful. Chatsworth was for some time the prison of Mary Queen of Scots, who was confined here for thirteen years, a circumstance which has linked her name with a suite of apartments in the building supposed to correspond in situation with those she inhabited. It was here also that Hobbes the philosopher passed many of his days. No one who visits Chatsworth should omit seeing the kitchen gardens (so called) not merely on account of their vast extent, beautiful arrangement, and perfection of management, but because they contain some of the rarest and most beautiful productions that the vegetable world possesses. These gardens are about three-quarters of a mile from the mansion, and are wholly unconnected with the ornamental grounds surrounding the noble pile.

BAKEWELL.

Origin of the Crystal Palace.

Mary Queen of Scots.

Inns, Rutland Arms, Castle, Anchor, Red Lion, Royal Oak, Wheatsheaf, New Inn.—*Markets*, Fri. Great Market on alternate Mon.—*Fair*, Easter Mon., Whit Mon., Aug. 26th, Mon. aft. Oct., 10th, aft. Nov. 11th, horses, cattle, cheese.—*Bankers*, Sheffield and Rotherham Branch bank; draw on Barclay & Co. Mr. Taylor's bank; draw on Smith & Co. Lombard-street.

* BALA, a small market-town, township and borough by prescription in the parish of Llanycill, hundred of Penllyn. It is seated on level ground near to the Lake Bala, from which its name is derived. This lake, a fine expanse of clear water, is about ten miles in circumference, four in length, in some parts one across, and more than one hundred feet in depth. It is surrounded by hills, and well-stored with fish, among which are found the char and the gwynniad; the latter resembling the salmon in shape, and the trout in flavour. The use of nets is strictly prohibited, but angling is freely permitted, and in the season the lake is much resorted to for that purpose. The fishery now belongs to the Wynnes of Wynnstay; it was formerly the property of the Abbey of Basingmen. On the banks are the fishing lodges of Sir W. W. Wynn and Sir R. C. Hoare, the learned antiquary. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood is uninteresting, but in the distance the view is remarkably fine. The river Dee, which has two spring heads in the eastern part of Merionethshire, is supposed to pass through it without mixing its waters with those of the lake. The inhabitants of Bala formerly enjoyed some valuable privileges, but they have long since become obsolete; the manufacture of Welsh cloth, flan-

Fine fishery.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Balby-with-Hexthorpe*...to	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 2	Doncaster 2	Gt. Northern	158	1567	638
Balcombe† .....pa	Sussex	Horsham 10	Balcombe	Lond. & Bright.	34	4786	851
Baldersby‡ .....to	N. R. York ...	Ripon 6	Baldersby.....	Leeds Northern.....	220	1752	275
Balderston .....to	Lancaster.....	Blackburn 5	Blackburn 5	Lanc. & Yorks.	218	1710	660
Balderton ....pa	Nottingham	Newark 2	Claypole 3½	Gt. Northern	119	4050	1048
Baldock§ ...m.t. & pa	Hertford	Stevenage 6	Baldock.....	Hitchin & Royston	36½	200	1920

BALA.

nel and linsey, together with tanning and wool-stapling, form now the principal branches of trade: the church was built in 1757. There are places of worship for Calvinists, Wesleyans and Independents, and numerous public schools, including an excellent Free Grammar-school which is under the patronage of the principal and fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. There are, besides, two well-conducted academies for pupils of the Wesleyan and Independent connexions.

Geological characteristics.

Near the town are the remains of three Roman camps, supposed to have been used as exploratory stations before the Ordovices were subdued. The spring assizes for the county are held here. Professor Sedgwick describes the Bala limestone as the most interesting of all the calcareous deposits which he examined in North Wales. There are two bands of this rock, which are well deserving the attention of geologists, on the west of the Berwyn mountains, and on the east of Bala Lake. Two miles north-east of Bala, the limestone, and the schistose rocks, in which it lies, may be well seen, and numerous fossils may be gathered in this vicinity and on both sides of the lake.

Inn, The White Lion.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, May 14, July 10, Sept. 27, Oct. 24, Nov. 8.—*Bankers*, —National Provincial Bank of England (branch); draw on the London Joint Stock Banking Company.

* BALBY, a township with Hexthorpe, in the parish of Doncaster, situated on the right bank of the Don. In this and the neighbouring village of Warmsworth, the first meetings of the society of Friends were held by George Fox and his followers.

† BALCOMBE, a parish in Buttinghill and Street hundreds, and a station on the London and Brighton Railway. There is a tunnel through the hill here 1120 yards in length, and about one mile and a half from the station is the Ouse Viaduct, the most stupendous work of the kind in the kingdom. It consists of 37 arches of 30 feet span each. The height from the water to the surface of the road is 100 feet; height of the abutments 40 feet, and the whole length is upwards of a quarter of a mile. Balcombe House and Wakehurst place are two elegant mansions in the vicinity.

Ouse viaduct.

‡ BALDERSBY. Near this village is an extensive common, called Hutton Conyers Moor, on which there is a rabbit-warren; the inhabitants have a right of estray for their sheep on this moor, in conjunction with some other townships, and each township has a shepherd. The lord's shepherd has a pre-eminence of tending his sheep on every part of the common; and wherever he herds the lord's sheep, the several other shepherds are to give place to him, and give up what is termed their hofiong place, so long as they are depastured thereon. The lord's court is held on the first of January; the shepherds attend the court, and each do fealty by bringing a large apple-pie and a two-penny sweetcake; each pie is divided into two parts, and distributed by the bailiff between the steward, the tenant of the rabbit-warren, and the shepherds of the townships, reserving a portion, however, for himself. Each pie contains about a peck of flour, and the bailiff measures them with a rule to see that they are of the proper dimensions; should they not be so he threatens to fine the town; he, however, has to provide furmenty (a food made by boiling wheat in milk) and mustard. The furmenty is put into an earthen pot, and the top of the dish placed level with the ground, all persons present are invited to partake; those who do not accept the invitation are deemed disloyal to their lord. Every shepherd is compelled to bring a spoon with him, and in cases of neglect, or wilful pleasantry, they are obliged to sup the hot furmenty from the pot, and the bystanders not unfrequently plunge the offender's head into the mixture, as a matter of diversion.

Remarkable custom.

§ BALDOCK. This neat market-town stands in a valley between two hills, near the source of the river Rhea, on the great north road, at its intersection

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Baldon Marsh ....pa	Oxford	Oxford 6½	Abingdon Rd. 4	Gt. Western	60	570	351
Baldon-Toot .....pa	Ox ord	Oxford 5½	Abingdon Rd. 5½	Gt. Western	61½	2010	290
Baldwinholme .....t	Cumberland...	Carlisle 5	Dalston 2	Mpt. & Carlisle	307	...	234
Bale .. ..pa	Norfolk	Holt 5	Ryburgh 7½	Norfolk	144	1041	234
Balham.....vil	Surrey	Clapham 1	ClaphamCom 1½	L. & S. W.	6	...	...
Balke .....to	N. R. York ...	Thirsk 4	Thirsk 4	York, N. & B.	214½	750	88
Balke-holme .....to	E. R. York ...	Howden 2	Eastrington ...2	York & N. M.	194½	1199	220
Balking .....chap	Berks.....	Farringdon ... 4	Farringdn Rd 3	Gt. Western.....	67	1443	208
Ballidon .....to	Derby	Wirksworth ...6	Ashbourn 6	N. Stafford.....	153	...	99
Ballingdon-cum-Brundon .....pa	Essex	Sudbury	Sudbury 1	E. Counties	59	366	818
Ballingham.....pa	Hereford	Hereford 8½	Hope Brook...13	Glos. & Ross	139½	901	165
Balne .....to	W. R. York ...	Pontefract ...10	Whitley Brdg 3½	Lanc. & Yorks.....	179	2870	362
Balsall*.....ham	Warwick	Warwick 10	Berkswell 4	L. & N. W.	103	...	1102
Balscott .....chap	Oxford	Banbury 5	Banbury 5	Oxford & Birmg	83	550	216
Balsham .....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...10	Balsham Road. 3	E. Counties	58	4402	1352
Balterley .....to	Stafford.....	Newcastle 7	Basford 3	L. & N. W.	158	1206	299
Baltonsborough.....pa	Somerset	Glastonbury ...4	Frome 19	Wilts & Somerset ...	134	2472	760
Bamber Bridge	Lancaster.....	Preston 3	Bamber Bridge	E. Lanc.	213	...	...
Bambrough ...to & pa	Northumb. ...	Belford 5	Belford 4½	York, N. & B.	335½	26234	4545
Bambrough Castle† to	Northumb. ...	Belford 5	Belford 4½	York, N. & B.	335½	1724	50
Bamford .....to	Derby.....	Sheffield 13	Rowsley 15	Midland	169	1456	323

with the Roman Icknield street. The church was erected on the site of one formerly built by the Knights Templars, of which some portions still exist, forming part of the present structure. It is a spacious building, with three chancels and an ancient tower, containing some monuments of the Templars, a finely-carved oak screen, a very curious font, and part of the ancient rood-loft. The interior has been lately restored, and the east windows and the tower windows at the west-end filled with some fine specimens of painted glass. In some old writings the name of the town is spelt Baudox, but it has also been conjectured that the name is derived from Balbec in Syria, and that it was given to it by the Templars. The site was granted to them in the reign of Stephen, by Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, and afterwards confirmed to them by his descendant William. By their influence John, and his son Henry III., conferred on it the grant of a market and an annual fair of five days. The corn and malting trade is now carried on to a considerable extent, and a great quantity of straw plait is made in the neighbourhood for the London market. In the surrounding district, barley is largely cultivated. The society of Friends, the Independents, Wesleyans and Primitive methodists have each a chapel here. In 1617 Mr. John Wynne founded and endowed almshouses for twelve aged widows. The charity has since been augmented by various other benefactions, and the yearly revenue now amounts to nearly £100.

BALDOCK.

Knights Templars.

Royal grant.

Inns, George, Rose, and Crown.—*Market*. Fri.—*Fairs*, March 7, last Thurs. in May, Aug. 5, Oct. 2, and Dec. 11, for cheese and horses.—*Bankers*, Wells, Hogge, and Lindsell, High-street, branch of Biggleswade and Baldock; draw on Barnett, Hoares and Co.

* BALSALL, or Temple Balsall, a chapelry in the parish of Hampton in Arden. The chapel originally belonged to the Knights Templars, and was built about the middle of the twelfth century. The east and west ends have lofty windows, with fine pointed arches, extending from the roof nearly to the ground, and there are also three noble windows at the side; the heads of the windows are adorned with beautiful tracery, and all dissimilar. Near the church are the remains of the ancient hall of the Templars. In 1670 the manor of Temple Balsall was bequeathed by Lady Katherine Leveson, of Trentham, in the county of Stafford, to twelve trustees for the erection and endowment of an hospital in the parish of Balsall, directing that £8 per annum should be given to each of twenty poor women, and £20 per annum to a minister for reading prayers to them, and teaching twenty poor boys of the same parish. In the reign of Queen Anne an act was passed for the better management of this hospital, when it was incorporated under the name of "The Hospital of Lady Katherine Leveson," and the government was vested in eleven trustees, who were empowered to enlarge the buildings and increase the number of alms-women. The revenues of this charity now amount to £1,745 per annum; the number of alms-women has been increased to thirty, and the whole establishment has been considerably enlarged. The hospital buildings are extensive and substantial, forming a square, and are healthily situated on the border of an extensive green.

Ancient hall of the Templars.

Excellent charity.

† BAMBROUGH. Bambrough Castle stands upon a solitary basalt rock, which rises 150 feet above the level of the sea. In natural strength there is

Bambrough castle.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bampton* ...m t. & pa	Devon	Tiverton 7	Tiverton 7	B. & Exeter	191	7785	2102
Bampton† ...m t. & pa	Oxford	Oxford 16	Farrngdn Rd. 10	Gt. Western	74	8750	2780

BAMBROUGH.

not a situation in the whole county equal to that of Bambrough. A castle is said to have been erected here by Ida, king of Bernicia, as early as A.D. 599, and named by him Bebban-brough in honour of his queen, Bebba. In every succeeding age, down to the reign of Edward IV., it figured conspicuously in the contests which agitated the country; but it never altogether recovered the injury which it received in a siege after the battle of Hexham. By a grant of the crown, in the time of James I., it came into the family of the Forsters, and was forfeited by Thomas Forster in 1715; but his maternal uncle, Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, purchased the estate, and bequeathed it to charitable purposes. The trustees reside alternately at the castle, and every exertion is made to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the testator. Archdeacon Sharp, about the year 1757, expended large sums of money in repairing the castle and rendering it habitable. The whole of the extensive accommodations of the castle, which includes within its exterior walls no less a space than eight acres, except the library and the residence of the trustee, are devoted to objects of active benevolence. Here is a market for flour and groceries, which are sold to the poor at prime cost, and an Infirmary, where advice and medicine are given gratis. Here also are large schools endowed for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the poor, and twenty poor girls are from their ninth year lodged, clothed, and educated here, till they are fit for service. Besides the good done to the neighbourhood, this admirable charity has proved of incalculable benefit to those who have suffered from shipwreck. A life boat, and all kinds of implements useful in saving crews and their vessels in distress, are always in readiness; apartments are fitted up for shipwrecked sailors, and a constant patrol is kept up every stormy night along this tempestuous coast for eight miles, which is the length of the manor. There is also a library, out of which any person whose residence is within ten miles of the place may be suppied with books during his lifetime, for the mere payment of half-a-crown. In that part of the castle where the trustees reside, are several excellent apartments, freely shown to strangers. In the court-room there are various portraits, the most prominent amongst them being those of Lord Crewe and his lady; here also are four large pieces of tapestry which were brought from Ripon Abbey, and which contain colours so vivid, and figures so animated, as only to be distinguished from painting on a close inspection. In 1770, in clearing the cellar from sand and rubbish, a draw-well was discovered 145 feet in depth, and cut through solid rock, of which 75 feet is whinstone. The great tower of the castle commands an extensive sea and land view. The village of Bambrough is at the foot of the castle, and the houses being large, cleanly and comfortable, it has become of late a favourite summer resort for sea-bathing. Opposite are the Farn isles, abounding with sea-fowl of various kinds.

Aid to shipwrecked mariners.

* BAMPTON, or Bathampton, is said to derive its name from its proximity to the river Batherm, which rises on the skirts of Somersetshire, and flows south-westward into the Exe, about a mile below the town, which occupies a pretty situation in a valley. It is supposed to have been the Bamdune of the ancient chroniclers, where, in 614, the Britons were defeated with great slaughter by Cygnelisus, king of the West Saxons. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and are irregularly scattered over a space of about half a mile. The church is a spacious structure, in which several of the Bouchiers, earls of Bath, are interred. The Baptists have had a chapel here since 1690. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of serge, and there is also a pottery. The sheep fed in the neighbourhood are of a large size and an exceedingly fine quality. Near the town is a chalybeate spring of some celebrity; and near it the site of an ancient castle, built in 1336 by a member of the Cogan family, can still be traced. John de Bampton, a Carmelite friar, who first read lectures on the works of Aristotle at Cambridge, and who died in 1391, was a native of this town.

John de Bampton.

Inns, White Horse, Red Lion.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Whit Tues., last Thurs. in Oct., for cattle, and the last Wed. in Nov.

† BAMPTON-WITH-WEALD, formerly called Bampton-in-the-bush, is situ-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from		Distance from Railway Station.		Railway.	Dist. Lond. by Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bampton* .....pa	Westmorland	Penrith	9	Shap	4	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	275	10390	630
Bampton-Grange ham	Westmorland	Penrith	9	Shap	4	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	275	...	...
Bampton, Little.....to	Cumberland	Carlisle	8	Wigton	5	Mpt. & Carlisle	317	1337	210

ated on a stream, which, flowing south-east, discharges itself into the Isis. It was called by the Saxons Bemtune, and was then a place of some importance. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building of cruciform structure in the Anglo-Norman style, with more recent additions. There are a gateway and other trifling remains of the castle, said to have belonged to King John. The Deanery, commonly so called, is a fine Elizabethan house, of which considerable portions remain; and the grammar-school is an ancient, picturesque building. The only public building erected lately is the new Town-hall, a substantial edifice placed in the centre of the town, the appearance of which has been much improved recently. Being situated in the midst of a large agricultural district, it depends greatly for its prosperity on the agricultural interest. The celebrated poet John Phillips, was born at Bampton, on the 30th of December, 1676. He was the son of Dr. Stephen Phillips, Archdeacon of Salop, and after the preliminary process of juvenile education, he was sent to Winchester, where he distinguished himself by his rapid advance in all branches of learning. It is related of him, that he seldom mingled in the play of other boys, but retired to his chamber, and indulged in the study of the poets and of the ancient and modern classics, particularly Milton. In 1694 he was removed to Christ-church, Oxford, where he finished all his University acquirements; but Milton, —the immortal Milton—continued to be his uninterrupted day dream. It is said that there was not an allusion in "Paradise Lost," drawn from any hint either in "Homer" or "Virgil," to which he could not immediately refer. While at Oxford he was honoured with the friendship of Mr. Edmund Smith, author of the Tragedy of "Phædra and Hippolitus;" and also with that of the most polite and favoured of the gentlemen in the University. His first poem was published in 1703, entitled, "The Splendid Shilling," which has the merits of an original design. His next poem, entitled "Blenheim," which he wrote as a rival to Addison's poem on the same subject, was published in 1705, and procured him the patronage of Mr. Henry St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke. Independent of poetry, Phillips was an excellent botanist; in 1706 he produced his third poem on "Cyder," founded on the model of Virgil's Georgics, a book not only of entertainment but of science; and soon afterwards, a Latin Ode, "to Henry St. John, Esq.," said to have been the poet's masterpiece. "It is gay and elegant," says Dr. Johnson, "and exhibits several artful accommodations of classic expressions to new purposes." At the time of his illness, Phillips was meditating a poem to be called "The Last Day;" death put an end to so solemn and majestic a finale of genius. He died at Hereford, of a lingering consumption, February 15, 1708, in the thirty-third year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral of that city. Sir Simon Harcourt, afterwards Lord Chancellor, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, the epitaph upon which was written by Dr. Atterbury. Phillips was a gentleman of a modest and amiable disposition, "and always praised, without contradiction," says Dr. Johnson, "as a man modest, blameless, and pious, who bore a narrow fortune without discontent, and tedious and painful maladies without impatience; beloved by those who knew him, but not ambitious to be known.

BAMPTON.

New Town-hall.

Phillips the Poet.

His character and death.

Fairs, March 26, Aug. 26, 27, for horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

* BAMPTON. The river Lowther runs through this parish. Here is a beautiful lake, called Haweswater, three miles long, and half a mile broad; it is environed by lofty mountains, conveying to the mind a grand and imposing appearance: its eastern side is sheltered by rocky eminences, plentifully clothed with verdure, while the western side displays the open fields, with all the sweet varieties of culture. A lead mine has been discovered in the neighbourhood. It is the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The free grammar-school was founded by Thomas Sutton, D.D., who vested in trustees the sum of £500, collected from estates out of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, and other places. Here, also, three parochial libraries were established respectively, in the years 1710, 1750, 1752, comprising about 800 volumes. Thomas Gibson,

Haweswater.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Banbury*bo. m.t. & pa	Oxford	Oxford 21	Banbury	Oxford & Birmg. ...	78	3150	8206
Bangley .....lib	Stafford	Tamworth 3	Tamworth ...3½	L. & N. W.	113	...	12
Bangor .....pa	Cardigan	Carmarthen...15	Carmarthen...16	S. Wales	261	1392	198

BAMPTON. M.D., who married the daughter of Richard Cromwell, Protector, was Physician-General of the army, and a native of this parish. He was the author of a system of anatomy.

* BANBURY. The town of Banbury stands on the small river Charwell, which here divides Oxfordshire from Northamptonshire. It was long celebrated for the excellence of its cheese, which fame has departed from it, although a very rich kind of cheese is yet made in the neighbourhood, at a late season of the year, on some very rich pasture land. But the fame of the celebrated Banbury cakes, on record since the year 1608, has continued to the present day. The proprietor of what is termed the original cake shop, in Parsons-street, sells on an average about 5,000 weekly. The name Banbury is a contraction of the ancient Saxon name Banesbery, and from the circumstance of a number of Roman coins, an altar, and other antiquities having been discovered here, is supposed to have been a Roman station. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure, but not remarkable for its beauty. The tower, which is over the western entrance, rises to the height of 133 feet. The chancel contains two monuments of the Pigott family. Connected with this church, is a chapel of ease, which has just been erected in Neithrop. In 1854, was completed, the new Town-hall, a handsome and commodious building belonging to the style of architecture adopted in England in the fifteenth century. There is a tower, which forms a conspicuous feature of the building, on entering the town from the railway, and in front of it a stone balcony for the convenience of speakers at elections, and for addressing a larger audience than the Hall will contain. The Hall, on the ground floor, is 60 feet long by 34 feet wide, and the customary offices for judicial business are attached. There is a Roman Catholic church, newly erected, and places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and other denominations. There are numerous schools and charitable institutions, and a new cemetery has recently been opened on the north side of the town; a portion of which is unconsecrated, being set aside for the use of dissenters. The proximity of the London and North Western and the Great Western Railways, and the Oxford canal, is a source of much commercial advantage. There are three wharves, and also a dock for building and repairing barges. The corporation consists of a high steward, mayor, recorder, four aldermen, twelve councillors, a town clerk, and two sergeants at mace. Petty sessions for the hundreds of Bloxham and Banbury are held here, and a general session once every six months. A court of record for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, which was formerly held by the corporation, has been discontinued, but was revived a few years ago, when the practice and machinery of the court were carefully and judiciously arranged, by the late lamented Mr. Justice Talfourd, at that time the deputy-recorder of Banbury. Neithrop, a large hamlet of this parish, surrounds the town. Here is a well-conducted mechanic's institution. The castle of Banbury, of which now only part of the walls remain, was founded in the year 1153, by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and continued an episcopal residence till the reign of Henry VI. During the contentions between the houses of York and Lancaster, when civil discord was a familiar incident in this neighbourhood, Banbury suffered much; but more particularly in the memorable engagement, called "The Battle of Banbury," fought about three miles from the town, in 1469. It took place on a plain called Danesmoor, near Edgecote. The Earl of Warwick was the commander of the Lancasterian forces, and the Yorkists were led by the Earls of Stafford and Pembroke, who had possession of the town. After one of the most determined conflicts ever recorded, the Yorkists were routed; the Earl of Pembroke and his brother were both taken and beheaded, and Edward IV. himself made prisoner a few days after. In 1642, the towns-people took part with the Parliament, but after the battle of Edge-hill, this castle was taken by the royalists, under Sir William Compton, who defended it for 13 weeks against all the efforts of Sir John Fiennes, until the garrison was relieved by the Earl of Northampton. It suffered a further siege of 10 weeks, under Sir William Waller, and surrendered on honourable terms. Leland, who wrote

A Roman station.

Modern improvements.

The late Justice Talfourd.

Battle of Banbury.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bangor* .....city & pa	Carnarvon ...	Carnarvon 9	Bangor	Chest. & Holyhead	238	7543	9564

in the reign of Henry VIII., says, "in this castle is a terrible prison for convict men." A stone vault, with grated windows, and traces of the inner ditch, is supposed to have been the terrible prison alluded to, but very small remains exist in the present day. The free grammar-school is now wholly abandoned, and the school-house let out on lease by the corporation. This is much to be regretted, as it was formerly held in such high estimation, that the statutes of this establishment were taken as a model for St. Paul's school, London; and the statutes of the free grammar-school of Manchester, in 1524, ordain, that the grammar taught in that school, should be taught only "after the manner of the school at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, which is called Stanbridge's Grammar." Mr. Stanbridge, the celebrated grammarian alluded to, was a highly learned man, and tutor to Sir Thomas Pope. Adjoining the Ram Inn is a sulphurous well, and at a small distance from the town is a chalybeate spring. The pyrites aureus, or golden fire-stone, is frequently found in this neighbourhood. The trade chiefly depends on the agricultural neighbourhood, but there is a considerable manufacture of plush, shag, and girth, and other webbing, which employs within the parish above a hundred men, besides women and children, in some branches of the manufacture, and many others are engaged in the same manufacture in some of the adjacent villages. A manufacture of linen weaving formerly carried on here has been abandoned. There is also a manufactory of agricultural implements.

BANBURY.

Manufactures.

Inns, Red Lion, White Lion.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, Thurs. aft. Jan. 18, 3rd in Feb. 3rd in April, Holy Thurs, 3rd in June, 3rd in Aug, 3rd in Sept, 3rd aft. Oct. 11, 3rd in Nov, 2nd bef. Dec. 25, cattle. 3rd Thurs. in March, hiring, Thurs. aft. Oct. 11, cattle, hiring, cheese, 3rd Thurs. in July, wool.—*Bankers*, Gillett, Tawney, and Gillett, draw on Glyn, Mills & Co. Cobb & Son (old Bank) draw on Jones, Lloyd & Co. Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company, draw on head office, Lombard-street.—*Newspaper*, The Banbury Guardian (neutral) Thurs.

* BANGOR, a small city, the see of a Bishop and a parliamentary borough, is beautifully situated on the Menai, two miles from the grand suspension bridge, and about three from the Britannia Tubular Bridge, which extraordinary works of modern engineering bestride the strait about a mile from each other, and form the means of communication between the county of Carnarvon and the Isle of Anglesey. Through the Tubular Bridge is carried the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Bangor chiefly consists of one narrow street, almost a mile in length. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the episcopal palace, the Deanery-house, the free-school, the market-house, assembly rooms, and three good inns. From its proximity to the sea, Bangor has latterly become a favourite watering-place; the scenery of the neighbourhood, presenting many attractions, and the views of Beaumaris Bay and the Carnarvon mountains from Garth point being of the most picturesque, bold, and sublime character. The cathedral was founded by St. Daniel, in 525, and afterwards dedicated to him. During the early and troublous periods of English history, it was frequently destroyed and rebuilt. During the wars between Henry III. and the Welsh in 1247, it suffered considerable dilapidation, and in 1402 it was burned down in the war succeeding the revolt of Owen Glendower. The choir of the present cathedral was erected in 1496, at the expense of Bishop Deane, or Deny, and the tower and nave were added in 1532, by Bishop Skeffington. Bishop Bulkeley, the occupant of the see, in 1547, alienated a large part of the lands belonging to the see, and actually sold the bells of the cathedral. At present the building is in a state of the most complete repair. The choir is used only for the cathedral service. The service is read in the Welsh tongue in one of the transepts; and the nave is fitted up as a parish church. Its dimensions are, length 214 feet; length of the nave 141 feet; of the cross aisles 96 feet; of the side aisles 60 feet; and the height of the tower 60 feet. In an arched recess stands the tomb of Prince Owen Griffyd, who was interred here in 1169. Bangor owes its trade almost entirely to slates, which are brought to Port Penrhyn from the quarries of Llandegai, a place about eight miles distant, by means of a railway made for the purpose. These quarries give constant employment to upwards of 2,000 workmen, and they produce a large revenue to the proprietors. It is stated on local authority that these quarries, ninety years ago, only brought £80 a year to the owner, and that the present possessor receives the enormous and

Origin of the cathedral.

Slate quarries.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bangor* ....pa	Denbigh	Overton 3	Rhos.....6	Shrews. & Chest. ...	195	5795	1264
Banham ....pa	Norfolk.....	Diss 7	Eccles Road ...4	Norfolk.....	110	3963	1195
Bank-Newton ....to	W. R. York ..	Skipton 5	Gargrave 3	Midland	220	2326	120
Banks ....to	Cumberland	Brampton ...3½	Milton 5½	Newc. & Carlisle ...	316	...	...

BANGOR.

almost incredible sum of £250,000 per annum. But this no doubt means the produce of the quarries, from which all working expenses have to be deducted. The greater part of the slates are exported, but many are manufactured in Bangor into billiard tables, chimney piers, and a great variety of objects. One slate manufactory is on a very extensive scale, and there are several less extensive. All of them have been established within a few years; indeed, the application of slate to these purposes is quite recent. In addition to the docks and wharves at Port Pennrhyn, a new shipping place has just been erected at Garth for shipping slates from another quarry. The inhabitants are supplied with water from a reservoir, on the hills about a mile and a half from the city. On the north side of the city are the scattered remains of a British fortification, and on the south are the ruins of an old castle. Pennrhyn castle, the seat of the Pennant family is two miles distant. The particular spot at which the Britannia-bridge crosses the Menai Straits is exactly a mile nearer to Carnarvon than the suspension bridge; the railway, after leaving the end of the bridge, passing close under the Anglesea column. The shores are of the same precipitous and shelving character at both places, but the stream is wider here than at the suspension bridge, being about eleven hundred feet across at high water. It is divided nearly exactly in the middle by the Britannia rock, which at high water is covered to a depth of ten feet. The rise and fall of the tide is ordinarily twenty feet, and its velocity very great, often as much as eight miles and a quarter an hour. It is from the Britannia rock that the bridge takes its name, the centre pier being based upon it. It and the Anglesea shore consist of chlorite schist, a very hard and intractable kind of rock, worked with great difficulty; from this, and the circumstance that no coffer-dam was used, and therefore few hours only could be consecutively spent on the rock, some months were passed in laying the bottom course of the tower. It was commenced in May, 1846, the first stone being laid without ceremony, by Frank Forster, Esq., acting engineer of the portion of the railway between Conway and Holyhead, and of the masonry, scaffoldings, &c., of the Britannia-bridge. The masonry work attracted great attention. The abutments on either side of the Straits are huge piles of masonry. That on the Anglesea side is 143 feet high and 173 long. The abutment on the Carnarvonshire side is nearly as large, but owing to the elevation of the ground the masonry is less in altitude. The wing walls of both terminate in splendid pedestals, and on each are two colossal lions, couchant, of Egyptian design. These lions, like the tube they adorn, are on a gigantic scale, each being 25 feet long, 12 feet high, though crouched, 9 feet about the body, and each paw 2 feet 4 inches. They contain 8,000 cubic feet of stone, and weigh 120 tons. The towers for supporting the tube are of a like magnitude with the entire work. The great Britannia tower in the centre of the Straits is 62ft. by 52ft. at its base upon the rock; its total height from the bottom 230ft; it contains 148,625 cubic feet of limestone, and 144,625 of sandstone; it weighs 20,000 tons, and there are 387 tons of cast-iron built into it in the shape of beams and girders. Its purpose is to sustain the four ends of the four long iron tubes which span the Straits from shore to shore. The total quantity of stone contained in the bridge is 1,500,000 cubic feet. The side towers stand at a clear distance of 460 feet from the great central tower, and again the abutments stand at a distance from the side towers of 230 feet, giving the centre bridge a total length of 1849 feet. The side or land towers are each 62 feet by 52 feet at the base, and 190 feet high. They contain 210 tons of cast iron. In the construction of the tubes and towers, as many as 1500 workmen were employed. The opening of this magnificent structure took place on Tuesday, March 5th, 1850.

The Britannia-bridge.

Extraordinary dimensions.

Inns, Pennrhyn Arms, Castle, George, Queen's, Albert, Halfway Inn, Liverpool Arms. *Market.* Fri.—*Fairs*, April 5, June 25, Sept. 16, Oct. 28. The Borth fairs are held at Menai-bridge (which see).—*Bankers*, National Provincial Bank of England, draw on London Joint Stock Bank; Williams & Co., draw on Robarts, Curtis & Co. *Newspaper*, North Wales Chronicle, Tues.

* BANGOR is situated on the banks of the river Dee, which here passes

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bannel ....to	Flint	Mold 4½	Hope 1	Chest. & Mold	188¾	376	105
Banningham ....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 2½	Norwich 15	E. Union	128½	920	330
Banstead* ....pa	Surrey	Croydon 6	Stoat's Nest...3½	London & Brighton	18	5518	1270
Banwell† ....pa	Somerset	Axbridge 4	Banwell 3	B. & Exeter	137	4829	1878

under a bridge of five arches. This place, at present very inconsiderable, is famed on account of having been the site of the most ancient monastery in the kingdom, founded by Lucius, the son of Coel, the first Christian king of Britain, some time previous to the year 180. This abbey was remarkable for its valuable library, and the number of learned men trained within its venerable walls. Gildas Ninnius, who lived in the 7th century, was one of its abbots. He wrote in Latin an incorrect History of England, which is still extant. According to Speed, this monastery, in the year 596, contained no less than 2,400 monks, 100 of which passed in their turns one hour of devotion; there are no remains of the monastery existing.

BANGOR.

The earliest monastery.

* BANSTEAD, a parish in the union of Epsom, and hundred of Copthorne. Banstead Downs are celebrated for the fineness of the turf, and noted for coursing, hunting &c. The prospects upon these downs are very extensive, including views of London, Windsor Castle, and the surrounding country for many miles. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains several fine specimens of pointed arches, and has a handsome tower surmounted by a lofty spire, which is conspicuous for miles round.

† BANWELL is an agreeable village and station on the line of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, situated under the northern declivity of the Mendip hills, and is supposed to derive its name from a spring strongly impregnated with mineral properties, which expands into a fine sheet of water, and after turning two mills, empties itself into the channel near the ruins of Woodspring Priory. The church, which is a fine specimen of the florid gothic of the Tudor age, contains a richly carved screen and rood loft, a beautiful sculptured stone pulpit, and several windows of the richest stained glass. This manor has been in the possession of the bishops of Bath and Wells, from the reign of Edward the Confessor, with little exception, till the present time. They had for many centuries a palace here, but nothing of it remains except a private residence called Banwell Court, still interesting for its antiquity. The park has been divided into enclosures, which afford at every point a most pleasing variety of landscapes. The Bishop of Bath and Wells has also a cottage ornée, for the accommodation of his family and of the numerous visitors which are driven hither to view the two singular caverns which have been discovered of late years in this neighbourhood. The monastery of Banwell was founded by the early Saxon monarchs. Asserius, or Asser, the scholar and biographer of King Alfred, was made abbot by that monarch. This abbey was destroyed by the Danes; it was afterwards restored, but never recovered its pristine importance; for instead of arriving at the point of prosperity usual in royal foundations, it sunk into obscurity long prior to the dissolution of religious houses. Banwell is remarkable for two extraordinary caverns discovered in the year 1824, which occasioned no inconsiderable number of the curious to resort to the village. They are known as the Bone and Stalactite, and are beneath Banwell Hill, which is situated at the western extremity of the Mendip range, where it gradually slopes to the valley. Its summit commands a magnificent prospect, extending over the vast sweep of the Severn, and the Bristol Channel to its junction with the Atlantic. A variety of tastes may be gratified by a visit to this spot; for when the eye has looked long enough on neighbouring hills and valleys, on the Channel with its sister isles, and the mountains far away, it will be pleasant to wander along the hillside, and inspect the ancient camp with its fortifications and outworks; and lower down, the site of the monastery overthrown by the Danes. Very great is the change, when, leaving behind him the light of day and the transient works of man, the visitor goes down into the caverns of the hill, and views the handiwork of nature in her secret subterraneous abodes. The mountain limestone, of which the hill is composed, is in many parts intersected by fissures, expanding occasionally into caverns. These form a series of vaulted chambers, having their roof and sides—through which the water continually percolates—

Bishop's palace.

Banwell Abbey.

Banwell Caverns.

BANWELL.

lined with stalactites of various forms and hues. But it is not the structure and natural adornments of these caves—of which there are many in the Mendip range—which constitute their chief source of interest; they occasionally contain

Curious remains.

remains of animals no longer found in these latitudes, some of them, indeed, belonging to species long since extinct. These remains are found on the floors and in the recesses and fissures of the caves, imbedded in a mass of sand, clay, and stones, and exhibiting traces of having been subjected to the action of water ages ago. When it is considered that such deposits of bones have been discovered in remote countries, and associated with similar phenomena, the interest is much augmented. Many parts of the Mendip range abound with minerals, chiefly lead, calamine, and ochre; and it was owing to the mining operations formerly carried on at Banwell that the caverns were discovered. A tradition, it appears, existed among the miners, towards the end of last century, that, about thirty years before, a large cavern had been discovered at the north-western extremity of the hill, but that the difficulty of obtaining access to it had prevented investigation at the time of discovery. This rumour of a cavern reached the ears of a boy living in the neighbourhood, who, when he grew to man's estate, determined to search for himself after the hidden treasure. This was William Beard, well known to visitors of the caves as "Professor" Beard, a title bestowed by the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, on account of his zeal and enthusiasm in the matter of bones. Advancing years have led the professor to delegate his office of guide to the caves to other hands, but he still, with much pleasure and courtesy, exhibits his own museum—containing, perhaps, one of the finest private collections of animal remains of this description in the kingdom. Bone Cottage—the appropriately-named residence of the genius loci—is situated at the foot of the hill. Having, with the aid of two miners, ascertained the supposed entrance, he sank a shaft to the depth of about 100 feet, and thus arrived at the first landing-place of the cavern, where were found two pieces of candle, coated over with carbonate of lime. From this landing-place, the fissure rapidly expanded into the cavern—the Stalactite Cavern. In order to improve the access to it, a horizontal opening was made lower down the hill, advantage being taken of a lateral aperture observed in the rock. After working this aperture for the distance of twenty feet, a small chamber was reached.

The bone caverns.

not that which they were endeavouring to approach, but one proving ultimately of far greater interest. This is the Bone Cavern, containing numerous osseous remains of various land-animals. The Bone Cavern, when originally opened, was filled to the depth of several feet with a confused mass of stones, stiff loam or mud, and gravel, with which the animal remains were intermingled. It has three main branches or fissures—one directly in front of the entrance, another inclining to the right, and a third on the left. The two first branches are on the same level as the floor of the cave, but the third branch or fissure declines steeply for about forty feet. During the descent, which is effected by means of a flight of rough stone steps, we observe on our right hand a bank of stones, mud, and sand, interspersed with small bones, some of them appearing as if bleached or whitened. The two horizontal branches or chambers were, like the principal cave, partially filled with stones, sand, and clay, the bones being intermixed with the rubble. The greater part of them, amounting to several waggon-loads, are now separated and arranged in various forms round the sides of the cavern and its chambers. The flickering lights carried by the guide, glancing on pillars and pyramids of bones, give the whole the appearance of an irregular and dismal charnel-house. The principal cave is about thirty feet in length, and the eastern branch or chamber extends about the same distance beyond it. Appearances indicate that it had originally three natural entrances—one in the roof, the present entrance through the lateral fissure, and one leading from the south-western branch. The roof, presenting the usual characteristics of calcareous formations, is uneven and full of deep, basin-like cavities, with sharp-pointed edges. In giving a general view of the bones, which are but little decomposed in respect to their animal nature, we may divide them into those of

Remains of extinct British animals.

carnivorous, and those of herbivorous animals. Among the carnivora, we have remains of the bear, wolf, and fox. The bones of the bear are worthy of particular attention: a large proportion of them belong to an extinct species, supposed to have been one-fourth larger than the present race of bears, and more exclusively carnivorous, inasmuch as the teeth are less worn, and the enamel is more perfect. Bones of the leg are numerous

one specimen of the large bone of the fore-leg (*humerus*) is of immense size being greater than the corresponding one in any existing species of the ox. There are specimens of the two bones below the humerus (*ulna* and *radius*) on an equally large scale. A fine claw of the bear remains almost entire, the metacarpal bones being in excellent preservation; also portions of the head, which, in one instance, is nearly perfect—the maxillæ with the four tusks still remaining, with the palate and cheek bones. Bones of the wolf are numerous, especially those of the fore and hind legs. There are several jaw-bones of this tribe, with well-worn teeth, which had evidently been of great service to their owners. The remains of the fox are more scanty—they consist chiefly of skulls, bones of the leg, and teeth. Among the herbivorous tribes, we have remains of the ox or buffalo, which are very noticeable and abundant. We may refer, as objects of special interest, to a number of the vertebræ of this tribe, bones of the fore-leg—the humerus, ulna, and radius, of immense size—many of the molars, and a jaw with almost perfect teeth. There are many antlers of the deer or stag; in particular, three very noteworthy specimens, each apparently belonging to a different species. But having ascertained the tribes and species of animals whose bones have so long strewed the floors and fissures of the cave, we are still only on the threshold of the difficulty; for to what epoch is the existence of the living animal to be referred? How did so large and heterogenous a collection of bones accumulate in so comparatively small a spot?—for appearances are utterly against the supposition of their having been drifted there from other regions, if this were allowed to be possible. Again, how is it that they are found detached, dispersed, often broken, and, for the most part firmly imbedded in a confused mass of earth? Situated as the cave is within an elevated hill, so high above the level of the sea, how are we to account for the traces which it presents of having been subjected to the powerful action of water? These are inquiries which naturally recur to the mind whilst viewing the phenomena of the cavern, and which continue to press for solution when we have exchanged its moist atmosphere and earthy smell for the pure and pleasant air of the upper regions. That Banwell Cave was formerly a den of wild animals, is a very natural and probable supposition. It was apparently occupied by bears, wolves, and foxes in succession. The bones of the herbivorous animals, so plentiful at Banwell, would thus have been introduced by these beasts of prey, who, in obedience to their natural instincts, would resort to their den to die, and this would account for their bones being intermingled with those of their victims. That the greater number of the animals met an accidental death in the cavern—having been entrapped by vertical fissures—has been conjectured, but with far less probability, as it supposes a degree of inadvertency contrary to their known instincts and habits, and as there are no traces of a fissure sufficiently large. There are caverns in the neighbouring hills of Hutton and Uphill, which appear, like this of Banwell, to have been tenanted successively by different tribes of wild beasts. Bones of two extinct species of hyænas were found at Hutton; also the principal remains of the elephant and horse. That the Uphill Cave, or rather the upper fissure leading to it, was a hyæna's den, may be inferred from the number of the remains of the animal which were found there; many a gnawed and splintered bone, too, remains to testify of hostile teeth and tusks. The teeth found were many of them in a much worn and used condition. We are thus carried back to a period when the Mendip Hills were inhabited by animals no longer found in England; some of them, indeed, nature has altogether ceased to produce, having in her progress awarded death to the species as well as the individual. We have to imagine a long succession of ages, during which the rhinoceros and elephant, the tiger, hyæna, bear, and wolf, roamed over these peaceful and quiet districts; when fierce, gigantic beasts of prey issued from their solitary dens, and prowled through the forests that once covered these hills, lying in wait for their victims, or pursuing and slaughtering them under the impulse of hunger. It is manifest that when England was inhabited by these animals—when they grew and multiplied upon it as in their native clime—a far higher temperature must have prevailed; some of the species would have been incapable of enduring the present climate, with its coldness and frequent vicissitudes. Such a change in the permanent qualities of the temperature of a country must have been the work of ages; we have therefore to travel back to a distant epoch in our inquiries after the period of the living animals whose remains are found entombed in the caves and

BANWELL.

The cavern supposed to be a den for wild beasts.

The bones deposited through a long succession of ages.

BANWELL.

hollows of the Mendips. Some of the species exhibit a tropical character; and there is no evidence that a climate in any sufficient degree tropical, prevailed in these latitudes subsequent to the introduction of man. Reference has already been made to the condition in which the bones were found at Banwell. In the high fissure of the Uphill Cave, about eighty feet above the level of the sea, they were firmly imbedded in a stiff calcareous loam; mud and sand formed the base of the floor. The cavern at Hutton—a hill in the Mendip range, about 300 feet above the level of the sea—contained ochreous rubble, with which the animal remains were interspersed. The part of the hill in which it is situated had evidently been a scene of great disturbance; different series of strata having been displaced, creating fissures and chasms through the whole. The correspondent of a popular periodical, to whom we are indebted for much of the information here given, remarks that "in identifying the osseous remains of Banwell as those of certain formidable land-animals; in affirming that these animals were native to the country, and, in particular, that they ranged the Mendip Hills, and tenanted their caves; and also in referring the existence of some of the species to a period in the natural history of the country, when a far higher temperature than the present prevailed—we must be more or less guided by facts and actual phenomena. But if we proceed further, and attempt to ascertain the immediate causes and attendant circumstances of the deposit of the remains, we are left to conjecture and speculation. In vain do we attempt to apprehend the ancient drama once enacted in these hills, though obvious traces still remain in broken and disjointed bones, and their abrupt and strange burial in mud, sand, and earth. Many persons—seeing herein indications of the powerful action of water—have been reminded of the Deluge recorded by Moses; and have, indeed, imagined themselves, in this dim and solitary spot, standing amid the visible debris of the general ruin. An animated picture of the supposed scene is given in Mr. W. L. Bowles's poem on "Banwell Hill, or Days Departed:"—

> The surge came, and the surge went back, and there—
> There—when the black abyss had ceased to roar,
> And waters, shrinking from the rocks and hills,
> Slept in the solitary sunshine—There
> The bones that strew the inmost cavern lay;
> And when forgotten centuries had passed,
> And the grey smoke went up from villages,
> And cities with their towers and temples shone,
> And kingdoms rose and perished—there they lay!

But Geology has hardened her heart against Poetry, and preserves silence now when appealed to for traces of the wonders and terrors of a universal deluge; among well-informed geologists, the opinion is almost universal, that there are no facts in their science which can be clearly referred to the Noachian deluge; that is, no traces in nature of that event." 'Banwell' is supposed by some to be compounded of *Baan*, deep, and *Welgi*, sea, though the village is now about five miles from the coast. Other local names, and various vestiges—as marine plants and shells—apparently indicate that the waters of the Bristol Channel formerly extended over a part of the adjacent valleys of the Mendips. From natural causes, the sea gradually retired, though we find, so recently as the thirteenth century, that sea walls and dykes were erected for the better security of the district. We do not refer to this probable variation of sea-level as explaining the phenomena of the caves; in so far as the manner and circumstances of the deposit of the bones are concerned, we know of no theory perfectly satisfactory.

The Stalactite Cavern.

The Stalactite Cavern is situated at a greater depth than the Bone Cavern, and the descent is more steep and difficult. Going down about forty feet by means of ladders, we reach a landing-place, where the fissure becomes more roomy; and having descended thence 100 feet by means of a flight of rough and rocky steps, we reach the entrance to the cave. The floor is strewed with huge fragments of rock, covered with stalagmite incrustations—the water having deposited upon them that portion of its carbonate of lime not separated during the formation of the overhanging stalactites. The roof is uneven and rugged, and is full of circular cavities or hollows. The stalactites depending from it are semi-transparent, and when struck, give forth clear musical tones. At the extreme end of the cavern, which is about 150 feet in length, is a rough seat formed by a large mass of stalagmite. The spectacle from this point has charms for every eye. The lofty arched roof overhead, with its stalactite adornments; the dense masses of rock, and startling projections thrown into deep relief by the lights; the various forms

Musical tones produced.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bapchild ....pa	Kent	Sittingbourne 1	Strood 13	N. Kent	44	1058	355
Barbon....chap	Westmorland	Kendal 11	Milnthorpe ...11	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	255½	4204	322
Barby-with-Onley pa	Northampton	Daventry 5	Crick 5	L. & N. W.	80	2535	635
Barcheston....pa	Warwick	Shipston....1	Moreton 7	Oxford & Wolv.....	99	1475	209
Barcombe ....pa	Sussex	Lewes 3½	Lewes 4	L. B. & S. C.....	54	4983	1075
Barden ....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 4	Richmond 4	York, N. & B.....	244	1330	102
Barden ....to	W. R. York ...	Skipton 8	Skipton 9	Midland	222	6115	208
Bardfield, Great *...pa	Essex	Dunmow....7	Braintree 9	E. Counties	53	3689	1110
Bardfield-Saling ...pa	Essex	Dunmow....7	.....	.....	...	1111	360
Bardfield, Little ...pa	Essex	Thaxted 3	Braintree 11	E. Counties	55	1710	396
Bardney† ....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 12	Bardney	Gt. Northern	129	5490	1329
Bardon..... ex. pa.	Leicester	Leicester....9	Bardon Hill.....	Leicester & Burton	117	1710	56
Bardon Mill.....	Northumb. ...	Haltwhistle ...5	Bardon Mill.....	Newcastle & Carlisle	310	...	...
Bardsea ....to	Lancaster.....	Ulverston 3	Morecambe ...10	L. & N. W.	246	...	...
Bardsey Isle ‡...ex. pa	Carnarvon ...	Aberdaron 4	Carnarvon ...39	Bangor & Carnarv...	286	430	92

of the objects, some standing boldly out, others looking dim and unreal in the distance—combine to create a scene of wild grandeur and magnificence. As a final word about these subterranean scenes, we may be allowed to say, that it will be scarcely possible for a reflecting observer to leave them without a heightened sense of mystery and awe, mingled with deep humility, as though the mind had come into the immediate presence of nature, looking upon her lineaments face to face, and gazing on the wonderful works which she carries on, silently and for ever, in her most secret places. [*Fair*, Jan. 18, cattle.

* BARDFIELD (Great). A parish in the hundred of Freshwell and union of Dunmow. There was formerly a market, but of late years it has been discontinued. A church existed here even before the Norman accession. The present structure is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is an ancient building, with a venerable tower and some fine tombs. There is a free school here, which receives part of an endowment of £40 per annum, bequeathed in 1584, by William Bendlowe, for the education of children and other charitable purposes. Both Great and Little Bardfield are situated on the south bank of the river Blackwater, near its source, and are as old as the time of Edward the Confessor.

Remarkable antiquity.

Fairs, 21st and 22nd June.

† BARDNEY. A large village on the east bank of the Witham, near which passes the Great Northern Railway. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, consists of a nave, aisle, chancel, and tower. Bardney Abbey was founded in 697, Ethelred, king of Mercia, becoming the first abbot, after having resigned the crown. It is said to have had three hundred monks, but it was destroyed by the Danes in 870, when the inmates were nearly all massacred. After remaining in ruins 200 years, the Abbey was rebuilt in the time of William the Conqueror, by Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, who endowed it with tithes of all his estates. The abbots were styled Lords of Lindsey, and sat as peers in parliament. After the dissolution, the property came into the possession of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt. The site is about half-a-mile to the west of the village, but no remains of it are now visible. There is also a large barrow in its neighbourhood, in which King Ethelred is said to have been buried, and a fine cross has been erected to his memory on its summit. This place was anciently called Beardanam.

Bardney Abbey.

‡ BARDSEY (Isle of). An island, extra parochial, in the hundred of Commitmaen, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, and situated on the Irish Sea at the northern point of Cardigan Bay. It is called in Welsh "Inys Enlli," or "the island of the current" from the violence of the stream in Bardsey sound. It is about two miles in length and one in breadth, and is the property of Lord Newborough. The inhabitants are mostly employed in fishing and agriculture, the island consisting chiefly of a fertile plain at a small elevation above the sea. The parish church is at Aberdaron, on the mainland. The only safe landing place is a little harbour on the south-east side, which is capable of admitting vessels of forty tons burthen. This island was the retreat of Dubritius, Archbishop of Caerleon, when, worn out with age and infirmities, he resigned his see to St. David. He died here in 612. There was an abbey here, which is believed to have been one of the earliest religious establishments in Wales. St. Dubritius was a man of singular eminence for learning and piety. He was, besides Archbishop of Caerleon, Metropolitan of all Wales in the time of

Dubritius, the archbishop of Caerleon.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bardsey*.....to & pa	W. R. York ...	Wetherby 5	Leeds 8	Midland	194¾	3437	398
Bardwell † .....pa	Suffolk	Bury.....9	Thurston 6	E. Union	96½	3144	893
Bare .....ham	Lancaster.....	Lancaster 3	Lancaster 3	Preston & Lanc.....	234	227	114
Barford ‡.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 10	Wymondham 5	Norfolk.....	121	1052	430
Barford.....pa	Warwick	Warwick.....3	Warwick.....3	Birmg. & Oxford ...	111	1540	872
Barford, Great§.....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford 6	Sandy 5	Gt. Northern	49	2830	835
Barford-St. Michaelpa	Oxford	Deddington ...2	Aynho 5	Oxford & Birmg. ...	85	1180	392
Barford, Little ‖.....pa	Bedford.....	Biggleswade ...9	St. Neots' 3	Gt. Northern	54½	1188	112

BARDSEY, ISLE OF.

Aurelius Ambrosius, and prior to this elevation he taught a school on the banks of his native river, which was much resorted to from all Christian countries. Though interred on the island, such was the veneration paid to his memory in after ages, that about the year 1107 his remains were removed by the procurement of Urban and the Bishop of Llandaff, and re-interred in the cathedral of that see of which he had been first bishop.

Congreve the dramatist.

* BARDSEY, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack. Near the village, to the north, are traces of an ancient fort and encampment. This was probably the birth-place of Congreve, the dramatist, as he was baptized here in 1670, but according to some authorities he was born in Ireland, it being well ascertained that he was at Kilkenny, as an infant, with his father, who had the command of the army there. The house where the poet was born, according to the received tradition, is at Bardsey Grange, where resided occasionally and died, Francis Thorpe, the tyrannical Baron of the Exchequer.

† BARDWELL, a large village in Blackbourn hundred, bishopric of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome stone building, with tower and clock, and contains two stained glass windows and some fine monuments. The whole edifice underwent a thorough renovation in 1842. The Baptists have a place of worship here; their church was formed in 1824. On the brook is a picturesque mill. Bangrove, Great Carr, and little Carr are in the neighbourhood. On Bowbeck Heath are some barrows.

‡ BARFORD, a large village and parish pleasantly situated on the southern banks of the river Avon, about three miles south of Warwick station. It now contains some excellent houses. The church of St. Peter was rebuilt in 1844, with the exception of the old square tower, which is the only remaining vestige of the former structure. There are several monuments in the chancel to the Mills family. A free school, with an endowment of about £40 per annum, was established in 1677, and there is also a Sunday school supported by voluntary contributions. The Earl of Warwick is lord of the manor.

Whimsical custom.

§ BARFORD, (Great). At this place is a piece of land, called White Bread Close, left, as is generally believed, by one of the Shepherd family, formerly residents of considerable opulence in the parish, for the purpose of purchasing loaves of white bread, to be thrown among the populace from the church porch. This whimsical custom at last became such a scene of scrambling, fighting, and disorder, that it was prohibited by the curate, and the money applied towards the purchase of coals for the poor, at Christmas. The boys, and even men, seemed to have participated in this sport, the same as at a game at foot-ball, or other play; and lately an old gentleman in the adjoining village fully remembered taking an active part in the scramble, and bearing off the wheaten loaf in triumph.

Rowe the dramatic poet.

‖ BARFORD, (Little), is situated in the hundred of Biggleswade, and is only noticeable as the birth-place of Rowe, the dramatic poet, who was born here in the year 1673. His father having designed him for the study of the law, took him from school at the age of sixteen, and entered him a student in the Middle Temple. He made considerable progress, and was called to the bar, but Homer and Virgil had more charms for him than either Coke or Littleton. He was strongly solicited by his friends to practice, but nothing could overcome his affection for the muses; and his play, the "Ambitious Step-mother," having been received with great applause, he resolved to make poetry his profession. He had imbibed in his youth the most noble sentiments of liberty, of which he gave a specimen in his Tragedy of "Tamerlane." This was the second play he wrote, and until of late years it was usual to perform it on the 4th and 5th of

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Barford St. John ...ch	Oxford	Banbury.....5	Aynho 5½	Oxford & Birmg. ...	85½	480	125
Barford-St. Martin pa	Wilts	Salisbury 5½	Salisbury 6½	L. & S. W.	101½	...	609
Barforth .....to	N. R. York ...	Darlington ...6	Croft.....5	York, N. & B.	236	2003	170
Barfreston, or Barston*.....pa	Kent	Dover.....6¾	Dover.....7½	S. Eastern	95½	500	133
Barham .....pa	Huntingdon...	Alconbury 4	Huntingdon ...8	Gt. Northern	67	700	108
Barham †.....pa	Kent	Canterbury ...6	Canterbury ...7	S. Eastern	88	4600	1105
Barham .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 5	Claydon.....1½	E Union	74½	1806	776
Barholm .....pa	Lincoln	Stamford 5	Uffington 4	Midland	90¼	1230	251
Barkby.....pa	Leicester	Leicester.....5	Syston 1¼	Midland	109	2290	857
Barkby-Thorpe...ham	Leicester	Leicester.....4	Syston 2	Midland	103½	...	62
Barkham .....pa	Berks	Reading 7	Wokingham 2½	Guildfd. & Read. ...	43½	1358	274
Barking ‡.....mt. & pa	Essex	Ilford.....1½	Barking.....	Tilbury	8	12741	9888
Barking .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich.....10	Needham 2	E. Union	79	3164	1856
Barkisland .....to	W. R. York ...	Halifax 4	Elland 2½	Lanc. & Yorks.	201	2420	2129
Barkestone..... pa	Leicester	Melton 12	Bottesford ...3½	Gt. Northern	116	2870	448
Barkston .....pa	Lincoln	Grantham ...3½	Grantham ...3¾	Gt. Northern	109	2083	551
Barkstone .....to	W. R. York ...	York 15	Chrch Fenton 1	York & N. M.	181	1260	310
Barkway.....to & pa	Herts	Hertford 15	Royston 4½	Hitchin & Royston	49	5060	1288
Barkwith, East.....pa	Lincoln	Louth.....12	Bardney 10	Gt. Northern	139	990	321
Barkwith, West ...pa	Lincoln	Louth 11	Bardney 9	Gt. Northern	138	500	143
Barland.....to	Radnor	Old Radnor ...3	Berrington ...17	Shrews. & Herfd. ...	214	...	...
Barlaston.....pa	Stafford	Newcastle 7	Barlaston	N. Stafford	140½	2157	617
Barlavington ..... pa	Sussex	Chichester ...12	Arundel.....10	L. B. & S. C.	80	1175	128
Barlborough .....pa	Derby	Chesterfield ...8	Eckington 2	Midland	164	3220	933
Barlby .....to & chap	E. R. York ...	Selby 2	Selby 2	York & N. M.	185	1411	433
Barlestone .....chap	Leicester	Leicester 12	Merrylees.....3½	Leicester & Burton	110	1039	576
Barley .....pa	Herts	Cambridge ...14	Royston 4	Hitchin & Royston	49	2648	870
Barley-with-Whitley-Booth. .....to	Lancaster.....	Burnley 6	Burnley 6	E. Lanc.	222	2370	542
Barleythorpe..... man	Rutland	Oakham .....¾	Oakham .....½	Midland	103	...	203

November, in commemoration of the gunpowder treason, and the landing of King William. Mr. Rowe being out of all employment, went one day to wait on the Earl of Oxford, Lord High Treasurer of England, when, amongst other things, his Lordship asked him whether he understood Spanish. He replied in the negative, and his Lordship said he would advise him to learn it as soon as possible. Rowe took his leave, applied himself to the study of that language, and expecting some lucrative employment, again waited upon him. How great was his disappointment, when his Lordship, on being informed of his acquisition, merely exclaimed, "How happy are you, Mr. Rowe, that you can now enjoy the pleasure of reading 'Don Quixote' in the original!" His death took place on the 6th of December, 1718, in the 45th year of his age, and he was buried with great funeral pomp, in Westminster Abbey, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory. BARFORD, LITTLE.

* BARFRESTON, or Barston, is a pretty rural village, noticeable for its church, dedicated to St. Mary, and which is regarded as one of the most curious specimens of Saxon and Norman Architecture now remaining. The church consists of a body and chancel, separated by a circular arch. The outside is singularly adorned with carved work, the circular arches and windows especially at the east-end being ornamented with a profusion of wreaths, head, figures, and other devices. It was repaired, and the ancient sculpture restored at a considerable expenditure, raised by local subscription in 1840. Curious specimens of architecture.

† BARHAM, a pleasant village on the Dover road, a little south from the Barham Downs, and surrounded by richly varied and picturesque scenery. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome and ancient building, with a lofty spire at the western-end, and with some neat monuments within. On Breach Down, a large tract of pasture land, a number of tumuli or barrows exist, in which many skeletons have been found; one of these had round its neck a string of beads of various forms and sizes, and close to the same were a sword, dagger, and spear. On Barham Downs, Canterbury races take place. Broom Park is a mile and a quarter long, and contains upwards of 1,200 acres.

‡ BARKING, in the hundred of Beacontree, Romford Union. The name is derived, according to some writers, from the Saxon words Beorce—a birch tree, and Ing—a meadow; but the most natural presumption is, that it takes its name from Berging, signifying a fortification in a meadow, and which seems to be borne out, as there is an encampment still to be traced, of the most extensive dimensions, being more than forty-eight acres in the area; near to which is a spring of fine water, which no doubt supplied the inmates. In 870, Barking Extensive encampment.

BARKING.

was burnt by the Danes, and the abbey destroyed, and the nuns either murdered or dispersed. Soon after the conquest, King William retired to this place, while the Tower of London was being erected, not deeming it safe to continue in that city; and here he was visited during the preparation for his coronation, by Earl Edwin, of Mercia; Morcar, Earl of Northumberland; and many others of the nobility, who swore fealty to him, on the restoration of their estates. The importance formerly attached to the town of Barking was almost entirely to be attributed to the magnificent abbey that was established here in the year 670, by Erkenwald, Bishop of London, for nuns of the Benedictine order: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This abbey was governed by a succession of abbesses, of noble, and even royal descent. After the destruction of the establishment by the Danes, in the year 870, it was rebuilt, in a style of greater splendour than before, and on the death of King Edgar, in 970, his queen became abbess. From the earliest period to the time of its dissolution, it may be said to have been a seminary for the principal gentry of England. Its revenues amounted, at the suppression of the religious houses, to £1084. 6s. 2¾d. Destruction has done its worst to this beautiful abbey, for at present little or nothing remains but the gateway, an interesting object, and in good preservation; over which is a room called the Chapel of the Holy Ghost. This gateway was denominated the fire-bell gate, from its having anciently contained the curfew; it is a square embattled structure, with an octagonal turret at one of the angles. The arch of the entrance is finely pointed, and enriched with deeply receding mouldings; above is a canopied niche, under a fine gothic window of three lights. Among the ruins of the abbey were discovered a fibula, and a gold ring, on which were engraved, the Salutation of the Virgin Mary, and the initials I. M. The tyranny exercised over the tenants of this manor by the fraternity, would almost create a feeling of surprise in our present liberal and enlightened age, were it not perfectly well known in a thousand other instances. The manor of Clayhall was held under the abbess and convent of Barking, by the following services: *viz.*, that every tenant should come in person to the abbey church, on the vigil of St. Ethelburga the virgin, and there attend and guard the high altar, from the first hours of vespers till nine the next morning; and that he should be ready at all times, with a horse and a man, to attend the abbess and her steward, when going upon the business of the convent, anywhere within the four seas. And, lastly, that the abbess should have by way of herriot, upon the death of every tenant, his best horse and accoutrements: these services, however, did not exempt them from the quit rents. Besides the above tenure, there were other vexatious contingencies; *viz.*, one (Robert Gerard) was among other services, to gather a full measure of nuts, called a pybot, four of which should make a bushel; to go a long journey on foot once a year to Colchester, Chelmsford, Ely, or the like distances, on the business of the convent, carrying a pack; and other shorter distances, such as Brentford, &c., and maintaining himself upon the road. He was to pay a fine upon the marriage of his daughter, if she married beyond the limits of the manor. If his daughter had an illegitimate child, he was to make the best terms he could with the abbess, for the fine called Kyldwyte. It appears also, that he could not even sell his ox fed by himself, without the abbess's permission. Some of the tenants, according to Blount, were obliged to watch and guard thieves in the abbess's prison. Barking is now a busy and improving market-town. The great support of the inhabitants is derived from fishing. In the present year, there are about 150 boats or smacks, thus employed, most of which are from forty to sixty tons burthen, and have wells to keep the fish alive for the London market. Some smacks are built here, and there are sail lofts and rope yards. The parish church is a neat structure; recently renovated and adorned with a new painted window. The Independents have a place of worship here; their church was formed in 1706. In 1641, a free-school was founded here, and endowed with the sum of £666. 13s. 4d. bequeathed for the purpose, by Sir James Campbell. The revenue now amounts to £20 per annum. Other charities to the poor of this parish produce £286 per annum. At Barking Creek, which is navigable to Ilford, is a convenient wharf which facilitates to a great degree the operations of trade. Great quantities of vegetables are raised in the neighbourhood for the metropolitan markets. In a field about a quarter of a mile north of the town are some considerable entrenchments, and at a mile from the town towards Dagenham is Eastbury House, an old brick building in which, according to tradition, the

Magnificent abbey.

Singular tenure of the Manor of Clayhall.

Fishery.

Barking Creek.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Barling *.....pa	Essex.....	Rochford 5	Maldon 20	E. Counties	64	1258	327
Barlings .....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln 7	Reepham 2½	Shef. & Lincoln	145½	2630	433
Barlow .....to	W. R. York ...	Selby 3	Selby 3	York & N. M.	186	2278	276
Barlow, Great ...chap	Derby	Chesterfield ...4	Chesterfield ...4	Midland	160	3760	636
Barlow, Little.....to	Derby	Chesterfield ...5	Chesterfield ...5	Midland	161	...	68
Barmby-on-the-Marsh .....to	E. R. York ...	Selby 6	Cliff 3	York & N. M.	189	1711	500
Barmby-on-the-Moor.....pa	E. R. York ...	York 11	Pocklington ...1	York & N. M.	208	2290	486
Barmer.....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham 7	Fakenham ...8½	Norfolk	147½	890	55
Barming †.... .....pa	Kent	Maidstone 3	East Farleigh 1	S. Eastern.....	55	749	583
Barming, West .....pa	Kent	Maidstone	East Farleigh 1	S. Eastern.....	55	331	32
Barmouth ‡.....to	Merioneth ...	Dolgelly.....10	Carnarvon ...39	Chest. & Holyhead	286	...	...
Barmpton.....to	Durham	Darlington ...3	Darlington.....2	York, N & B.	238	1520	135
Barmston.....to	Durham	Sunderland ...5	Washington ...1	York, N. & B.	264	893	210
Barmston.....pa	E. R. York ...	Burton Agnes 5½	Burton Agnes 5	York & N. M.	204	2336	249
Barnacle .....ham	Warwick	Coventry.....7	Shilton 1	L. & N. W.....	91½	...	...
Barnack .....pa	Northampton	Stamford 3½	Uffington 1	Midland	87¼	4440	998
Barnaker-with-Bonds.....to	Lancaster ...	Lancaster.....12	Garstang.....2	Preston & Lanc	222	4316	875
Barnard Castle§.....to	Durham	Bhp. Auckld 15	Darlington ...18	York, N. & B.	254	4007	4608
Barnardiston .....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket ...12	Chesterford ...16	E. Counties	63½	1100	251

Gunpowder-plot was concerted, whilst some state that it was the residence of Lord Monteagle. There is an immense embankment here by which the Thames, at full tide, is prevented overflowing a large extent of level land. It gave way in 1707 but was repaired and strengthened at an expense of above £40,000. At the mouth of the Roding Creek on the Thames is a magazine.

BARKING.

Market, Sat.—*Fair*, Oct. 22.

* BARLING, an ancient village which was given by King Edward the Confessor to St. Paul's cathedral to which the living still belongs. It lies on a creek communicating with the Broomhill river and the Crouch. The church is a neat building with chancel and tower.

† BARMING. Of this village the learned antiquary, Mark Noble, was rector. His principal works were a history of the College of Arms, a "Genealogical History of the Royal Families of Europe," "Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell;" and, also, of the illustrious house of Medici. On St. Thomas's day there is an annual solicitation for charity, and with the money raised loaves of bread are purchased, and distributed to the resident poor. Great quantities of hops, cherries, and filberts, are grown in this parish. The church is a neat edifice, with a cemetery embosomed in fine elms.

Mark Noble the antiquary.

‡ BARMOUTH, near the conflux of the river Maw, or Mawddach, is a village singularly situated; the houses are disposed, either among the sand, in a low situation, or at different heights on the side of a huge rock, like a part of the city of Edinburgh, and are said to resemble the town of Gibraltar. These houses form eight tiers, to which there is no approach, but by steps cut in the rock. The floors of one row are about level with the tops of the chimnies immediately in front; so that a person standing at his door may look down the chimnies of the neighbourhood below. The first range regales the second with its smoke, the second the third, &c. till we arrive at the uppermost, which, in a westerly wind, takes the mixed perfume of all. Barmouth is the port of Merionethshire, not far from which the river Mawddach has its commencement. "Proceeding along the banks of this river towards Dolgelly," says Mr. Bingley, "when it was high water, the whole bed of the river being filled, made the different landscapes in the scene appear truly picturesque. The first two miles which lay along, what the inhabitants of Barmouth call, the Beach, formed the most interesting part of the journey. In the composition of the views, scarcely anything appeared wanting; there was every requisite of mountain and vale, wood, and water, meadows, and rocks, arranged in beautiful order. Beyond the beach, the road winds at a little distance from the river, among the low mountains; and from different stations, I had views of the most elegant and picturesque landscapes, the river partly hidden by intervening mountains." This stream is much diminished in width and depth. There are upwards of 100 small sloops now belonging to the place which is the only seaport in the county.

Singularly built village.

Picturesque landscapes.

Market, Frid.—*Fairs*, Oct. 7, Nov. 21.—*Inns*, Royal Hotel, King's Head.

§ BARNARD CASTLE. The castle from which the town appears to have

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Barmbrough*.....pa	W. R. York...	Doncaster 6	Conisborough 3	N. Midland	164	1947	575
Barnbow ... .to	W. R. York...	Leeds 6	Manston 2	York & N. M.....	187	...	...
Barnby.....pa	Suffolk	Beccles 4	Mutford 4	Lowestoft.....	151	1099	294
Barnby .....to	N. R. York ...	Whitby 5	Sleights 6	York & Whitby	250	1435	280
Barnby-Moor .....to	Nottingham	Bawtry 5	Sutton 1	Gt. Northern	142½	...	261
Barnby-in-the-Willows .....pa	Nottingham	Lincoln 16	Claypole 2½	Gt. Northern	118	1703	294
Barnby-upon-Don pa	W. R. York...	Doncaster 5	Arksey 3½	Gt. Northern	161½	3737	689

BARNARD CASTLE.

derived its name, was founded by Barnard, son of Guy Baliol, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and to whom William Rufus granted the noble forests of Teesdale and Marwood. Edward I. determined to mortify the Bishop of Durham and to abridge his power; he therefore gave this castle to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in whose family it continued for five generations. It afterwards came to the crown, and Richard III., who took very great delight in this place, contributed much to its beauty by the most tasteful embellishments; his armorial bearings still appear, not only on the castle, but over many parts of the town, and it was a crown domain until purchased by an ancestor of the Duke of Cleveland, to whom the houses, parish lands, and privileges at present belong. Hutchinson in his history of the county of Durham, describes the remains of the castle as covering about six acres and three quarters of ground. The parts which were of chief strength, stand on the very brink of a steep rock, about eighty feet above the level of the river Tees, commanding a most beautiful prospect up the river. The area on the side of the market-place, appears not to have had any communication with the chief strongholds and bulwarks of the fortress, and is separated from the interior buildings by a deep fosse which surrounds the rest of the castle. In an adjoining ground called the Flatts, is a large reservoir cut in swampy ground; water was collected and conveyed to the castle in pipes, to supply the garrison, and cattle enclosed within the walls of the outer areas in times of public danger. Bernard Castle is the scene of part of Sir Walter Scott's poem of "Rokeby." This area is now a pasture for sheep, and other parts enclosed by the walls have been converted into orchards, The environs are remarkably pleasant, and present some very romantic scenery, especially on the banks of the Tees. Hats and carpets are made here, and there are a few mills for spinning thread.

Scene of part of Sir Walter Scott's "Rokeby."

Market, Wed.—*Fairs*, East Mond., Wed. in Whitsun week, St. James's day, and July 25, for horses, cattle, and sheep.—*Bankers*, National Provincial Bank, draw on Barclay and Co.—*Inns*. King's Head, and Rose and Crown.

* BARMBROUGH. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a rude painting commemorative of "a serious contest that took place between a man and a wild cat." This conflict, which everybody in Barmbrough firmly believes, is said to have occurred about the middle of the fifteenth century, between Percival Cresacre, lord of the manor, and a wild cat o' the mountain. He is reported to have been attacked in one of the little woods in the neighbourhood, by this furious animal, and a running fight was kept up till they reached the church porch, where the mortal combat ended in the death of both. That some such circumstance did occur is conjectured from the crest which the family afterwards adopted, viz., a cat o' mountain, which is still to be seen on the tower of the church; and the tradition is said to be further confirmed by the figure of an animal at the foot of the oak statue of this Cresacre, and also a rubiginous stone in the pavement of the porch of the church. We have many evidences in history that cats were beasts of chase, particularly in the charter of Randulph Piperking, granted by Edward the Confessor :—

Hart and hind, doe and bock,
Fox and cat, hare and brock.

and again,

Four greyhounds and six raches,
For hare and fox and wild cates.

Monuments of the Cresacre family.

In the church is an ancient monument of Alicia Cresacre, wife of he above gentleman, who died in 1450, on which is carved in old text :—

Our bodys in stonys lye full still.
Our saulys in wandyr at Godys will.

In the north chancel is the monument of Percival Cresacre, a richly decorated altar-tomb under a flat arch, at the crown of which is the family arms, viz.,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distance from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Barnes * .....pa	Surrey	Kingston 5½	Barnes .....½	Lond. & Richmond	7½	1051	1879
Barn-Elms .....ham	Surrey	Chiswick.....2	Barnes 1	Lond. & Richmond	8	...	...

three lions rampant, purple, on a gold shield. The effigy of Cresacre is in fine preservation, composed of carved oak, and representing a knight in a suit of armour, with his arms painted on a shield, and an animal, (supposed to be a lion) at his feet. His sword, which hung from his belt, has been taken away, and both monuments are decorated with the favourite device of the family, a rosary of beads. Barnbrough Hall, in this parish, contains some pictures of the family of Sir Thomas More. BARMBROUGH.

* BARNES, in Doomsday book called Berne, is a suburban district in the western division of the hundred of Brixton; the parish is included in the parochial union of Richmond. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is about a quarter of a mile from the river, and is one of the most ancient in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, having been erected in the reign of Richard I. (1189). In the churchyard, by the south wall, is a monumental tablet to Edward Rose, a citizen of London, who dying in 1653, left £20 to the parish poor on condition that roses should be planted on his grave, and annually preserved. At Barn-Elms Sir Francis Walsingham entertained Queen Elizabeth and her retinue at enormous expense, though the next year (1590) he died at his house in Seething-lane so poor, that his friends were obliged to bury him privately at night. Here also lived Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, the founder and secretary of the famous Kit-Cat club. Their original place of meeting was in London, but Tonson, caused it to be transferred to a house belonging to himself, at Barn-Elms, and built a handsome room for their accommodation. The portrait of each member was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, but the apartment not being sufficiently large to receive half-length pictures, a shorter canvas was adopted, and hence proceeded the technical term of Kit-Cat size. We give a further account of this club from the graphic pen of Sir Richard Phillips, in his "Morning's Walk from London to Kew," 1817. "A lane in the north-west corner of the common brought me to Barn-Elms, where now resides a Mr. Hoare, a banker, of London. The family were from home, and I had some difficulty to gain admittance, the servants knowing nothing either of the club, or its former occupant. A walk covered with docks, thistles, nettles, and high grass, led from the remains of a gateway in the garden wall to the door which opened into the building. Ah! thought I, through this desolate avenue, the finest geniuses in England daily proceeded to meet their friends. Yet within a century, how changed—how deserted—how revolting! A cold chill seized me as the man unfastened the decayed door, and I beheld the once elegant hall filled with cobwebs, a fallen ceiling, and accumulating rubbish. The door on the left led to a spacious, and once superb, staircase—now in ruins. The entire building, for want of ventilation, having become food for the fungus, called dry-rot, the timber had lost its cohesive powers. I ascended the staircase, therefore, with a degree of danger to which my conductor would not expose himself, but was well requited for my pains. Here I found the Kit-Cat club-room, nearly as it existed in the days of its glory. It is eighteen feet high, and forty feet long, by twenty wide. The mouldings and ornaments were in the most superb fashion of its age, but the whole was falling to pieces from the effects of the dry-rot. My attention was chiefly attracted by the faded cloth-hangings of the room, whose red colour once set off the famous portraits of the club that hung around it. Their marks and sizes were still visible, and their numbers and names remained, as written in chalk for the guidance of the hanger. Thus was I, as it were, brought into contact with Addison and Steele, and Congreve, and Garth, and Dryden, and with many hereditary nobles, remembered only because they were patrons of those natural nobles. I read their names aloud—I invoked their departed spirits—I was appalled by the echo of my own voice. The holes in the floor, the forest of cobwebs in the windows, and a swallow's nest in the corner of the ceiling, proclaimed that I was viewing a vision of the dreamers of a past age; that I saw realized before me the speaking vanities of the anxious career of man. On rejoining Mr. Hoare's servant in the hall below, he informed me that his master intended to pull the building down, and form of it a riding-house. I learn that this design has since been executed. The Kit-Cat pictures were

Sir Francis Walsingham.

The Kit-Cat club.

The Kit-Cat pictures

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Barnet, Chipping*.....m.t & pa	Herts	St. Albans.....10	Barnet 1	Gt. Northern	10	3185	2380
Barnet, East .....pa	Herts	Enfield 3	Barnet.....1	Gt. Northern	10		663
Barnet, Fryern† ..pa	Middlesex	Finchley 2	Colney Hatch 1	Gt. Northern	7	1292	974
Barnetby-le-Wold pa	Lincoln	Castor 7	Barnetby	Shef. & Lincoln	168	1630	845
Barney .....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham 6	Ryburgh 5	Norfolk	141½	1389	313
Barnham .....pa	Suffolk	Bury 10	Thetford.....3	Norfolk	98	5184	445
Barnham .....pa	Sussex	Arundel 5	Yapton 2	L. B. & S. C.	73½	730	149
Barnham-Broom ...pa	Norfolk	Norwich 9	Hardingham 3½	Norfolk	125	1776	511
Barningham .....pa	Suffolk	Tuetford 9	Finningham 11	E. Union	97	1586	499
Barningham ...pa & to	N. R. York ..	Richmond 7	Richmond 8	York, N. & B.	248	10771	573
Barningham, Parva pa	Norfolk	Norwich 18	Ryburgh ...13½	Norfolk.....	150	1224	264
Barningham-Norwood .....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 6	Ryburgh ...16½	Norfolk.....	153	834	34
Barningham, Winter .....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 6	Ryburgh.....15½	Norfolk.....	152	833	108
Barnoldby-le-Beck pa	Lincoln	Grimsby 5	Waltham 3	E. Lincoln	155	1460	269
Barnoldswick, or Gill .....pa & to	W. R. York ...	Colne 5	Thornton 4	Midland	222	6040	2828

BARNES.

painted early in the eighteenth century, and about the year 1710 were brought to this spot, but the room I have been describing was not built till ten or fifteen years afterwards. They were forty-two in number, and are now in the possession of a Mr. Baker, of Hertingford-bury, where I lately saw them splendidly lodged, and in fine preservation. It may be proper to observe, that the house of Mr. Hoare was not the house of Mr. Tonson, and that Mr. Tonson's house stood nearer to the Kit-Cat club-rooms, having a few years since been taken down." The original pictures are still in the possession of Mr. Baker of Bayfordbury, near Hertford. The manor of Barnes, or Barn-Elms, was given by King Athelstan to the canons of St. Paul's, and it has continued in their possession ever since. A small chapel has lately been erected at Castelnau, with sittings for 150 persons. It is the gift of Major Boileau, who was the proprietor of the estate adjoining. A loop-line of the south-western railway here branches off, and, crossing the Thames, rejoins the main line near Hounslow, after passing by Chiswick and Brentford.

Jacob Tonson's house.

* BARNET, called High, Chipping, or Market Barnet, is a market and union town, on the line of what was formerly known as the Great North Road. It consists principally of one street, about a mile in length. The church of St. John the Baptist is a very old building, and was erected at the cost of John Moote, abbot of St. Albans, about 1400. It presents a square embattled tower, and contains various monuments to members of the Ravenscroft family and others. There is also a church at Hadley, and a new chapel on Barnet Common, where a mineral spring was discovered in 1652. Here are almshouses, generally called Jesus' Hospital, for six poor elderly women, founded in the reign of Charles II., and there are three daily schools, one of which is a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1573. Races are held on Barnet Heath, but the market has latterly become nearly obsolete. On Hadley Common was fought the great battle of Barnet Field, commemorated by a stone column raised by Sir Jeremy Sandbroke, at the junction of the St. Albans and Hatfield roads. The following is the inscription:—"Here was fought the famous battle between Edward IV. and the Earl of Warwick, in which the Earl was defeated and slain. This was erected 1740." In the days of old coach travelling, 147 coaches used to pass through Barnet daily: there are now only two. Totteridge Park, Trent Park, Wrotham Park, Durham Park, and Clare Hall are fine seats in the vicinity, which has been lately much resorted to for residences by the merchants of the metropolis.

Almshouses and schools.

Battle between Edward IV. and Earl of Warwick.

Inns, Salisbury Arms, Green Man, Red Lion, Woolpack, Old Bull, Green Dragon, King's Head.—*Market*, Mond.—*Fairs*, 8th, 9th, and 10th April, and 4th, 5th, and 6th Sept., a great cattle and horse fair, to which many thousands of beasts are driven from all parts of the country, but principally from Scotland; Nov. 21, pigs.

† BARNET, FRYERN, or Fryern-Barnet, a parish in the eastern division of the hundred of Ossulstone. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a low building of Norman architecture, with some old tombs. The parish contains the hamlet of Colney Hatch, half of Whetstone, and a part of Finchley Common. Almshouses for twelve aged persons were founded and endowed here in 1612, by Lawrence Camp, Esq., of London; one of the houses is now used as a school-

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Are in Sta Acres	Pop.
Barnsley .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cirencester.....4	Cirencester ...4	Gt. Western	99	2090	322
Barnsley * ...m.t & to	W. R. York ...	Rotherham ...13	Barnsley	S. Yorks.	173	4000	14913

room. Fryern-Barnet anciently belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Close to the Colney Hatch and Southgate station on the Great Western Railway is the large building recently erected of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum. It contains 1,045 rooms, 7,945 windows, and 1,470 doors, and will accommodate upwards of 1,000 inmates. Among the many elegant mansions which decorate this neighbourhood are Minchenden, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham; Collin's Grove (T. Curtis, Esq.), originally the residence of the well-known Alderman Sir William Curtis, who accompanied King George IV. on the occasion of his Majesty's visit to Holyrood House in 1822, when the worthy alderman appeared at the levee in Highland costume. Southgate House, Woodlands, Beevor Hall, Grove House, Broomfield House, and Bowes Manor (Lord Truro), are all on the right of the line. Winchmore Hill is covered with villas, occupied by mercantile gentlemen. Bush Hall is the residence of W. Brackenridge, Esq., and Palmer Green that of Thomas Cooper, Esq. On the left are Colney Hatch (C. Macfarlane, Esq.), Woodhouse, and Moss Hall. On the south-west is Hendon Place, the seat of Lord Tenterden, where the abbots of Westminster had a palace, and which formed one of the retreats of Queen Elizabeth. South Lodge, in the neighbourhood, was the seat of Earl Chatham, when only a member of the House of Commons. The property was left to him with £10,000, on being put in possession of which, he declared he would spend the whole of that sum in improvements, and get rich afterwards—an expectation which was very soon realised by his advancement in the state. Here the illustrious Chatham enjoyed the sweets of rural retirement, and indulged in his taste for poetry, several specimens of which are still extant. The plantations are laid out with excellent taste. At Fryern-Barnet was born, in 1732, John Walker, the author of the well-known English pronouncing dictionary. He died at his house in Tottenham-court-road, August 1, 1807.

BARNET, FRYERN.

Minchenden, seat of the duke of Buckingham.

Seat of Earl Chatham.

* BARNSLEY. The town of Barnsley, found in Domesday Book under the name of Bernesleye, and anciently called Bleak Barnesley, or Black Barnsley, is situated at the side of a hill, and consists of several narrow streets, in which, however, are some handsome houses and a spacious market-place. The houses are in general built of stone from the quarries in the neighbourhood. The church, which presents a neat appearance, was rebuilt some years ago, and a handsome chapel in the Gothic style, with a small bell tower, was erected in 1822. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here, and the Society of Friends, Wesleyan-Methodists, and Independents, have all places of worship. There are twelve daily schools, all well endowed. At the distance of about a mile from the town are the remains of the Cluniac Priory of Monk-Breton, founded in the third of Henry II., by Adam Fitz-Swain. Barnsley owes all its importance to manufactures. Wire-works were in existence here in the time of James I., and the town had for a long time the reputation of producing the best wire in the kingdom This manufacture has, however, greatly declined, and at present but little wire is made in the town. But though Barnsley has lost its ancient trade, it has acquired a new one, to which it entirely owes its present prosperity; *viz.*, the linen trade. Its fabrics are linen cloth, damasks, diapers, drills, ducks, checks, and ticks. The great improvement which Barnsley has made during a very recent period in the production of these articles is a main cause of the prosperous state of the town. In damasks and drills, especially, Barnsley is pronounced unrivalled. Some of the above goods are technically termed *unions*, from both linen and cotton being united in their production. Much of the flax which is spun in the large flax-mills of Leeds is sent to Barnsley to be woven; there are, however, two large spinning-mills in the town. The weavers here are not generally employed in factories, but the manufacturers give out the yarn to them, which they weave at their own houses. Connected with the staple commodity of the town are extensive bleaching-works and dye-houses. The numerous coal mines and the iron works in the immediate neighbourhood find occupation for hundreds of people; there are also several iron foundries and a glass-house. The coal mines became a subject of fearful interest in 1847, when, by

Manufactures.

Coal mines and iron works.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Barnstaple* bo. m.t& p	Devon	Ilfracombe ...10	Barnstaple ...30	N. Devon	232	1102	8667
Barnston ....to	Chester	Birkenhead ...5	Spital 4½	Chest. & Birkenhd	194	1068	239
Barnston ....pa	Essex	Dunmow....2	Bhp's Stortfd 11	E. Counties	43	1442	195
Barnt Green	Worcester	Bromsgrove ...4	Barnt Green ...	Midland	123½	...	...

BARNSLEY. an explosion at the Oaks colliery, seventy-two lives were lost. The land in the vicinity of this town is highly distinguished for its fertility.

Inns, Royal Hotel, King's Head, Coach and Horses.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, Wed. before Feb. 28, May 13, Oct. 11, cattle.—*Bankers*, Barnsley Banking Company; draw on Barnett, Hoare, and Co, 62, Lombard-street. Wakefield and Barnsley Union Bank; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard street.

* BARNSTAPLE, a port, borough, market-town, and parish, situated in the hundred of Braunton. Barnstaple is said to have been erected into a borough by Athelstan, who built a castle here at the junction of the Taw with the Yeo, of which no vestige now remains, except the artificial mound on which it stood. It was formerly a place of considerable trade. In 1558 it fitted out three ships for the fleet raised to repel the Spanish Armada, and during the parliamentary wars it was distinguished for its opposition to the royal cause. The town is situated about six miles from the mouth of the Taw, on the eastern bank of the river, over which there is a stone bridge of sixteen arches, in a pleasant valley bounded by a semicircular range of hills, to which the river forms a chord. The church is a spacious ancient structure with a spire. There is also a guildhall and a theatre. Enjoying the advantage of being the port for an extensive and improving inland district, Banstaple carries on a steady trade. There are lace manufactories in the town, and also establishments for the manufacture of baizes, shalloons, tammies, hose, pottery, and fishing nets, which employ a considerable number of persons. The Taw is navigable for vessels of 200 tons, and the fine quay on its banks terminates with a handsome piazza. The picturesque beauty of the surrounding country, and the cheapness of provisions, have induced many respectable families to reside here entirely; a circumstance which renders Barnstaple the most genteel town in the north of Devon. Here is a celebrated Grammar-school, which has been founded about three centuries, and is famous for having educated a number of distinguished men; among whom were John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury: his theological antagonist, Thomas Harding, professor at Louvain: the poet Gay, and the learned Dr. Musgrave. Bishop Jewel was a learned divine, who lived in the reigns of the last sovereigns of the house of Tudor, and was born near Ilfracombe, in 1522. Having acquired the rudiments of his learning in this school, he was removed to Merton College, Oxford. He was a most zealous and able champion of the Christian faith, and was indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge, even at the expense of his health, which was materially injured by the closeness of his application. About the year 1551, he obtained the rectory of Sunningwell, in Berkshire, where he was much beloved for his zeal and assiduity as a parish priest. When Queen Mary succeeded her brother Edward, Jewel was deprived of an office he held in the university; and, notwithstanding he subscribed to a confession of faith drawn up by the Catholics, suspicions were entertained of his sincerity, and fearing he should be prosecuted as an heretic, he withdrew from Oxford, and made his escape to the continent. On the death of Queen Mary, Jewel returned to England, and was received very favourably by Queen Elizabeth, who raised him to the bishopric of Salisbury, in the year 1560. From this time until the day of his death, he was principally engaged in his pastoral duties, and in the defence and support of the Protestant faith. He died September 1571. The admirable moralist and poet, Gay, was also educated in this school; he was the composer of the "The Beggar's Opera," the notion of which appears to have been afforded by Swift. The purpose of this singular performance, was to bring into ridicule the Italian Opera, and it is not easy to define the mixture of pathos and ridicule which distinguishes this remarkable production. His celebrated "Fables," written for the instruction of the Duke of Cumberland, have been the means of unqualified delight to millions. His first poem, entitled "Rural Sports," and dedicated to Mr. Pope, gained him the friendship of that poet. The year following he was appointed secretary to the Duchess of Monmouth; at this time he printed his "Trivia," in the composition of which he was assisted by Swift. He died of an inflammation of the bowels, in 1732, (sincerely lamented

Spanish Armada.

Bishop Jewel.

The poet Gay.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Barnton ....to	Chester	Northwich ...2	Hartford 3¾	L. & N. W.....	172	751	1117
Barnwell-All-Sts*...pa	Northampton	Oundle 2½	Barnwell	North. & Peterboro'	95	1680	447
Barnwell, St. Andrew ....pa	Northampton	Oundle 2	Barnwell	North. & Peterboro'	95	1740	295
Barnwood ....pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester 2	Gloucester 2	Brist. & Birmg.	116	1471	358
Barony ....to	Durham	Bhp. Auckland 7	Bhp. Aucklnd 7	Stockton & Darling.	254	5336	1381
Barr, Great† ....to	Stafford.....	Birmingham ...6	Newton Road 3	L. & N. W.	122½	...	1001
Barr, Perry ....ham	Stafford.....	Birmingham ...3	Perry Barr	L. & N. W.	116	...	832
Barrasford ....to	Northumber.	Corbridge 9	Hexham 7	Newcast. & Carlisle	305½	1394	228
Barrington ....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge.....7	Shelford 6¾	E. Counties.....	61	2129	596
Barrington ....pa	Somerset	Ilminster 4	Langport 7	Gt. Western	171	1656	511
Barrington, Great‡ pa	Gloucester ...	Burford 4	Shipton 7	Oxford, W. & W. ...	88½	2983	545

by all who knew him,) and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument exhibits an epitaph by Pope, which is written with tasteful tenderness. A short distance from Barnstaple is Tawstock Court, the seat of the Wrey family, beautifully situated, and surrounded by extensive woods and grounds. BARNSTAPLE.

Inns, Golden Lion, Fortescue Arms, King's Arms.—*Market*, Friday.—*Fairs*, Mar. 17, April 13, July 28, Dec. 8.—*Bankers*, Marshall, Drake and Co; draw on Dimsdale Drewitt, and Co., 50, Cornhill. West of England and South Wales District Bank; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co. Branch of National Provident Bank; draw on London and Westminster Bank.—*Newspaper*, North Devon Journal, (liberal,) Thurs.

* BARNWELL derives its name from some wells, which in the age of superstition, were widely famed for the miraculous cures they performed in diseases of children. Sacred veneration was at length paid them, and pilgrims from distant parts resorted hither to adore the spirit which infused such wonderful virtues into the waters. A castle was erected here in the reign of Henry I., by Reginald le Moine, and became afterwards the baronial residence of the family of the Montagues. The remains of this once magnificent structure consist of four circular massy bastion towers, each forming an angle of a quadrangular court, inclosed by walls three feet thick; the grand gateway on the south side is flanked by similar towers. The whole forms a fine and curious ruin, and is a rare specimen of the early Norman castellated form of building. The Peterborough branch of the London and North Western Railway passes through this village, at which there is a neat station. Ancient castle.

† GREAT BARR is an agreeable village, which has long been the property of the Scott family, who have here one of the finest mansions in the county. This seat stands in a beautiful valley, affording the most delightful prospects of hill and dale, varied by wood and water. Shady walks and rustic seats furnish the most attractive conveniences for the promenade. One object in particular fixes the attention; it is an urn near the flower garden, to the memory of Miss Mary Dolman, the cousin of Shenstone, whose elegant pen supplied a beautiful tribute in Latin. The summit of Barr Beacon, which is 653 feet in height, was the spot whence the Druids gave notice, by watch-fires, of their periodical sacrifices; and it was used, both by the Saxons and the Danes, as a beacon to alarm the country in times of danger. The chapel of the village is of remarkable beauty; its eastern window contains a painting on glass by Mr. Eginton, who has improved upon the design of the Rev. Mr. Peter's "Spirit of a Child." Barr Beacon.

‡ BARRINGTON, GREAT, is a parish containing nearly 3,000 acres, including some portion of Oxfordshire within its limits, as well as a small tract belonging to Berkshire. Previous to the conquest, the manor was held by Earl Harold; the present owner is Lord Dynevor, Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Carmarthen. Barrington church appears to have been erected about the time of Henry VII. Beneath one of the windows of the aisle are the monument and effigies of Captain Edward Bray, grandfather of Sir Giles Bray, lord of the manor, who is represented in armour, with a ruff round his neck and a sword girt on the "right" side. This peculiarity originated from the captain having killed a man at Tilbury camp: and, in token of his sorrow, he determined never more to use his right hand. Lord Chancellor Talbot was buried in this church; he was the son of William Talbot, Bishop of Durham, and was born in the year 1684. After being elected a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, he married, and consequently was compelled to give up his fellowship. When he left the university, he was admitted a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was speedily called to the bar. He was chosen to represent the now disfranchised borough of Tregony, Lord Chancellor Talbot.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Barrington, Little pa	Gloucester ...	Burford 4	Shipton 7	Oxford W. & W. ...	88¼	925	128
Barrons Park.....ham	Leicester	Mkt. Bosworth4	Desford 2	Leicester & Burton	113	...	12
Barrow-upon-Trent.....pa	Derby	Derby 6	Willington ...3½	Midland	130½	5840	577
Barrow .....to	Gloucester ...	Gloucester 7	Cheltenham ...5	Bristol & Birmg. ...	126	...	...
Barrow .....to	Northumber.	Alwinton.....3	Acklington ...23	York, N. & B.	329	...	17
Barrow.....ham	Rutland	Oakham 5	Ashwell 3½	Midland	109½	...	134
Barrow.....pa	Salop	Much Wenlck 2	Shiffnal 9	Birmg. & Shrews. ...	148	3013	333
Barrow .....pa	Suffolk	Bury.....6	Higham 1	Newmarket & Bury	74	2665	1120
Barrow	Lancaster ...	Dalton 3½	Barrow	Furness.....	245½	...	...
Barrow-Gurney.....pa	Somerset	Bristol 5	Ashton 1½	Bristol & Exeter ...	124½	2026	405
Barrow.....pa & to	Chester	Chester 5	Chester 5	L. & N. W.	183½	2916	659
Barrow-upon-Humber.....pa	Lincoln	Barton 2½	Goxhill 2	Manch., Shef., & Lin	170½	5990	2283
Barrow, North .....pa	Somerset	Ilchester.....8	Frome 18	Wilts & Somerset ...	133	751	115
Barrow, South .....pa	Somerset	Ilchester 7	Frome 21	Wilts & Somerset ...	136	752	126
Barrow-upon-Soar* .....pa & to	Leicester	Leicester.....9	Barrow	Midland	113	9160	5728
Barrowby.....pa	Lincoln	Grantham 2	Grantham 2	Gt. Northern	107	4462	801
Barrowden .....pa	Rutland	Uppingham ...5	Seaton 3	L. & N. W.	117½	2073	718
Barrowford .....to	Lancaster.....	Colne 2	Colne 2	E. Lanc.	223	1540	2875
Barry .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cardiff.....9	St. Fagans 8	S. Wales	182	835	74
Barry Isle† .....isle	Glamorgan ...	Cardiff 9	St. Fagans ...8½	S. Wales	182½	...	...

BARRINGTON, GREAT. in Cornwall, and afterwards was made member for the city of Durham. He died in the enjoyment of the highest character, after a short illness, on the 14th of February, 1737. Few Chancellors have been more lamented, both in public and private life. Lord Talbot acquired universal esteem. The Hall was built by him in the year 1734, soon after which it was destroyed by fire. The grounds furnish a good specimen of the "ferme ornée" (ornamental farm), and the park, about three miles in circumference, is well planted with a variety of beautiful trees.

* BARROW. This large and pleasant village appears to have taken its name from an ancient tumulus. It is occupied principally by gentlemen farmers, many of whom, however, derive great profit from the quantities of lime which they get up and burn. This village has been for many centuries celebrated for a hard blue stone, similar to that in the vale of Belvoir, and when calcined, produces a very fine matter, from which is prepared a particularly hard, firm, and greatly esteemed cement. Various fossil remains are found among the lime-stone. One of the petrifactions, still preserved at Cambridge, with Dr. Woodward's fossils, is a plain and bold representation of a flat-fish, about twelve inches long. Mr. Jones, in his "Philosophical Disquisitions," notices it by saying that "our country hath lately afforded what I apprehend to be the greatest curiosity of the sort that ever appeared. It is the entire figure of a bream, more than a foot in length, and of a proportionable depth, with the scales, fins, and gills, fairly projecting from the surface, like a sculpture in relievo, and with all the lineaments, even to the most minute fibres of the tail, so complete, that the like was never seen before." Dr. William Beveridge, one of the most learned prelates of the English church, was born here in the year 1638. At St. John's College, Cambridge, he applied himself with intense application to the study of oriental literature. He reviewed the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan tongues, and produced a Syriac Grammar. He was raised to the see of St. Asaph, in the year 1704, but he enjoyed his new dignity for a short period, —his death took place in the year 1708. In his divinity he was Calvinistic; from the simplicity and piety of his character, he was beloved by all parties. He lies buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Fossil remains.

Dr. Beveridge.

† BARRY ISLE, the name of whichhas been thought to have been derived from St. Baroche, a hermit, who, according to Cressy, died here in the year 700. This island, which lets for about £80 a year, is estimated to contain about 300 acres. It abounds with rabbits. In Leland's time there was, in the middle of it, a "fair little chapel used," but there was no dwelling. Since that period, however, a house has been erected for the residence of a farmer, which, in the summer, is converted into a boarding-house, for the reception of sea-bathers. The family of Giraldus de Barri are said to have taken their title from this island, of which they were once lords. "It is remarkable," observes Giraldus, "that in a rock near the entrance of the island, there is a small cavity, to which, if the ear is applied, a noise is heard like that of smiths at work—the blowing

Giraldus de Barri.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Barsby .....chap	Leicester	Leicester 10	Syston 6	Midland	113½	1030	306
Barsham .....pa	Suffolk	Beccles 2	Mutford 9	Lowestoft.....	156	1871	207
Barsham, East .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham 3	Fakenham 3	Norfolk	142	1167	219
Barsham, North ...pa	Norfolk.....	Walsingham ...2	Fakenham 4	Norfolk	143	1015	77
Barsham, West .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham 3	Fakenham ...3½	Norfolk	142½	1571	96
Barston .....pa	Warwick	Warwick 12	Berkswell 4	L. & N. W.	103	1866	383
Bartestree .....chap	Hereford	Hereford.....4	Hereford 4½	Newpt. & Hereford	204	...	61
Bartholomew	Kent	Deal 5	Sandwich	S. Eastern	98	...	...
Barthomley*...pa & to	Chester.....	Newcastle 7	Radway Grn 1½	N. Stafford	157	11035	2740
Bartington .....to	Chester.....	Knutsford 7	Acton 2	L. & N. W.	173½	306	87
Bartlow, Great†.....pa	Cambridge	Linton 2	Chesterford ...6	E. Counties	53½	370	94
Bartlow End .....ham	Essex.....	Linton 3	Chesterford ...6	E. Counties	53½	...	225

of bellows, strokes of hammers, grinding of tools, and roaring of furnaces; and it might easily have been imagined, that such noises, which are continued at the ebb and flow of the tides, were occasioned by the influx of the sea under the cavities of the rocks." Sir Richard Hoare, in his additions to Giraldus, observes as follows:—"Towards the southern part of the island, on a spot called Nell's Point, is a fine well, to which great numbers of women resort on Holy Thursday, and, having washed their eyes at the spring, each drops a pin into it. The landlord of the boarding-house told me, that on clearing out the well he took out a pint full of these votive offerings." On the main land, opposite the western extremity of the island, lies the village of Barry, near which are some remains of the castle. A few miles north-westward from Barry are the remains of Penmark Castle, anciently the property of Sir Gilbert Humphreville, one of the followers of Fitzhamon. Llancarvan, in this vicinity, was once the seat of a religious house, said to have been founded by Cadoc the Wise, in the 6th century. Llancarvan is also distinguished as the birth-place of Caradoc, the Welsh annalist, who compiled a history of the Principality, from the abdication of Cadwaladyr, 686, to his own time. Tref Walter, or Walterston, in this parish, was the residence of Walter de Mapes, a writer of some note towards the middle of the 12th century. He was Archdeacon of Oxford, and Chaplain to Henry I. He built the church of Llancarvan, a large substantial edifice, and the village of Walterston, with a mansion for himself. His literary labours comprise a translation of the British Chronicle into Latin, and a Welsh version of Geoffrey of Monmouth's fabulous paraphrase of the same work. He wrote also a Treatise on Agriculture in the Welsh language.

BARRY ISLE

Curious votive offerings.

Walter de Mapes.

* BARTHOMLEY contains several townships. The nave of the church has a richly carved wooden roof, dated 1589. On the 22d of December, 1643, a troop of Lord Byron's passing through the village, made an attack upon this venerable edifice, into which several of the inhabitants had gone for safety; they soon got possession of it, and having set fire to the forms, rushes, and mats, made such a smoke that the men who had retreated into the steeple were obliged to call for quarter, but their assailants having got them into their power, are said to have stripped them all, and most cruelly murdered twelve of them in cold blood, three only being suffered to escape. A free school was founded here, in the year 1676, by the Rev. Mr. Steele, in which ten children are educated. In the year 1787, Mrs. Mary, Mrs. Margaret, and Mrs. Judith Alsager, ladies of the manor, obtained an Act of Parliament to enable them to finish a new church, or chapel, to be called Christ's Church, or Chapel, in that township. The same ladies built a school-house, and founded a school there, for the education of children of both sexes.

Attack on a church.

† BARTLOW. Near this place are four contiguous barrows, known by the name of Bartlow Hills, from their situation with respect to Bartlow Church. These are vulgarly, though erroneously, regarded as the tumuli raised over the slain in the battle fought between Edmund Ironside and the Danish king, Canute, in the year 1016. It is evident, indeed, that the place of action should be sought for rather in the vicinity of the sea than at the northern extremity of the county. Camden states that these stone coffins, with broken human bones in them, were found in one of these barrows; and Hollingshead affirms that two bodies were found in one stone coffin. Mr. Gough remarks, that we do not find the use of stone coffins amongst the northern nations in their Pagan state, and the Danes were not converted until long after the time of Canute. The origin of these barrows, therefore, cannot now be traced.

Barrows.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Barton ....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...3½	Cambridge 5	E. Counties	62½	1812	308
Barton ....to	Chester	Chester.....10	Tattenhall 6	L. & N. W.	178	511	146
Barton ....to	Hereford	Kington 1	Leominster ...15	Shrews. & Hereford	215	...	...
Barton ....to	Lancaster.....	Preston 6	Broughton	Preston & Lanc.....	215	2536	370
Barton-in-Fabis ...pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...6	Long Eaton...2½	Midland	127	1620	339
Barton* .....pa & to	Westmorelnd	Penrith 4	Clifton 4	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	282	35312	1860
Barton-in-the-Beans.....to	Leicester	Leicester 14	Bagworth ...4½	Leicester & Burton	117	...	157
Barton-Bendish.....pa	Norfolk	Swaffham 8	Downham 8	E. Anglian	96	4390	495
Barton Blount .....pa	Derby	Derby.....10	Tutbury 4	N. Stafford	132½	1150	69
Barton in the Clay pa	Bedford.....	Luton 7	Hitchin 7	Gt. Northern	39	2270	915
Barton .....pa	N. R. York ...	Darlington ...5	Croft 4½	York, N. & B.....	237	2790	587
Barton, St. David...pa	Somerset	Glastonbury ...7	Frome 21	Wilts & Somerset ...	136	945	442
Barton & Eastley ...ti	Hants	Bishopstoke...1½	Bishopstoke ...½	L. & S. W.	74½	...	193
Barton, Great.....pa	Suffolk	Bury.....3	Bury 3	Newmarket & Bury	82	4030	855
Barton Hartshorne pa	Buckingham	Buckingham...4	Buckingham 4	Bucks	65	870	137
Barton on the Heath†.....pa	Warwick	Shipston 6	Moreton 3½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	95½	1540	202
Barton-upon-Humber‡.....m.t	Lincoln	Hull 6	Barton	Manch., Shef., & Lin	176	8140	3866

Singular epitaph.

* BARTON. Stockbridge Hall, an ancient edifice, was the seat of the Lancasters, whose arms are yet seen on the ceiling of the dining-room, and who continued here through twelve generations, when their estates fell to the Lowthers. The church, which is a low and extensive building, with a heavy tower between the chancel and the nave, contains the tomb of one of the Lancasters; some escutcheons of several families in the neighbourhood, and a brass plate, on which is this remarkable epitaph:—

Under this stone, reader, interred doth lie,
Beauty and virtue's true epitomy.
At her appearance the noone sun
Blushed and shrunk in, 'cause quite undone.
In her concentred did all graces dwell;
God plucked my rose that he might take a smell.
I'll say no more, but weeping, wish I may,
Soone with thy dear chaste ashes come to lay.

The lady thus extravagantly eulogised, was Frances, the wife of Launcelot Dawes; she died in 1673. Barton school was founded in 1641, by four priests, natives of this parish. Part of the lake of Ulleswater, where the river Eamont falls into it, is in this parish. Various minerals are found in the hills; Barton fell, in particular, containing a variety of spars and petrifactions.

The Cotswold Games

† BARTON. Near this village is a large stone, called Four-shire stone, from its forming the point of junction of the four counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, and Oxford. Here once resided an attorney of so pacific a disposition that he usually acted as mediator when disputes arose. This anomalous person, named Dover, instituted the annual festivities termed Cotswold Games, and was for forty years their chief supporter. These diversions were celebrated upon the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, and prodigious multitudes are said to have resorted to them. They consisted of wrestling, cudgel-playing, leaping, pitching the bar, throwing the sledge, tossing the pike, with various other feats of strength and activity. A castle of boards was erected on this occasion, from which guns were frequently discharged. Dover received permission from James I. to hold these sports, and he appeared at their celebration in the very clothes which that monarch had formerly worn; but it is said there was much more dignity in his form and aspect. John Heywood, the epigramatist, speaking of these games, says—

He fometh like a bore, the beaste should seem bold,
For he is as fierce as a lyon of Cotsolde.

‡ BARTON-UPON-HUMBER. The town derives its name from the situation it occupies on the southern bank of the Humber, being on rising ground at the extremity of the wolds, about three quarters of a mile from the river. It was a place of considerable consequence in the time of the conqueror, but its commerce suffered when Edward I. made Kingston-upon-Hull a free borough. The town consists chiefly of two spacious but rather irregularly built streets containing some good modern houses. The church of St. Peter is a spacious edifice consisting of a nave with aisles and a chancel chiefly in the decorative style of English architecture, with a tower, the lower part of which is Saxon; the upper part is in the early Norman style. The church of St. Mary is a more modern

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Acres	Pop.
Barton-upon-Irwell to	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...5	Patricroft .....½	L. & N. W.	194	10530	12687
Barton-Mills .....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket ...9	Newmarket ...9	Newmarket.....	74	2050	642
Barton Moss	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...7	Barton Moss ...	L. & N. W.	195½	...	...
Barton-Seagrave ...pa	Northampton	Kettering 2	Higham Ferrs 7	L. & N. W.	90	1782	297
Barton Stacey .....pa	Hants	Winchester ...8	Andover Rd. 6½	L. & S. W.	64½	4943	553
Barton, Steeple* ...pa	Oxford	Woodstock.....6	Heyford 2	Gt. Western.....	77	2710	757
Barton St. Mary ham	Gloucester ...	Gloucester 1	Gloucester 1	Brist. & Birmg.	115	...	2696
Barton St. Michael ha	Gloucester ...	Gloucester 1	Gloucester 1	Bristol & Birmg. ...	115	500	1744
Barton-le-Street ...pa	N. R. York ...	New Malton ...5	Barton-le-Street	Malton & D. June...	213	3476	432
Barton Turf ..... pa	Norfolk	Norwich 11	Norwich 12	E. Union	125½	1599	429
Barton-under-Needwood .....to	Stafford.....	Lichfield 8	Walton 1	Midland	119½	...	1561
Barton-Westcott ...pa	Oxford	Deddington ...5	Heyford 2½	Gt. Western	77½	650	279
Barton-le-Willows to	N. R. York ...	York 11	Barton Hill.....	York & N. M.	202½	...	238
Barugh .....to	W. R. York ...	Barnsley 2	Darton 1½	Lanc. and Yorks ...	178	1419	1385
Barughs-Ambro.....to	N. R. York ...	Pickering 4	Kirby 3	York & N. M.	224	1433	306
Barwell.....pa	Leicester	Leicester 11	Nuneaton.....6½	Trent Valley	103	3950	1613
Barwick .....ham	Essex	Chelmsford ...10	Harlow 8	E. Counties.....	34	...	...
Barwick .....pa	Somerset	Yeovil 2	Yeovil 2	Gt. Western.....	178	784	451
Barwick-Basset.....	Wilts	Swindon 8	Wootton Basset 7	Gt. Western	90	...	...
Barwick .....pa	Norfolk.....	Wells 10	Fakenham 9	Norfolk.....	148	1278	36
Barwick-in-Elmet .....pa & to	W. R. York ...	Wetherby 9	Garforth 5	York & N. M.	188	8030	2449
Baschurch .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...8	Baschurch	Shrews. & Chest. ...	163	8273	1490
Basford .....to	Chester	Nantwich 5	Basford	L. & N. W.	155	642	69

building, usually being ascribed to the 14th century. There are numerous places of worship for those of other denominations, and some excellent charities and schools for gratuitous instruction. About three miles to the south-east of the town, stand the remains of Thornton Abbey. These consist of part of the church and other conventual buildings; and the gate-house, which is ornamented with statues, and has four hexagonal towers at the angles. This abbey was founded in 1139 by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and Lord of Holdernesse, for black canons, and dedicated to the Holy Virgin. In 1540, Henry VIII. and his queen were entertained here on their return from Kingston-upon-Hull. The abbot's lodge is now occupied as a farm house. Barton carries on a considerable trade in corn and flour. There is a ferry to Hull, which is six miles distant.

BARTON-UPON HUMBER.

Thornton Abbey.

Inns, The Ferry House, George.—*Market*, Mon; Great Market, alt. Mon.—*Fair*, Trinit Thurs.—*Bankers*, Hull Banking Company, draw on Barclay, Bevan & Co.

* BARTON, STEEPLE. In this parish is situated Rowsham, which was, for several centuries, the seat of the Dormers, and it continued in their possession until the decease of General Dormer, in the year 1750. That gentleman bequeathed the mansion and estates to his cousin, Sir Clement Cottrell, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies to George II., who annexed the name of Dormer to his own, and in whose family the property has since remained. The situation is extremely fine, and the grounds, which were laid out by Kent, during the lifetime of General Dormer, afford a variety of picturesque and pleasant views. The mansion was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but a few alterations were made at subsequent periods. The walls are embattled, and the doors are singularly enough perforated with holes (with slides to cover) so as to admit of muskets being pointed through them. There is a large hall, and valuable library containing many old and rare authors. A very excellent collection of paintings, (about 180 in number), and of busts and other figures in bronze, (amounting to fifty-five), has also been formed here. Horace Walpole, in one of his eloquent letters to George Montague, has thus spoken of this place:—"But the greatest pleasure we had, was in seeing Sir Charles Cotterell's, at Rowsham: it re-instated Kent with me; he has nowhere shewn so much taste. The house is old, and was bad; he has improved it—stuck as close as he could to gothic; has made a delightful library, and the whole is comfortable. The garden is Daphne in little, the sweetest little groves, streams, glades, porticoes, cascades, and rivers imaginable: all the scenes are perfectly classic. Well, if I had such a house, such a library, so pretty a place, and so pretty a wife, I think I should let King George send to Herenhausen for a Master of the Ceremonies." The pleasure-grounds are beautifully shaded by flourishing and noble beech trees; they are also ornamented by several stone statues, which all throw up water, except a very fine one of the dying gladiator, and a group of the lion tearing the horse, by Sheemacher.

Ancient mansion of the Dormers.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Basford* ....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham 2½	Basford	Midland	133	2720	10093
Basford† ....to	Stafford.....	Leek.....3	Cheddleton ...1	N. Stafford	153	...	367
Bashall-Eaves....to	W. R. York ...	Clitheroe.....5	Clitheroe 5	Lanc. & Yorks.	229	3640	259
Basildon .....pa	Berks.....	Reading 8	Pangbourne ...2	Gt. Western	43	3083	798
Basildon .....chap	Essex.....	Billericay 4	Brentwood ...11	E. Counties	28½	1627	157
Basing‡.....pa	Hants	Basingstoke ...2	Basingstoke ...2	L. & S. W.	50	5104	1330

* BASFORD lies in a bottom, approached from the race-ground. The scenery around it is rich in the extreme. This village has greatly increased of late, from various manufactures, and the improvements consequent upon them. Here are corn and cotton-mills, and the bleaching and dying branches of business are carried on with considerable success. The church has a very handsome spire, with a nave and side aisles in very good order, but there are no ancient inscriptions. The importance of this place has also been kept up, by its being the seat of the Court of the Honour of Peverel, since it was removed from Nottingham. It sits twice in the year, to try causes as high as £50. A jail for the court is situated here, which Howard describes at the time of his writing, merely one room with three beds; but the keepers told him he had another little room for women prisoners, of whom there being none in his custody, he applied the apartment to domestic uses. A bowling-green, close by the jail, is much frequented by the inhabitants of Nottingham.

Court of the Honour of Peverel.

† BASFORD. Here was born, in 1630, the celebrated Charles Cotton, a burlesque poet of the seventeenth century. He received his education at Cambridge, and afterwards travelled through France. On his return to England he resided with his father at Basford, in the neighbourhood of the Peak. His first production was a poetical essay on the gallant Earl of Derby. In 1656, he married a daughter of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, a Nottinghamshire Knight. Two years after this his father died; he then succeeded him in the family estate, which was encumbered with mortgages: being of an improvident disposition, he was subject to constant embarrassments, and was even confined for some months in a prison for debt. After the death of his first wife, he married the Countess Dowager of Ardglass. He died at Westminster in 1687. Some of his poems, of considerable merit, were published after his death.

Charles Cotton.

‡ BASING, or OLD BASING, though a small village, is of some importance, as the scene of a desperate and bloody battle between the Danes and the Saxons, in 871, commanded by King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, when the latter were defeated. It was, however, rendered more famous by the gallant stand made against the parliamentary forces in the reign of Charles I., by John Poulet, Marquis of Winchester, a lineal descendant of Hugh de Port, who, at the time of the Domesday Survey, held 55 lordships in this county. This small village was the principal of these extensive possessions, and appears to have been the very site of a castle, as mention of the land of the old castle of Basing is made in a grant allowed by John de Port, to the neighbouring priory at Monks Sherborne, in the reign of Henry II. His grandson, William, assumed the surname of St. John; and Robert, Lord St. John, in the 43rd of Henry III., obtained a license to fix a pole upon the bann of his moat, at Basing, with permission to continue it so fortified during the pleasure of the king. In the reign of Richard II. Basing was transferred by marriage to the Poynings; and again, in the time of Henry II., to the Paulets, by the alliance of Constance with Sir John Paulet, of Nunny Castle, in Somersetshire. Sir William Paulet, Knt., third in descent from this couple, created Baron St. John, of Basing, by Henry VIII.; and Earl of Wiltshire, and Marquis of Winchester, by Edward VI., was a very accomplished and polite nobleman, greatly in favour at court during most of the successive changes that occurred in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. He held the office of treasurer nearly 30 years, sustaining himself by the courtly maxim, of "being a willow, and not an oak." He rebuilt Basing Castle, in a magnificent, and even in a princely style; indeed, so much so, that Camden, in allusion to the immense expense of living entailed on his family by its splendour, observes that, "it was so overpowered by its own weight, that his posterity has been forced to pull down a part of it." Here, in 1560, he entertained Queen Elizabeth with "all good cheer," and so much to her satisfaction, that she playfully lamented his great age; "for by my troth," said

Basing Castle.

she, "if my Lord Treasurer were but a young man, I could find it in my heart to have him for a husband before any man in England." William, the great-grandson of this nobleman, and fourth Marquis of Winchester, had also, in 1601, the honour of having Queen Elizabeth for a guest for "thirteen days, to the great charge of the sayde Lorde Marquesse." During her residence here, the Duke of Biron, accompanied by about 20 of the French nobility, and a retinue of about 400 persons, were accommodated at the Vine, the seat of Lord Sandys, which had been purposely furnished with hangings and plate from the Tower, and Hampton Court, and with seven score beds and furniture, "which the willing and obedient people of the countrie of Southampton, upon two days' warning, had brought in thither to lend the Queen." When Elizabeth departed from Basing, she affirmed, that "she had done that in Hampshire, that none of her ancestors ever did; neither that any Prince in Christendom could do: that was, she had in her progresses, in her subjects' houses, entertained a royal ambassador, and had royally entertained him." John, son of the preceding, and fifth Marquis of Winchester, was the brave nobleman who rendered his name immortal by his gallant defence of Basing House, in the cause of Charles I., during a tedious succession of sieges and blockades, which, with short intermissions, continued upwards of two years. The journal of the siege, printed in Oxford, in 1645, is one of the most eventful pieces of history during the civil war. The final investment appears to have been undertaken by Cromwell, who took it by storm, in October 1645, and burnt it to the ground, in despite of the Aimez Loyaulte, which the Marquis had written with a diamond in every window, and which has ever since been the motto of the family arms. The plunder obtained on this occasion is said to have amounted to £200,000, in cash, jewels, and rich furniture. The number of soldiers slain before the walls from the commencement of the siege, is recorded to have been upwards of 2,000. There is a traditionary report, that the garrison was partly surprised through some of the troops being engaged at cards when the assault commenced. What the soldiers left a fire destroyed, caused by the neglect of the garrison in quenching a fire-ball thrown by the besiegers. In less than twenty hours, Basing House literally presented nothing but bare walls and chimneys. The prisoners were about two hundred in number, and the slain about one hundred: of these there were counted in the house immediately after the assault seventy-four men and one woman, a young lady, the daughter of Dr. Griffith, whose fate is very pitiable: "she came," says Mr. Peters, Cromwell's messenger to the parliament, "railing against our soldiers for their rough carriage towards her father," whom he acknowledges they used hardly, on account of his opinions and past conduct. Her two sisters, and six or seven other ladies of rank, appear to have been permitted to escape without any serious injury. The Marquis himself would in all probability have fallen a victim to the rage of the soldiers but for an incident of a nature which it is especially gratifying to meet with in such transactions. The week before, Col. Hammond, the parliamentary officer, had been taken prisoner by the Marquis: when the assault of the house was evidently successful, and all hope leaving the besieged, they began to hide themselves where they could from the fury of their enemies; at that moment the Colonel was relieved from his imprisonment, and, in accordance with a promise he had previously given, endeavoured to save the Marquis's life; and although it was at the imminent hazard of his own, he happily succeeded. Many of the garrison probably escaped, and others miserably perished in the vaults of the house. Mr. Peters says, "Riding to the house on Tuesday night, we heard divers crying in vaults for quarter; but our men could neither come to them nor they to us." From a survey made in 1798, it appears that the area of the works, including the garden and entrenchments, occupied about fourteen acres and a half. The form was extremely irregular, the ditches very deep, and the ramparts high and strong; some of the remains are yet very bold and striking. The site of the ruins is particularly commanding. The canal from Basingstoke has been cut through a part of the works, and the outward entrenchments have been rendered very obscure and imperfect from recent improvements in the grounds. The brave Marquis, whose property was reduced to ruin in the cause of his sovereign, lived to the Restoration, but received no recompence for his immense losses. He died in 1674, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, who, when he saw that other men of sense were at their wits' end, in the arbitrary and tyrannical reign of James II., thought it prudent to assume the character of a madman, as the

BASING, OR OLD BASING.

Royal guests.

The famous siege.

More than 2,000 soldiers slain.

The ruins now remaining.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Basingstoke* m.t & pa	Hants	Reading 15	Basingstoke.....	L. & S. W.....	48	4036	4263

BASING, OR OLD BASING.

first Brutus did, in the reign of Tarquin. He danced, hunted, or hawked, a part of the day, went to bed before noon, and constantly sat at table all night. He went to dinner at six or seven in the evening, and his meal lasted till six or seven in the morning; during which time he ate, drank, smoked, talked or listened to music. The company that dined with him were at liberty to rise and amuse themselves, or to take a nap, whenever they were so disposed; but the dishes and bottles were all the while standing upon the table. Such a man as this was thought a very unlikely person to concern himself with politics, or with religion. By this conduct, he was neither embroiled in public affairs, nor gave the least umbrage to the court; but he exerted himself so much in the Revolution, that he was, for his eminent services, created Duke of Bolton: he afterwards raised a regiment of foot for the reduction of Ireland. Charles, son of the former, and second Duke of Bolton, assisted in the great work of the Revolution; and was one of the noblemen appointed at Exeter, in November, 1688, to manage the revenues of the Prince of Orange, as Sovereign of England. In 1717, he was declared Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Charles, the eldest son, and third Duke of Bolton, filled several high offices in the state. This nobleman, on the death of his first wife, from whom he had long been separated, wedded the celebrated Lavinia Beswick, or Fenton, more known by the name of Polly Peachem, from her celebrity in the performance of that character in the "Beggar's Opera." The parish church of Basing is a large, ancient, and curious structure, standing at a short distance from the site of Basing House, with a tower rising in the centre. In a niche at the west-end is a figure of the virgin Mary: the roof is supported by round arches, springing from massive columns. This edifice was repaired in 1510, by Sir John Paulet, who, with his father, John Paulet, Esq., and their respective wives, lie buried beneath two arched tombs, one on each side the chancel. Beneath the south aisle is the family vault of the Paulets, in which six dukes of Bolton, with many of their noble relations, are deposited, A mural monument has also been erected in this church to the memory of Francis Russell, Esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A., a native of Basingstoke, who assisted Mr. Nichols in his History of Leicestershire. He died in 1795. Two miles from the village of Old Basing is the Vine, a mansion said to be so called from the first Lord Sandys, who built the house, having planted vines here for the shade which they afford. The chapel contains some curiously carved stalls, and an altar-tomb to the memory of Chaloner Chute, Esq., who was Speaker of the House of Commons; he is represented in his robes as Speaker. The windows of the chapel are pointed, and exhibit figures of the first Lord Sandys and his two wives.

Lavinia Fenton.

The Vine.

Canal.

* BASINGSTOKE. This large, ancient, and populous town is situated in a pleasant and well-wooded part of the country, at the junction of five great roads. In the "Domesday Book" it is mentioned as always having been a royal manor, and as never having paid any tax, nor been distributed into hides: it is also noticed in that survey as having a market, whose tolls were worth "thirty shillings": we presume this to have been the weekly collection—a large sum in those days. From this town a canal was made to the river Wey, in Surrey; it was commenced in 1778. Its length is thirty-seven miles and a quarter, and the expense of cutting it amounted to £100,000. A large portion of this sum was laid out in forming a tunnel, nearly three quarters of a mile in length, through a hill near Odiham. The first barge arrived at Basingstoke Wharf in January, 1794. Among the numerous projected advantages which led to the formation of the canal, was the presumed cultivation of Bagshot Heath, and other heaths within the line of its course. A beautiful ruin overlooks the town on the north side, called Holy Ghost Chapel, presenting a striking appearance as seen from the railway. This was founded by Sir William, afterwards Lord Sandys, who, with Bishop Fox, obtained a licence from Henry VIII. to found a brotherhood, to continue in perpetual succession, for the maintenance of a priest to perform divine service, and for the instruction of youth in literature. The site is known to have been an ancient burying-place, and as Winchester had bishops as early as the period of the Saxon Heptarchy, it is not improbable

Holy Ghost chapel.

Basingstoke.

that there may be some truth in the tradition which makes a religious edifice to have then existed here, and in which, according to the same testimony, seven Saxon kings worshipped at one time. The tradition is also in some slight measure supported by the fact that Kingsclere, in the neighbourhood, was a royal residence during the Saxon period. The estate was again sequestered in the Civil war, and the school closed for many years, till in 1670 Bishop Morley succeeded in obtaining their restoration. All the persons of whom the guild consisted in Queen Mary's reign were Papists: it is supposed that after death no new members were admitted, and before the reign of James I. the fraternity had become extinct. The estate is still appropriated to ecclesiastical purposes. The chapel is built of brick faced with freestone, and in a highly-enriched style of architecture. On piers between the windows on the south side are long, narrow pedestals, with niches rising above them. The angles of the tower are decorated in the same way. On the roof in the interior, Camden informs us that the history of the prophets, apostles, and disciples of Christ was very artificially described. Owing to neglect, the chapel is now in ruins. It is said to have been stripped of a leaden roof during the siege of Basing House, in order to make balls for the besiegers, whilst others affirm that the chapel was tiled, and that the tiles have disappeared within a comparatively recent period. The present remains of the chapel are parts of the east and south walls, and a beautiful hexagonal turret tower at the south-west, which is almost entire, with the exception of the winding stairs of its interior, which are completely gone. Camden states that Lord Sandys, who is supposed to have founded the guild and built the chapel without any pecuniary assistance from his nominal coadjutor Bishop Fox, lies buried here— a statement partially corroborated by the large pieces of marble dug up among the rubbish many years since, and bearing a coat of arms and other figures upon them. Adjoining the chapel is a regularly-built room, which has been supposed to have been the body of an ancient church, to which the chapel was attached as the chancel or choir. This is the only place that has been used for many years, as the chapel or school-room. On an eminence in the vicinity, is an ancient encampment of an elliptical form, supposed to be British, three thousand three hundred feet in circumference; it is called "Aubrey Camp," or familiarly "Bury Bank;" the ditch on the outside is partly filled up by the labours of the agriculturist; and in Rook's Down, in this neighbourhood, while cutting a new road in 1831, a number of human skeletons were discovered, supposed to be of those who fell in some battle fought near this place. Dr. Jos. Warton, the refined poet and critic, and his brother Thomas Warton, poet laureate, were both educated here, under their father, Thomas Warton, B. D., Professor of Poetry in the university of Oxford, a writer of considerable ability. John De Basinge, a learned Greek scholar, a friend and contemporary of that intelligent historian, Mathew Paris, was a native of this town. He was a man eminent for piety and learning, and a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages—an eloquent orator—an able mathematician, and a sound divine. Having laid the foundation of his university learning at Oxford, he went to Paris, and from thence to Athens; upon his return to England, he brought over several curious Greek manuscripts, and introduced the use of Greek numerical figures into this country; and to facilitate the knowledge of that rich language, which at that remote period was very little known or appreciated in the western world, he translated from the Greek, into the Latin, the celebrated Grammar, entitled "The Denatus of the Greeks." The learning and piety of this truly good man, recommended him to the esteem of all the lovers of literature of that time: particularly that of Robert Grosteste, Bishop of Lincoln, by whom he was promoted from the Archdeaconry of London, to that of Leicester; he died in 1252. Among other subjects he wrote a Latin translation of the harmony of the four Gospels; and it was this learned individual that informed Robert Bishop of Lincoln, that he had seen at Athens, a book called "The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs," upon which the Bishop sent for it and translated it into Latin; this valuable MS. was first printed in 1555, and has often been reprinted in English. At Basingstoke, was also born Sir James Lancaster, an eminent navigator, who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, explored the Arctic Sea. Thomas Warton, the historian of English Poetry, was descended from an ancient and honourable family in Beverly, County York, and was born at Basingstoke, in 1728; from his infancy he discovered a vein for poetry, and at the age of nine years he wrote to his sister that remarkable production

Aubrey Camp.

The poet Warton.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Area in Sta Acres	Dist Lond. pr Rl.	Pop.
Basingwerk* vil	Flint	Flint..... 5	Holywell..... 1	Chest. & Holyhead	196	...	...
Baslow ..... to	Derby	Bakewell 5	Rowsley 5	Midland	159	...	834

BASING-STOKE.

of his genius: *viz.* a translation from the Latin of Martial:—

"When bold Leander sought his distant fair,
(Nor could the sea a braver burthen bear)
Thus to the swelling waves he spake his woe,
Drown me on my return—but spare me as I go."

This curious document bears date from the school of Basingstoke, November, 1737. In March 1744, at the age of sixteen, he was admitted a commoner at Trinity College, Oxford, and soon after elected a Scholar. At this college Mr. Warton continued, with trifling intervals, forty-seven years. In 1745, he published "The Pleasures of Melancholy." In 1749, in consequence of a foolish riot occasioned by some of the scholars, Mason, the Poet, produced a poem called the "Isis," reflecting upon the loyalty of the college, upon which Mr. Warton immediately wrote the "Triumph of Isis," a poem of some merit, and a severe commentary upon the other production. About this time his talents being generally acknowledged, he became poet laureate, and in 1750 he took a master's degree, and in 1751 succeeded to a fellowship. In 1754 he published his observations on the "Faerie Queene of Spencer." In 1757, upon the resignation of Mr. Hawkins, of Pembroke College, he was elected professor of poetry, which he held according to the usual custom for ten years. He died, May 21, 1790. Basingstoke is one of the polling places for the northern division of the county. The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious and handsome building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a low square tower. The south side of the church is of stone, but the other sides are constructed with alternate squares of brick and stone. It was built in the reign of Henry VIII., under the direction of Fox, Bishop of Winchester. When woollen manufactures began to be first established in this country, Basingstoke obtained a considerable share in the business, and was particularly noted for its druggets and shalloons. These manufactures have long ceased; and at present malting and the corn trade form the principal business. From its position, Basingstoke, before the opening of the railway, had a great coach traffic, but the once busy aspect of the town has now much diminished.

Wharton made poet laureate.

Inns, Angel. Red Lion, Wheatsheaf, Feathers, Black Boy.—*Market*, Wed. and Sat.—*Fairs*, Easter Tues, Whit Wed, last Thurs. in May and Nov., cheese, Oct. 11, hiring. Sept, 23, cattle, sheep. —*Bankers*, Seymour, Lamb & Co., draw on Masterman, Peters & Co.. 35, Nicholas-lane.

Ancient abbey.

* BASINGWERK. This place is chiefly celebrated for the remains of its ancient abbey; for the vestiges of a house belonging to the Knights Templars; and for a castle, once the key to this part of the country. The abbey, which had the names also of Maes-Glas and Greenfield monastery, is beautifully situated in a meadow between two hills, on the eastern side of the mouth of the Holywell river. It was founded, according to Tanner, in 1131, by Ranulph, Earl of Chester; others say in 1150, by Henry II. The abbot was frequently summoned to attend in parliament by Edward I., and at the dissolution of monasteries, the annual revenue amounted to £150 7s. 3d. The remains convey an imperfect idea of the original architecture. The doors and lower arches were semi-circular and unornamented, the windows were long, narrow, and pointed; but the south wall of the transept, one doorway, and one pointed arch, are all that remain of the church, and the offices have entirely disappeared. At a short distance from the ruins is an oak of great age, called the Abbot's Oak, which measures fifteen feet two inches in circumference. The house for the lay order of the Knights Templars was instituted by Henry II., for the purpose of defence against the inroads of the Welsh, and of this no more than some portion of the offices remain. Vestiges of the castle are yet visible in the fragments and foundation of a wall at some distance from the abbey, on the very margin of Watts-dyke. On a slope among hanging woods, near the township of Bagilt, stands Bagilt Hall, a substantial mansion of ancient erection. Mostyn Hall, a seat of Sir Thomas Mostyn, exhibits a variety of interesting features. Approached by a venerable avenue and a magnificent gateway, it stands in a small but beautiful park; it consisted originally of a square tower and two halls, in the larger of which the festive orgies of the baronial board were performed; but

The Abbot's Oak.

Mostyn Hall

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bassaleg*.....pa	Monmouth ...	Newport 3	Newport.....3	S. Wales.	161½	6955	2159
Bassenthwaite .....pa	Cumberland	Keswick 5	Cockermouth 10	Cockrmth & Wkgtn	352	6930	557
Bassingbourne .....pa	Cambridge ...	Royston 3	Royston 3	Gt. Northern	48	4223	2148
Bassingham .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 9	Collingham ...6	Midland	131	1940	892
Bassingthorpe .....pa	Lincoln	Grantham 8	Great. Ponton 3	Gt. Northern	105	1790	487
Bassington .....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 4	Alnwick 5	York N. & B.	320	234	8
Baston .....pa	Lincoln	Stamford 7½	Helpstone ...6½	L. & N. W.....	89	3520	863
Bastwick .....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 16	Yarmouth ...10	Norfolk	144	...	...
Baswich .....pa	Stafford.....	Stafford 2	Stafford 2	L. & N. W.	134½	6608	1623
Batcombe .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester ...12	Dorchester ...12	L. & S. W.	152	1109	227
Batcombe .....pa	Somerset	Frome 10	Frome 8	Wilts & Somerset ...	123	3229	750
Bath†.....city	Somerset	Bristol 14	Bath	Gt. Western	107	3441	54240

large additions were made in 1631, and many of its pristine features are defaced. Numerous paintings decorate the rooms, consisting for the most part of portraits, which illustrate all the varieties of costume in the several ages of their production: among the treasures of art are many unique statues, busts, bronzes, and other articles of ancient or foreign production. In this neighbourhood are numerous collieries. On the summit of a height called Mostyn Mountain, is a monumental stone denominated Maen Achwynfan (the stone of lamentation). Its form is that of an obelisk; in height twelve feet, and two feet four in thickness. It is probably a memorial of the dead slain in battle; but there appear to be no certain grounds for determining the period of its formation. BASINGWERK.

* BASSALEG, a beautiful picturesque little village. In this parish was a priory of black monks of the Benedictine order, founded by Robert de Haye, and Gundreda, his wife, between the years 1101 and 1120. No remains of this building exist but a ruin in a wood, about one mile distant from the church, called Coed-y-monachty, which is supposed to have been part of the structure. At about one mile distant, near the road to Llanfihangel, is a circular encampment, called Careg-y-saesson, but almost obscured by underwood. Its name has induced some to attribute it to the Saxons, but saesson is a term of reproach, which the Welsh bestow on all foreigners. The entrenchment is a single foss and rampart of earth. About one mile distant is another of singular shape, with loose stones lying in the foss, probably the remains of walls. These fortresses are apparently British, and a meadow near Machen Place, called Maes Arthur, records the memory of that celebrated hero. From Bassaleg to the vale of Machen the country is undulating and fertile. This vale is pleasingly sequestered, yet intermixed with wildness and cultivation. The hills which skirt it are partly covered with herbage, and partly overhung with thick forests. The Rumney continues the boundary of the two counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan. This river, with the church, and Machen hill, almost covered with lime-kilns, give variety and cheerfulness to the scenery. Machen Place lies at the commencement of the vale, under the hanging groves of Rupara. A circular apartment, called the hunting-room, is decorated with a rich stuccoed ceiling, representing Diana in the middle, surrounded with seats, churches, and parties, in twelve compartments. Remains of British fortifications.

† BATH. This city has the distinction of dating its foundation back to the very earliest period of English history; Julius Agricola having, about seventeen centuries ago, erected a magnificent temple to Minerva on the very site of the present Pump-room. Fragments of that stupendous edifice are still occasionally found, and with the remains of broken columns and cornices that are preserved in a building erected for the purpose, prove incontestably that the first fashionable invalids who sought relief from the waters here were the Roman generals. The roads of these mighty civilisers of the world have been traced in and near the city; coins, vases, and sepulchral remains of the same period have been found here in abundance; and tessellated pavements to this day attest the magnificence of the Roman colonists, who fixed their station here, and called it *Aquæ Calidæ*. Altars with inscriptions, ornamented brick urns, vases, lachrymatories, fibulæ, coins, &c., have been turned up, but none of the inscriptions throw any light upon the history of the place. No city in England can produce such a collection of local Roman remains as is now deposited in the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution: there is nothing like it in the kingdom, except at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where the collection is from the whole of the northern field. The discovery of the springs was for a long time ascribed to King Bladud, Bath known to the Romans.

BATH.

History of the city.

traditionally recorded "as the son of Lud Hudibras, King of Britain," about 2,550 years ago; but the whole story is now discarded as apocryphal. In the year 493 a large army of Saxons, under the command of Ælla and his three sons, Cymetus, Pleting, and Cissa, encamped on Lansdowne Hill, and laid siege to Bath. At this period the heroic Arthur was performing wonders in favour of his countrymen. Apprised of the operations of the Saxon general, he hastened after him, and attacked and defeated him in a bloody and obstinate battle. About twenty-seven years afterwards, he again delivered Bath from the assaults of these ferocious invaders, by defeating a powerful army, on which occasion he is said to have slain four hundred and forty men with his own hand. John de Villula, a native of Tours, purchased the demesne of Rufus, in 1090, for five hundred marks, and obtained permission to remove the Pontifical seat from Wells thither; he rebuilt the monastery and church, restored the public and private edifices, and thus became the founder of a new city, on the ruins of the old one. Henry I. confirmed and extended the privileges which his predecessor had granted, by adding the hidage of the city; and, in 1106, Villula, then bishop of Bath, conferred the whole on the monastery of St. Peter. Henry paid a visit to Bath in the Easter of 1107. The city remained in the possession of the bishops until 1193, when Savaric gave it to Richard I., in exchange for the rich abbey of Glastonbury. The prior, however, continued to hold the city under an annual rent of thirty pounds, exclusive of the levies which were made by the king on extraordinary emergencies. One of these occurred in the forty-seventh year of Edward III., to the amount of £13. 6s. 8d., a sum which conveys the idea of the inferiority of Bath, in point of population, to Bristol, which paid seven times as much. Four years after that period, the number of lay inhabitants in the city, above the age of fourteen, amounted to 570, and that of the clerics, in the arch-deaconry, to 201. In this and succeeding reigns the property of the monastery was greatly augmented; and the monks of Bath are said to have cultivated the manufacture of cloth to such an extent as to render it one of the principal cities in the west of England for that branch of trade. This city sent members to parliament as early as 1297. Queen Elizabeth, in 1590, granted a charter, which declared Bath to be a city of itself, and constituted a certain number of the citizens as a corporation, by "the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Bath." Lansdowne-hill was also the scene of a desperate battle, fought there in 1644, between the Royalists and the Parliamentary forces, terminating in the defeat of the latter. In the reign of James II., the corporation shut the gates against the Duke of Monmouth, when he summoned them, and apprehended the few adherents to his cause that remained within their walls. Six of these unfortunate persons afterwards fell victims to the vindictive cruelty of Jefferies. The Jacobite principles prevailed at Bath long after the revolution; and Carte, the historian, is said to have headed a party in favour of the Pretender, during the rebellion of 1715. Being discovered, he leaped out of a window in his canonicals, and fled. Geologically speaking, Bath is situated on the great western oolitic range, which attains its greatest elevation on Lansdowne-hill, where its summit is 813 feet above the level of the sea. The valley is divided by the river Avon. The surrounding country is well wooded, and from the inequality of the ground presents a great variety of beautiful scenery. This situation affords every advantage for architectural effect; and the arrangement of its streets and terraces, the splendour and richly ornamented character of the buildings, together with the luxurious beauty of the intervening gardens and villas, form one of the loveliest scenes that can be found in any city in these northern climes. As the streets rise one above the other, according to the gradual elevation of the hills, the principal part of the city, at a distance, bears a close resemblance to the interior of a mighty theatre. Mansions of aristocratic appearance are scattered in all directions, and ample streets, groves, and crescents, lined with stately stone edifices, and intersected by squares and gardens, complete a view of city grandeur scarcely surpassed, if equalled, by any other in the kingdom. The best view may be obtained beyond Bathwick, forming in spring and summer a very striking panorama. A magnificent wide street of private houses, nearly a third of a mile long, extends from Sydney-gardens to near the abbey, which constitutes the most prominent object in the view. This thoroughfare, called Pulteney-street, with the north and south parades on the left, are the principal localities in the lower part of the town, whence a handsome street of shops leads direct to the neighbourhood of

The Jacobites.

Advantages of situation.

Guide to the stranger.

the Assembly-rooms, which is one of the most eligible localities. To the left of Milsom-street lies Queen-square, which may compete in point of size with some of the best squares in the metropolis. From this, Gay-street ascends to the Circus, which consists of houses calculated for the reception of wealthy families. The Circus is connected with Brock-street, on the left with the Crescent, also a fine range of private houses, commanding an extensive prospect, to the west and south-west, and having the Victoria-park immediately beneath. Behind the Crescent is St. James's-square, also a first-rate position, and considerably higher up the hill, Portland-place and Lansdowne-crescent; which, however agreeable in summer, are much exposed to cold winds in winter and spring. The parish of St. Peter and St. Paul occupies the centre of the city, and formerly contained two churches, the Abbey church and the church of St. Mary, which stood on the spot of ground now occupied by the houses connected with the Pump-room piazza. The Abbey church of Bath, a solemn and time-worn edifice, in the form of a cross, is usually esteemed the last and purest specimen we have of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. It was commenced in 1495, and was finished in 1532. It has been lately much improved. From its centre rises a fine tower, 162 feet high, and the interior is equally calculated to excite admiration. Its length, from east to west, is 210 feet; length of the cross aisles, from north to south, 126 feet; breadth of the body and aisles, 72 feet; and the height of the roof or vaulting, 78 feet. In the east end of the church, Prior Birde's chapel presents a beautiful specimen of tracery. The windows of this church, fifty-two in number, have given rise to its appellation of the lantern of England. Amongst the numerous monuments are those especially claiming attention erected to the memory of Sir William Waller, the parliamentary general, Quin, the actor, with an inscription by Garrick, Beau Nash, and Dr. Haweis, one of the founders of the Church Missionary Society. With Bath, the name of Beau Nash, so long the master of the ceremonies here, must ever be associated. He was born October 18th, 1674, and died here February 3rd, 1761, being buried at the expense of the corporation, with much pomp and ceremony. The crowd that attended the funeral of the famous "king of Bath" was so great that not only the streets were filled, but the very housetops were covered with spectators. Near the abbey is a handsome Pump-room, where invalids and loungers assemble to drink the water, and listen to the excellent musical band which plays in the afternoon (the time for drinking in the Pump-room not being, as at the continental baths, early in the morning). Adjacent to the pump-room are the public baths, with a set of private baths belonging to the corporation, the King's and Queen's-bath. Adjoining the former, and supplied from the same source, though of somewhat lower temperature, are the Hot-bath and the Cross-bath. The King's-bath is an oblong square, 66 feet by 41, environed by a stone parapet, with three recesses for the accommodation of invalids, and four dressing-rooms. The depth is about four feet and a-half. The bath, when full, contains 314 tons of water. The spring throws up three hogsheads of water in the minute through a stone cylinder, from which the water is conducted by pipes to the great Pump-room. There is a subaqueous douche or pump for directing a stream to any particular part of the body. The Queen's-bath is supplied from the same source. It is a square 725 feet, and contains 81 tons of water. There are, for public bathers, two large open baths and a tepid bath, sixty feet long and twenty broad. These resemble the piscinæ at several of the continental baths, it being the custom to bathe in common, except that gentlemen and ladies bathe on alternate days. All the public baths are emptied at night. The Hot-bath requires eight or nine hours to refill; the King's eleven; the Cross, seventeen hours. Adjoining the baths are cabinets for douching or dry-pumping. The private baths are handsomely fitted up, each with a dressing-room adjoining; the *baignoires* being about eight feet long, four or five broad, and deep enough to admit of the water reaching the bather's breast when standing up. The Bath springs are the only ones among the English springs that can be termed hot—the range of their temperature being 109 (Cross-bath) to 117 (Hot-bath); and no doubt, as Mr. Phillips has observed, they "may be considered as derived from one source, their temperature varying by their more or less circuitous passage to the surface;" which would also appear from the time required to fill them—the Cross-bath which is the most distant, requiring twice as long to fill as the Hot-bath. In point of temperature and sensible properties, the Bath water is not unlike that of Baden-Baden, or the Fontaine

The Abbey church and its monuments.

Beau Nash.

The waters, and their properties.

BATH.

Nouvelle at Bagneres de Bigorre; sulphate of lime, as in the last-named spring, being the predominating salt, though in larger proportion. Neither of these springs, however, contain muriate of soda, which exists in the Baden water in the proportion of seventeen grains to the pint. Sir C. Scudamore, after comparing his investigations with those of Mr. Phillips, states the following to be the composition of a pint of the water:—

Analysis of the water

Muriate of lime	1·2
Muriate of magnesia	1·6
Sulphate of lime	9·5
Sulphate of soda	0·9
Silex	0·2
Oxide of iron	0·01985
Loss, partly by carbonate of soda	0·58015
	14 grains.
Carbonic acid gas	1·2 cubic inches.

When first drawn, the water is clear and colourless, but it becomes decomposed after exposure to the atmosphere—its taste is slightly saline, and not disagreable. Taken internally, the water acts as a stimulant, but it should never be drank without medical advice. In nervous, bilious, and rheumatic disorders they have frequently proved very serviceable. The climate of Bath is mild in winter, and out-door exercise may generally be taken. Rain frequently falls, but, from the nature of the soil, and the acclivities on which the principal part of the town is built, the ground soon dries. Easterly winds are prevalent, though from these Bath is in great measure protected, being more fully exposed to those from the south and south-west, which are often attended with rain. Elderly persons for the most part find Bath a congenial place of residence: the lower parts are necessarily more relaxing, and in summer the heat is at times oppressive. The South-parade, being exposed to the sun, is the situation mostly sought by winter visitors. In the higher parts of the town, Queen-square, Gay-street, Bennet and Alfred-streets, are favourable positions for invalids, though distant from the baths. St. James's-square is also an eligible locality, being less exposed than the crescents. These higher parts are considered the best for a permanent residence and for people in health. On the whole Bath may be considered a cheap place of residence. House rent is not expensive, the markets are well supplied, and coal is abundant. Being, moreover, within a few minutes railway ride of Bristol, it combines many of the advantages which a capital city presents, with the advantages of the country. As regards the facilities for education, and the *agremens* of society, Bath holds a foremost place among provincial towns. Among the institutions and charitable societies of Bath may be enumerated:—The Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, established in 1825; the Bath Athæneum, for the promotion of the arts and sciences; the Bath Commercial and Literary Institution; numerous benevolent institutions for the relief of the aged and the poor, and several excellent hospitals. Among the latter, may be specially mentioned the Bath hospital, founded in 1742, for "the relief and support of such indigent and poor persons resident in and belonging to Great Britain and Ireland, as are not able, without such charity, to have any benefit from the Bath waters." Accommodation is here afforded to 127 patients. The united hospital, Beau-street, is for the relief of the poor of the city and neighbourhood, and was founded in 1826. Another charity, on a most liberal scale, is known as Partis College, upper Bristol-road; founded by the widow of Fletcher Partis, Esq., in fulfilment of her husband's intentions. Here are received and maintained thirty females, members of the established church, the widows, or unmarried orphan daughters of clergymen, professional gentlemen, and merchants who have attained their 50th year, and are possessed of an income not exceeding £30 per annum. to which is added £30 annually by the foundation. The appointments are vested in the hands of thirteen trustees. The places of resort and amusement are the Assembly Rooms, Bennett-street, Grand Pump-room, Abbey Church-yard, Horticultural and Botanical Gardens, Victoria-park, Hot Bath Pump-room, Hetling Court, New Club, 4, Edgar's Buildings, Royal Victoria Park, the Theatre Royal Beaufort-square, and York House Club, York Buildings. The Guildhall, situated in the High-street, is a noble structure, and close to it is the market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, but especially fish. There are twenty-four churches and chapels belonging to the Established Church, and sixteen Dissenting chapels. The city is divided, for municipal purposes, into seven wards, and is governed by a mayor, fourteen

Climate.

Institutions and charities.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Pop.*
Bathampton .....pa	Somerset	Bath.....2	Box 4	Gt. Western.....	106	931	356
Bathealton .....pa	Somerset	Wellington ...6	Wellington ...5	B. & Exeter	175	941	118
Batheaston* .....pa	Somerset	Bath.....3	Box 3½	Gt. Western	105	1863	1795
Batherton .....to	Chester.....	Nantwich ...2½	Basford 5	L. & N. W.	160	404	28
Bathford .....pa	Somerset	Bath 4	Box.....2½	Gt. Western.....	104	1820	906
Bathley.....to	Nottingham	Newark 4	Newark 4	Gt. Northern	124	...	214
Bathwick.....pa	Somerset	Bath.....1	Bath.....1	Gt. Western.....	108	573	...
Batley .....pa & to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 8	Batley	L. & N. W.	194½	6446	17358
Batsford .....pa	Gloucester ...	Moreton 2	Moreton 2	Oxford W. & W.....	94	932	107
Battersby.....to	N. R. York ...	Stokesley 4	Picton 14	Leeds Northern.....	254	...	114
Battersea† ....pa	Surrey	Clapham.....2	Clapham Com. 1	L. & S. W.....	5	2343	10560

aldermen, and forty-one councillors. Bath and Wells form a diocese extending over the county of Somerset, and contains 388 parishes. The Thames and Severn are united by a canal called the Kennet and Avon, which passes from Bath to Newbury. The favorite promenade of most visitors is generally the South Parade, whence can be obtained advantageous views of Claverton Hill, Beechen Cliff, and Prior-park, situated about a mile and a half distant, and formerly the seat of the benevolent Ralph Allen, immortalized in Fielding's "Tom Jones" as Squire Allworthy. The environs are replete with attractions, and the neighbouring hills, command prospects of great extent and diversified beauty. BATH. Environs.

Markets, Wed. and Sat.—*Fairs*, Feb. 14, 1st Tues. aft. Dec. 9, Great Market, 1st Wed. in each month.—*Inns*, York House, White Hart, White Lion, Castle and Ball, Angel.—*Bankers*, George Mager and Son (City Bank); draw on Barclay, Bevan and Co.; Tugwell and Mackenzie and Co.; draw on Dimsdale and Co.; Branch of West of England and South Wales District Bank; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co.; Stuckey's Banking Company; draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co., and Robarts, Curtis, and Co.; National Provincial Bank of England; draw on London Joint Stock Bank.—*Newspapers*, Bath Chronicle (Thurs.), Conservative; Bath and Cheltenham Gazette (Wed.), Conservative; Bath Herald (Sat.), Conservative; Bath Journal (Sat.), Liberal.

* BATHEASTON may almost be regarded as a part of the City of Bath, the line of houses between them being nearly uninterrupted. The church is an elegant Gothic structure, having a handsome embattled tower, and was very early appropriated to the abbey of St. Peter at Bath. There are six daily schools here, one of which has an endowment for the education of ten boys. On Salisbury-hill, in the neighbourhood, are the traces of a circular entrenchment, supposed to have been the camp of the Saxons during the siege of Bath in 577. Camp of the Saxons.

† BATTERSEA. A parish and manor on the banks of the Thames. The manor of Battersea appertained at a very early period to the abbey of St. Peter at Westminster, but passed to the crown at the dissolution of religious houses. In the year 1627 it was granted in succession to Oliver St. John, Viscount Grandison, (died 1630) and remained in the possession of the St. John family till 1763, when it passed to the Spensers, who still retain it. The St. Johns settled at Battersea and lived in a large house at the east end of the church. Of the original structure, only a few rooms remain; one wainscotted with cedar, and still existing, is traditionally pointed out as the favourite apartment of the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke. The old church, an ugly building dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1776, and re-opened as we now see it Nov 17th 1777. Against the north wall is a monument with busts to Oliver St. John, Viscount Grandison, and his wife, and on the same wall a monument with medallions, by Roubiliac, to Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, and his second wife, the niece of Madame de Maintenon. The inscription is quaint and has been often quoted:—"Here lies Henry St. John in the reign of Queen Anne, Secretary of War, Secretary of State and Viscount Bolingbroke: in the days of King George I. and King George II., something more and better." Lord Bolingbroke was born at Battersea, in 1678, and died there in 1751. Against the south wall is a monument to Sir Edward Wynter (died 1685), with a bas-relief representing the performance of the two extraordinary feats commemorated in the inscription:— Lord Bolingbroke. Remarkable inscriptions.

> Alone, unarm'd, a tyger he oppress'd,
> And crush'd to death the monster of a beast.
> Twice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
> Singly on foot; some wounded, some he slew,
> Dispersed the rest.—What more could Sampson do?

The parish register records the interment (1766) of Arthur Collins, author of the peerage which bears his name; and of William Curtis (1799) the author of

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Battisford .....pa	Suffolk	Needham 3¼	Needham 3½	E. Union	80	1542	496
Battle*.....m.t & pa	Sussex	Hastings 8	Battle	S. Eastern	68	7880	3849

BATTERSEA

New church

"Flora Londinensis." In the year 1846 was commenced the new church called Christchurch, which was completed and opened in 1849 presenting an appearance at once highly picturesque and characteristic. It is in the English decorated or middle pointed style of architecture, faced with Kentish ragstone, and the spire is wholly built of Kentish rag and Bath stone. The cost of the church, which will accommodate 900 persons, was £5,556, a sum entirely raised by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants. The ground for the church and for an attached burial ground was given by the Vicar and patron of the living, the

Battersea Bridge.

Right Hon. the Earl Spenser. Battersea-bridge was built in 1771, at the expense of fifteen proprietors, who subscribed £1,500 each. It is constructed entirely of wood, and has long been considered such an obstacle in the way of our river navigation that it is very likely to be soon displaced by a better structure. A very handsome bridge has been erected lower down the river, to give to the new Battersea-park a more convenient approach from the Chelsea side of the river, and several improvements have been decided upon which will materially increase the value of property in this neighbourhood. In Battersea-fields the Duke of Wellington fought a duel with Lord Winchelsea, March 21st 1829, and here, in 1604, was grown the first asparagus known in England. The "Red House" a once favourite river-side resort was demolished, and the ground cleared in 1852.

Battle of Hastings.

* BATTLE. This place was formerly called Epiton, or St. Mary-in-the-Wood, and derived its present appellation from the battle between William Duke of Normandy and Harold king of England, fought on the 14th of October, 1066, in which the latter lost his crown and life. It stands in a beautiful valley surrounded by wooded eminences, and is well-lighted and supplied with water. There is one principal street, which runs up a rising ground, and at a little distance from the upper termination of which stands the celebrated abbey. The church is a handsome structure in the mixed style of architecture, in which the Norman prevails; it consists of a nave, a chancel, and two aisles, and has a lofty tower. It contains some fine painted glass and several monuments, among which will be found one to Sir Anthony Browne, Master of the Horse to Henry VIII., and who died in 1548. The union workhouse, recently erected, will contain 250 inmates, and there has been also added a gaol for twelve prisoners. This town is famous for the manufacture of fine gunpowder, for which there are

Battle Abbey.

several mills. The Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Swedenborgians, have each places of worship here. The great attraction is, however, Battle Abbey, founded by William the Conqueror, on the plain where the battle was fought, and built, it is said, in atonement for the many thousands that were there slain. The Norman's conquering sword and the robe which he had worn at his coronation, were offered at the altar. Here, also, was deposited the "Roll of Battel Abbey," consisting of a list of the Norman gentry who came into England with the Conqueror. This monastery was dedicated to St. Martin, and given to Benedictine Monks who were to pray for the souls of the dead. The abbey was one of the mitred ones which conferred on the abbot the honour of a seat in parliament. After the dissolution, Henry VIII. conferred Battle Abbey and its revenues on Sir Anthony Browne, whose son was created Lord Montague. In that family the estate remained till 1719, when it was bought by Sir Thomas Webster, whose successors still retain it. It is deeply to be lamented that no fragment of the original structure as raised by William I. remains; and that little or nothing of the abbey and its dependent buildings, as they were preserved, even as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century, is now in existence. The gate-house, by the London road, is the most interesting vestige left. It belongs to the perpendicular style of the fifteenth, or early part of the sixteenth century, and is a

Ancient gate-house.

very excellent specimen of that style. It is generally considered to be one of the finest gate-houses belonging to a religious establishment, that remain in England. A general view of Battle Abbey, in its present state, may be best obtained by passing the old wall and continuing on the Hasting's road for about half a mile. A little valley will then have been crossed, and from the eminence on the south-east, the building is offered pretty distinctly to the pedestrian's eye. From this spot, too, he may obtain a good survey of this remarkable battle-field,

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Battle *.....pa	Brecknock ...	Brecknock 3	Abergavenny 22	Newport & Hereld.	200	1544	151
Battleburn .....ham	E. R. York ...	Gt. Driffield ...4	Huttn Crnswk 4	York & N. M.	193	...	26
Battlesden†.....pa	Bedford.....	Woburn 3	Leighton Junc 6	L. & N. W.	46½	1123	160
Battlefield‡.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...3	Shrewsbury 3½	Birmg. & Shrews. ...	165	850	46
Baughurst .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke ...7	Aldermaston 5½	Gt. Western.....	50	1675	563
Baumber .....pa	Lincoln	Louth.....13	Southrey 8	Gt. Northern	134½	3200	407
Baunton .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cirencester.....2	Cirencester.....2	Gt. Western	97	1340	134
Bauseley .....to	Montgomery	Welshpool ...11½	Shrewsbury 11	Shrews. & Birmg. ...	166	...	352
Baverstock .....pa	Wilts	Wilton 4½	Salisbury 9	L. & S. W.....	105	1168	160
Bavington, Great ...to	Northumber.	Hexham 13	Corbridge ...13	Newcast. & Carlisle	308	1565	78

and understand its general character. Battle is now a station on the line of railway between Tunbridge Wells and Hastings. BATTLE.

Inns, George Hotel, Star—*Market*, alter. Tues.—*Fairs*, Whit Mon. horses, pedlery. Sept. 6th, sheep; Nov. 22, cattle, horses, general.—*Bankers*, Branch of London and County Joint Stock Bank; draw on Head office, 21, Lombard-street; Smith, Hilder and Co.; draw on Masterman, Peters and Co.

* BATTLE. The church is placed upon an eminence on the east side of the Escir river. It is a low edifice, surrounded by a cemetery, bounded by a wall. A few straggling houses give this place the name of a village. History has fixed this spot as the scene of action where the fate of Brecknockshire was decided upon its attack by Bernard Newmarch. The vestiges which indicate such an event are a well called Ffynon Pen Rhys; a lane called Heol y Cymri, and a long upright stone below the church on the south side; no other vestiges remain to recall the event. Half a mile eastward from Battle, appears the stately residence of the vicar of Llandevalle. Upon the wall of an inner court is an inscription in Latin. From the windows of this house are three most beautiful views; on the east side, through a small vista, are seen the village of Llanddew, and in the back ground the black mountain beyond Talgarth. From the library, in which is a capital picture of our Saviour bearing the Cross, by Correggio, looking west, is the vale of Usk, with the highly ornamented grounds above Penpont; beyond which, Abercamlais, and the mountains in Llywel and Devynock close the scene. Nearly opposite is the gradually rising knoll of Benni, covered to the top on all sides with wood, beyond which appear the precipitous and majestic summits of the Beacons. Merthyr Cynog, or Saint Cynog, lies about four miles north. Cynog or Canoc, was the illegitimate son of Brychan Brecheinog. He was slain or murdered in one of the early eruptions of the Saxons into Wales, in the 5th century, on the summit of a hill in this parish, nearly opposite Castlemadoc, called Vanoleu, and according to Owen, was buried in Merthyr church. The edifice which remains does not appear to be of an earlier date than the Norman era; it is situated upon a lofty ridge between the vales of Escir fawr and Escir fecham, in nearly the centre of the parish

Early wars of Wales.

Cynog.

† BATTLESDEN lies between the two great north-western roads. The manor belonged to the family of Firmband, or Fremband, who twice represented the county in parliament as early as the reign of Edward III. In the reign of Elizabeth it became the property of the Duncombes; and it is to one of this family that we are indebted for the accommodation of the now antiquated sedans, or close chairs; and in the year 1634 Duncombe is said to have procured a patent, which vested in him and his heirs the right of carrying persons "up and down in them," for a certain term. "It is probable, (observes Lysons), that Sir Saunders, who was a great traveller, had seen them at Sedan, where Dr. Johnson supposes that they were first made; and it is remarkable that Captain Bayley first introduced the use of Hackney Coaches in the same year." In the year 1706 this manor was purchased by Allen Bathurst, Esq., a distinguished political character during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. It was for many years the country seat of Lord Bathurst, and the resort of a celebrated constellation of wits, of whom he was the patron and friend. Battlesden-park is still a fine seat belonging to Sir G. Turner, Bart.

Sedan chairs.

‡ BATTLEFIELD. The name of this small parish is derived from the battle fought here on the 21st of July, 1403, being the eve of St. Mary Magdalene, between Henry IV., and the rebels under Percy, Earl of Northumberland. There is a daily school here containing forty-six scholars.

Fairs, for horned cattle and sheep, Aug. 2.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. L nd. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bavington, Little ...to	Northumber.	Hexham 11	Corbridge.....11	Newcast. & Carlisle	306	1702	82
Bawburgh .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 4½	Norwich 5½	E. Union	119	1440	460
Bawdeswell.....pa	Norfolk.....	Reepham 4	Elmham 3	Norfolk	134½	1196	594
Bawdrip .....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater ...4	Bridgewater ...4	B. & Exeter	155	1889	458
Bawdsey .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich.....15	Ipswich.....15	E. Counties	83	2069	478
Bawsey .....pa	Norfolk.....	Lynn 3	Middleton 2	E. Anglian	104	1090	26
Bawtry*.....m.t	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 9	Bawtry	Gt. Northern	147½	244	1170
Baxenden.....	Lancaster.....	Accrington.....2	Baxenden.....	E. Lancashire	208½	...	...
Baxterly .....pa	Warwick	Atherstone.....4	Atherstone ...4½	L. & N. W, ...	106	874	216
Baydon.....pa	Wilts.....	Swindon 10	Shrivenham ...8	Gt. Western.....	79	3060	370
Bayfield .....pa	Norfolk	Holt.....2	Ryburgh 12	Norfolk.....	148½	799	18
Bayford .....pa	Herts.....	Hertford.....3	Hertford.....4	E. Counties	30	1632	353
Bayford .....pa	Somerset	Wincaunton ...1	Frome 15	Wilts & Somerset ...	130	...	...
Bay Horse .....rl. sta	Lancaster.....	Garstang.....6	Bay Horse	Lanc. & Preston.....	225	...	...
Baylham .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 7	Claydon 2	E. Union	75	1332	310
Bayswater†.....ham	Middlesex.....	Acton 4	.....	.....	...	...	...
Baythorne End	Essex.....	Haverhill 4	Sudbury 13	E. Counties.....	71	...	...
Bayton .....pa	Worcester ...	Bewdley 6½	Kidderminstr10	Oxford W. & W.....	143½	1960	443
Bayvil .....pa	Pembroke.....	Cardigan.....9	Clarbestn Rd 17	S. Wales	288	1344	124
Bayworth .....ham	Berks.....	Oxford 4	Oxford 3½	Gt. Western	63	...	...
Beachampton‡.....pa	Bucks.	Buckingham...6	Wolverton 5	L. & N. W.	57¼	1492	248

* BAWTRY. The river Idle, or Iredale, on which the town stands, forms at this place the boundaries of York and Nottingham, and is navigable for small craft. The trade consists chiefly of the transportation of stone, timber, lead, and iron to London, Hull, and other places. The chapel here was erected in the reign of Henry II., and rebuilt in 1686; a tower was added in 1712. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have places of worship. At the upper end of the High-street is the market-place, well and plentifully supplied with commodities of every description. On the western side the ground is high, but the eastern part of the town used to be much subject to inundations. The archbishops of York once had a palace here, and at this mansion Archbishop Savage, in the time of Henry VII., delighted to take his pleasure in hunting, and in the next reign it was the residence of Cardinal Wolsey. A farm-house now occupies the site. Near here is Serlby Hall, the seat of Viscount Galway.

Residence of Wolsey.

Inns, Crown, Angel.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, Whit Thurs. Nov. 23.—*Bankers*, Branch of Yorkshire Banking Company, draw on Williams, Deacon & Co.

† BAYSWATER. A large and increasing suburb of London, situated west of Oxford-street and within the parish of Paddington. Formerly Bayswater was famous for its numerous springs, reservoirs, and conduits which supplied the greater part of the metropolis with water. A part of the great main-pipe of lead which supplied the city conduits with water from this place, was discovered during the repavement of the Strand in June, 1765; and so recently as 1795 the houses in Bond-street, standing upon the city lands, were supplied from Bayswater. Two of the original springs on Craven-hill were covered in not longer ago than in 1849. Within the last few years some fine crescents, terraces, squares, and streets have been formed. Fronting Hyde-park is the burial ground belonging to the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and laid out in 1764. Several celebrities have here found their last resting-place, amongst whom may be named Laurence Sterne (d. 1768), on the west side, about the middle of the ground, and against the wall, where there is a head-stone to his memory; Sir Thomas Picton, who fell at Waterloo, and who is interred in the family vault; Mrs. Radcliffe, the authoress, in the vaults of the chapel; and J. T. Smith the engraver, (d. 1833), to whom we are indebted for many curious London views. Bayswater derived its appellation from Bainardus, the Norman associate of William the Conqueror, who has given his name to Baynard's Castle, and the ward of Castle Baynard. Bainardus was a tenant of the Abbot of Westminster, and in a parliamentary grant of the year 1653 of the abbey or chapter lands, the "common field at Paddington" is described as near to a place commonly called "Baynard's water." In 1720 the lands of the Dean and Chapter in the same common field are stated to be in the occupation of Alexander Bond, of "Bear's watering," in the parish of Paddington.

Water supply of London.

Origin of name.

‡ BEACHAMPTON. The remains of the mansion of the Bennetts have been converted into a farm-house, but the great hall is still standing. In the parish church, an unpretending structure, situate on the river Ouse, there are some monuments of this family; particularly one to the memory of Sir Simon Bennett,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Beachley* .....ham	Gloucester ...	Bristol 13	Chepstow 3½	S. Wales	145	...	...
Beaconsfield† to & pa	Bucks.....	Wycombe 6	Slough.....8	Gt. Western	26	4541	1684
Beadlam ... .to	N. R. York ...	Kirby 2	Gilling.....7	Malt. & Drifd. Junc.	225	1405¼	131
Beadnell .....to	Northumber	Alnwick.....13	Chathill.....3½	York. N. & B.	327	743¾	326
Beaford.....pa	Devon	Torrington.....5	Crediton 24	Brist. & Exeter	221	3203¾	666
Beaghall, or Beal ...to	W. R. York ...	Selby 6	Knottingley...2½	Gt. Northern	173	1757	521
Beaksbourne .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ...3½	Canterbury ...4	S. Eastern	85	1115	362
Beal .....to	Northumber	Berwick 9	Beal	York N. & B.	336	...	...
Bealings, Great .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 5	Ipswich 5	E. Counties	73	1029	377
Bealings, Little .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 5	Ipswich 5	E. Counties	73	764	315
Beamhurst	Stafford.....	Uttoxeter 3	Uttoxeter 3	N. Stafford	139	...	...
Beaminster‡ m.t & pa	Dorset	Yeovil 12	Dorchester ...17	L. & S. W.	158	5118	2332

who was created a baronet in 1627, and is recorded in history as having been a great friend to the poor, and to University College, Oxford. This monument, it appears, was set up by the college 100 years after his death, and great blame is imputed to them for having delayed it so long. Mr. William Elmer, by his will, bearing date 1648, founded a free grammar school in this parish. The school-house was finished in 1667. The master, by an express clause in the founder's will, must be a single man, and is to reside in the school-house. It is endowed with lands, which are charged with the payment of a certain pension of £2 per annum to eight poor men, and £1 per annum to as many poor women; and it is further provided, that three of each of these shall be inhabitants of this parish. BEACHAMPTON.

* BEACHLEY, from its almost insulated situation, has always been of great importance in a military point of view, for there are extensive earthworks of British origin still remaining. Offa's-dyke, which terminates here, is still to be traced. In the civil wars this place was considered of much importance, for Prince Rupert despatched a body of 500 horse and foot to occupy and fortify it. But history relates, that even before the fortifications were completed, the garrison was dislodged with great loss by Governor Massie. After this, a battle was fought between the royalists and the parliamentary forces, under Sir John Wyntor, when the latter was defeated with the loss of 220 men; and it is currently reported that he himself was forced to leap from the cliff into the river Severn, where a small boat lay ready to receive him: it is certain the place still goes by the name of "Wyntor's leap." Here is an inn called Beachley Passage House Inn. If the wind be northerly, this passage may be crossed for five hours before high-water; and if the wind be southerly or westerly, it may be passed for seven hours after high-water. Of late years this passage has been much improved. Beachley Lodge and Sedbury-park are fine seats in the vicinity. Offa's Dyke. Beachley Passage.

† BEACONSFIELD. A market-town and parish in the hundred of Burnham, union of Amersham. It stands on an eminence, from which beacon fires were formerly kindled, and hence its name. The church, composed of flint and square stones, comprises a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a tower at the west end. It belonged to an ancient monastery of Augustine monks, founded at Burnham in 1165, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Within it are interred the remains of the celebrated Edmund Burke, whose seat the Gregories, is in the neighbourhood. There is a monument of white marble in the church to the memory of Edmund Waller, the poet, whose landed property was chiefly in this vicinity. A yew tree, said to be some centuries old, is in the churchyard. The town consists of four streets, which meet at the centre in a spacious market-place. The principal street forms a part of the road from Uxbridge to High Wycombe, and is about three quarters of a mile in length. Here are two Independent chapels, founded in 1730 and 1800. The parish contains seven daily schools, in which upwards of 200 children are taught. The Rectory-house is worthy of notice; it was formerly an adjunct to Burnham-abbey, and the residence of nuns, and is supposed to be coeval with that abbey. Bulstrode, belonging to the Duke of Somerset, Chalfont-house, and Wilton-park, are in the immediate vicinity. Ancient church.

Inns, Saracen's Head, White Hart.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fair*, Feb. 13. Holy Thurs.

‡ BEAMINSTER is a handsome town on the river Birt, which is formed by the union of several rivulets rising in the immediate vicinity. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but most of the houses are comparatively modern, as it has several times suffered severely from fire. The chapel is a fine building on

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Beamish ....to	Durham	Durham 9	Durham 10	York, N. & B.	268	...	...
Beamsley ....to	W. R. York	Addingham ...2	Skipton 6	Midland	219	1586	239
Beanley....to	Northumber	Alnwick 9	Alnwick 10	York & N. B.	325	2341	166
Beard ....ham	Derby	Ashton....8	Glossop 9	Manch. & Lincoln...	200	...	313
Bear Green	Surrey	Dorking 4	Dorking 5	S. Eastern	34	...	...
Bearl ....to	Northumber.	Bywell	Stocksfield	Newmkt. & Carlisle	291	421	48
Bearley....pa	Warwick	Warwick....8	Stratfrd-on-A. 4	Oxford W. & W.	104	810	254
Bearsted ....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...2½	Maidstone ...2½	S. Eastern	58½	610	620
Bearstone ....to	Salop	Drayton 5	Whitmore ...5½	L & N. W.	152	...	...
Bearward-Cote ....to	Derby	Derby 6	Willington....4	Midland	131	...	34
Beathwaite Green ....ham	Westmoreland	Kendal 5	Milnthorpe ...4	Lanc. & Carlisle	248	...	...
Beauchamp-Rooth-ing ....pa	Essex	Dunmow....9	Harlow 8	E. Counties	34	1311	250
Beauchief Abbey* lib	Derby	Sheffield 4	Sheffield 5	Manch. & Lincoln...	167½	780	133
Beaudesert† ....pa	Warwick	Henley....1	Hatton 6	Gt. Western	118	1285	213

BEAMINSTER.

the south side of the town, and the tower, which is nearly 100 feet in height, is ornamented with sculpture, and contains a good peal of bells. The prebendaries of Salisbury were formerly lords of the manor, until the parliamentary commissioners (who appear to have made very free with church property) seized it, and for a time it passed into other hands, but it was only for a time: the right at length became acknowledged, and in the possession of the prebendaries of Sarum it now remains. This town has suffered much by the devastation of fire, and still more by the destructive sword of civil, or rather uncivil, warfare. Britton speaks of a record of the former being preserved in a blank leaf of an old Bible, in the possession of a gentleman of this town, which memorandum ran as follows:—"The towne of Beaminster was burnt on Palme Sunday, being the 14th day of April, and in the year of our Lord 1644. At the same time prince Maurice, being in the towne seven dayes before the fire, and there continued till the fire burnt him out of his quarters. The fire was first kindled in John Sergeant's house, in North-street; it was a musket discharged in the gable; and it was wild-fire, and the winde lying directly with the towne, the whole place was destroyed in two hours; and those goods for the most part which were saved out of the fire were carried away by the soldiers. There were seven score and four dwelling-houses, besides barns and stables, burnt." An eye-witness in Sir Thomas Fairfax's army describes it as "a place of the pitifullest spectacle that man can behold; hardly a house left not consumed by fire." Two thousand pounds were granted by the parliament to assist in re-building the town: this, with other sums, raised by the neighbouring gentry, answered the purpose. But it appears that the place was doomed to destruction; for, in June, 1684, it was again consumed, and the loss is said to have amounted to £1,000: nor did its misfortunes end here, for in the gusty month of March, in the year 1781, upwards of fifty dwelling-houses, besides barns, stables, and other buildings, were reduced to ruins in the short space of three hours. Mrs. Tucker founded a free-school here, in 1684, for the purpose of affording education to twenty of the poorest boys in the town; three or four of these boys were to be apprenticed annually, and it is necessary that one of these, at least, should become a seaman. The Rev. Mr. Samuel Hood, father of Lord Hood, was master of this school in the year 1715. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the manufacture of sail-cloth, and in the production of iron, tin, and copper ware. The workhouse is a large, commodious building, formerly an alms-house.

Destructive fires.

Free-school.

Inns, White Hart, Red Lion.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fair*. Sep. 19, if Sat. the Mon. after.—*Bankers*, R. & H. Williams, draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co.

* BEAUCHIEF ABBEY. The abbey was founded in 1163 for White canons, by Robert Fitz Ranulph, said to have been one of the murderers of Thomas a Becket, in expiation of whose murder the abbey was built.

† BEAUDESERT. A parish contiguous to the town of Henley in Arden. The church of St. Nicholas has a beautiful unfinished Norman chancel. The style of the tower is plain perpendicular, and the remainder is early English. In this parish is the site of a very ancient castle, which was formerly the seat of the Montforts, but of which there are now no remains. The Rev. Richard Jago, an esteemed poet, and intimate friend and correspondent of Shenstone, was born here in 1715. From Beaudesert-mount there is a fine prospect over a

Norman chancel.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Beaulieu*.....pa	Hants	Lymington.....6	Beaulieu Rd ...4	L. & S. W.	95	12040	1177
Beau Manor .....lib	Leicester	Loughbough ...3	Barrow 3	Midland	116	1210	113
Beaumaris† .....m.t	Anglesea	Bangor 7	Bangor.....7	Chest. & Holyhd. ...	245	1220	2465

beautiful undulating country to Edge-hills, being a distance of twenty miles, and also to Malvern-hills. Beaudesert-park, and Oldberrow-court are the principal seats in the vicinity. BEAUDESERT.

* BEAULIEU. The river Beaulieu, taking its rise to the north-east of Lyndhurst, is an insignificant stream until it reaches the village on which it bestows its appellation, and here it expands into a lake covering many acres, and on the eastern side of which stands the Abbey. The old stone walls are in many places nearly entire, and finely mantled with ivy. It was founded for monks of the Cistercian order, in 1204, by King John, and its annual revenue at the dissolution was about £400. The visitor may still find remaining the apartments of the abbot, converted, after the suppression of monasteries, into a family seat, and having a high vaulted hall; a long building, which, from its height and extent, has been considered the dormitory; and the ancient kitchen and refectory, which furnish agreeable evidence of olden hospitality. This refectory, a plain stone structure, with massive buttresses, and a curiously constructed oaken roof, now forms the parish church. The old Abbey church is entirely demolished; but there are still left some traces of the cloisters, and a gateway leading to the area enclosed by them is still standing. The privilege of sanctuary was long possessed by this abbey, and it is recorded to have been afforded to Margaret of Anjou and her son, Prince Edward, on their landing in England at the time of the battle of Barnet, and to Perkin Warbeck, after the failure of his attempted usurpation of the throne. The Knights Templars had also a hospital at Beaulieu, which they founded long before even the establishment of the abbey. The ruins are now converted into farm buildings, and by many are mistaken for those of the abbey. There is a striking difference, however, in their situation. The abbey ruins are in a swampy hollow, whilst those of the hospital are about half a mile distant from the water, and on rising ground, which commands views of Hurst Castle, the Needles, Spithead, and the towns of Yarmouth, Cowes, and Newport. A very delightful excursion may be made on a summer's day by sailing down the river to Exbury, a distance from Beaulieu of rather more than three miles. Disembarking here, there is a fine walk of barely five miles to Calshot Castle, with a varied panorama of inland and marine scenery the whole way. The woods round Beaulieu are chiefly beech, and in the pannoge season several thousand hogs are turned into them. The manor belongs to the Duke of Beuccleuch.

Abbey founded by King John.

Knights Templars.

Market, Tues.—*Fairs,* April 15, Sep. 4.

† BEAUMARIS. This picturesque town, the county town of Anglesea, is situated on the bay of Beaumaris, at the northern entrance of the Menai Straits. It consists principally of one street, which contains many handsome houses. The principal buildings are the Church, the Town-hall, the County-hall, the Custom-house, and the Free School. The Town-hall has good accommodation below for the markets, and above are apartments allotted to the use of the corporation, and an elegant assembly-room. The sessions are held in the County-hall. In 1295, Edward I. erected a castle here, which is situated at the upper end of the principal street, and is now included within the dominions of Sir R. W. Bulkeley. The necessity of the castle arose from Rhyddlan, upon the opposite shore, being often possessed by the Welsh princes. It appears to have been the last of the three great fortresses erected by Edward. On the conquest of Wales in 1295, he fixed upon this spot with a view of surrounding it with a fosse, for the double purpose of defence, and bringing small craft to unload their cargoes under its walls, by a canal, part of which was, till lately, remaining. From the period of its erection to the time of Charles I., it does not appear to have been at all conspicuous on the page of history. A communication was made between various parts of the inner court, by means of a surrounding gallery, about six feet wide, a considerable portion of which is yet entire. Within recesses, in the sides of the gallery, are several square apertures, apparently once furnished with trap doors, which opened into rooms beneath; but their use has not been ascertained. Mr. Grose thinks they might have been

Ancient castle.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Beaumont .....pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 5	Carlisle 5	Lanc. & Carlisle	305	1470	294
Beaumont-cum-Moze .....pa	Essex	Harwich 9	Manningtree 9	E. Counties	68	3261	505
Beaumont-Chase..... ex. pa	Rutland	Uppingham 1½	Rockingham 4½	L. & N. W.	115	...	18
Beaumont Hill .....to	Durham	Darlington.....3	Darlington ...3	York & N. B.	238	...	...
Beaumont-Leys ex. pa	Leicester	Leicester.....2	Leicester.....3	Midland	106	1210	28
Beauport	Sussex	Hastings.....5	Battle 3	S. Eastern	71	...	...
Beausall .....ham	Warwick	Warwick.....5	Hatton 2	Gt. Western	114	...	295
Beauworth .....pa	Hants	Winchester ...6½	Winchester ...7½	L. & S. W.	74½	1214	167
Beawortliy .....pa	Devon.....	Hatherleigh ...7	Crediton 28	Brist. & Exeter	225	3806	357
Bebington, Higher to	Chester	Liverpool 5	Bebington 1	Birkhd., L. & C.	191	1084	1478
Bebington, Lower...to	Chester	Liverpool 5	Bebington	Birkhd., L. & C.....	190	1542	1492
Bebside.....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 6	Blyth 3	Blyth & Tyne	286	464	127
Beccles* .....m.t & pa	Suffolk	Yarmouth ...15	Haddiscoe 6	Lowestoft.....	147	1892	4398
Beckbury.....pa	Salop	Bridgenorth ...7	Albrighton ...4½	Birmgm. & Shrews.	137½	1343	309
Beckenham† .....pa	Kent	Bromley 2	Anerley 2	Croydon & Epsom...	9	3875	1689

BEAUMARIS used for the purposes of imprisonment. A tennis, fives court, and bowling-green, have been formed within the interior. The town of Beaumaris was surrounded with walls, for its defence, and placed under the government of a corporation, endowed with various privileges and lands. Mr. Lloyd supposes, from local tokens being circulated by opulent tradesmen, about the year 1650, of which he had several in his possession, that it was a place of considerable traffic. Beaumaris is now chiefly resorted to by summer visitors, for bathing, and has of late been much improved. The church contains some curious monuments, and here were deposited the remains of Lady Beatrix Herbert, daughter of the celebrated Lord Herbert, of Cherbury. In the neighbourhood of Beaumaris is Baron-hill, the seat of the Bulkeley family, commanding beautiful prospects, and about four miles from the town are the remains of Penmon Priory, consisting of the refectory, the dormitory, and the church.

Ancient church.

Inns, Bulkeley Arms, Liverpool Arms, Commercial, George and Dragon.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Feb. 13., Holy Thur., Sept. 19, Dec. 19.

* BECCLES is situated on the river Waveney, which is here navigable to Yarmouth and Lowestoft for vessels of 100 tons burden, and by which a considerable trade is carried on. Here are several large breweries and iron foundries. The town is spacious and well-built, comprising several good streets, which unite in the market-place. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and stands in the new market on a point of land overlooking the level of the meadows, through which the Waveney flows. It was erected about 1369, and consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and tower, the latter a fine specimen of florid Gothic, but presenting a singular appearance from its being detached and placed a short distance from the south-eastern angle of the church. It was built about 1515, and is 92 feet high, but was left unfinished, probably on account of the dissolution of Bury Abbey. Eastward is Beccles-common, comprising about 14,000 acres, which formed part of the possessions of the abbey, now granted to the use of the inhabitants. The Town-hall was erected in 1727, but a new one has lately been contemplated. There is a substantially built House of Correction, capable of containing thirty prisoners. The theatre is now the corn exchange. There are assembly-rooms and a public library. The old Manor House, built in the reign of Elizabeth, still remains.

Gothic church.

Inns. King's Head, White Lion,—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Whit Mon, Oct. 11.—*Bankers*, Sir Edmund Knowles Lacon, Bart, Lacons, Youells and Co, draw on Glyn, Mills and Co., Gurneys and Co. (Agency of Yarmouth office), draw on Barclay, Bevan and Co.

† BECKENHAM. The name is derived from the Saxon *bec*, a brook and *ham*, a dwelling; and is given to the parish from a small stream which passes through it, and falls into the Ravensbourne. The church is a spacious but plain structure, containing monuments to various members of the Raymond and Burrell families. It was erected about the beginning of the seventeenth century, with a lofty spire, which was afterwards destroyed by lightning, and rebuilt in 1796. In the village and neighbourhood are many handsome villas. The charities are an endowed school, conducted upon the national system, and an infant school, three almshouses, erected in 1694, by Anthony Rawlins, Esq., for three poor widows, and the interest of £1,100 bequeathed by the Marchioness of Exeter, in 1837, to be laid out for the purchase of coals for the poor of the parish. There is here one of those rare vestiges of antiquity, a "Lich gate," on which funeral proces-

Lich gate.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Beckering	Lincoln	Lincoln ...11	Snelland ...3½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	149	...	...
Beckermet, St. Bridget...pa	Cumberland	Whitehaven...10	Braystones ...1⅛	Whitvn. & Furncss	284	5025	664
Beckermet, St. John ...pa	Cumberland	Whitehaven ...9	Braystones ...1½	Whitvn. & Furness	284	2752	541
Becket ...ti	Berks	Farringdon ...6	Shrivenham...1½	Gt. Western ...	73	...	34
Beckford ...pa	Gloucester ...	Tewkesbury ...6	Evesham...8	Oxford & Wolv. ...	115	2650	450
Beckham, East... pa	Norfolk	Cromer ...5	Norwich ...22	E. Union ...	135¼	782	58
Beckham, West...pa	Norfolk	Cromer ...5	Norwich ...21	E. Union ...	134½	785	171
Beckhampton* ...ti	Wilts	Devizes ...7	Wttn Basset 10½	Gt. Western	93	...	...
Beckingham ...pa	Lincoln	Newark ...5	Newark...5½	Gt. Northern ...	125¼	2200	450
Beckingham ...pa	Nottingham	Gainsboro' ...2½	Gainsborough 3	Manch. Shef. & L. ...	151	3010	456
Beckington† ...pa	Somerset	Bath ...10	Frome ...3	Wilts & Somerset ...	118	1830	1173
Beckley...pa	Oxford	Oxford ...5	Islip ...3½	L. & N. W. ...	77	4370	778
Beckley...pa	Sussex	Rye ...7	Robertsbridge 8	S. Eastern ...	70	5316	1342
Bedale‡...m.t & pa	N. R. York	Richmond ...10	Leeming Lane...	York & N. B. ...	227	7551	2892
Bedburn, North...to	Durham	Durham ...12	Crook...2½	Stockton & Redcar	254	2036	1151
Bedburn, South...to	Durham	Wolsingham ...4	Wolsingham ...4	York N. & B. ...	260½	6765	349
Beddgelert§ ...pa	Carnarvon	Carnarvon ...13	Carnarvon ...13	Bangor & Carn. ...	260	26716	1253
Beddingham ...pa	Sussex	Lewes ...4	Glynde...1	L. B. & S. C. ...	54	2918	321

sions were wont to deposit their burden, and rest on the way to interment. The parish register, under the date of Oct. 24, 1740, also records the burial of Margaret Finch, who lived to the age of 109 years. She was one of the people called gipsies, and had the title of their queen. After travelling over various parts of the kingdom, during the greater part of a century, she settled at Norwood, whither her great age, and the fame of her fortune-telling, attracted numerous visitors. From a habit of sitting on the ground, with her chin resting on her knees, the sinews at length became so contracted, that she could not rise from that posture: after her death, they were obliged to inclose her body in a deep square box. Her funeral was attended by two mourning coaches: a sermon was preached upon the occasion, and a great concourse of people attended the ceremony.

BECKENHAM.

The Norwood gipsey.

* BECKHAMPTON. Near this place is an enormous tumulus called Silbury hill, and considered to be the place of sepulture of some British king. It is 170 feet high, its diameter at the base is 500 feet, and at the top 105 feet. About one mile distant also are the remains of one of the most gigantic Druidical monuments in the world. (See Averbury). Scattered over the neighboring downs are numerous large stones, called the grey-wethers; they bear this name from their resemblance to a flock of sheep. Beckhampton Inn stands at the junction of what used to be the two great mail roads, leading from London to Bath, the southern road passing through Devises and Melksham, and the northern through Calne and Chippenham.

Druidical remains.

† BECKINGTON. This was formerly a place of some importance, but the decline of the clothing trade in this part of the west of England, has much reduced the town. It was the birth-place of Thomas Beckington, an English prelate, who was one of the three appointed to draw up a code of laws, in conformity with which the Wickliffites were to be proceeded against. His book against the "Salique law" is still in the possession of the Lambeth library. Orchardleigh, Sir T. S. Champneys, Bart., and Hardington Park, Lord Poltimore, are fine seats in the neighbourhood.

‡ BEDALE. A well-built town, situated in a rich valley, producing abundant crops of grass and grain. Bedale Church is a large and handsome edifice, and the tower is said to have been constructed with so much strength as to enable the inhabitants to defend themselves therein, during the incursions of the Scottish marauders. Hornby-castle, the seat of the Duke of Leeds, is in the immediate vicinity. Of late years, some local improvements have taken place, which contribute greatly to the favourable appearance of the town.

Church

Inns, Royal Oak, Black Swan.—*Market*, Tues; great market, every alternate Tues.—*Fairs*, Easter-Tues., Whit-Tues.; July 6, 7, cattle, hardware; Oct. 11, 12, cattle, sheep; Mon. week before Dec. 25, cattle, sheep.—*Banker*, branch of Swaledale and Wensleydale Banking Company; draw on Hankey and Co., 7, Fenchurch street.

§ BEDDGELERT is situated in a beautiful tract of meadows, at the junction of three vales, near the conflux of the Glas Lyn, or Gwynant, or Nant-hwynant, and the Colwyn, which flows through Nant Colwyn, a vale

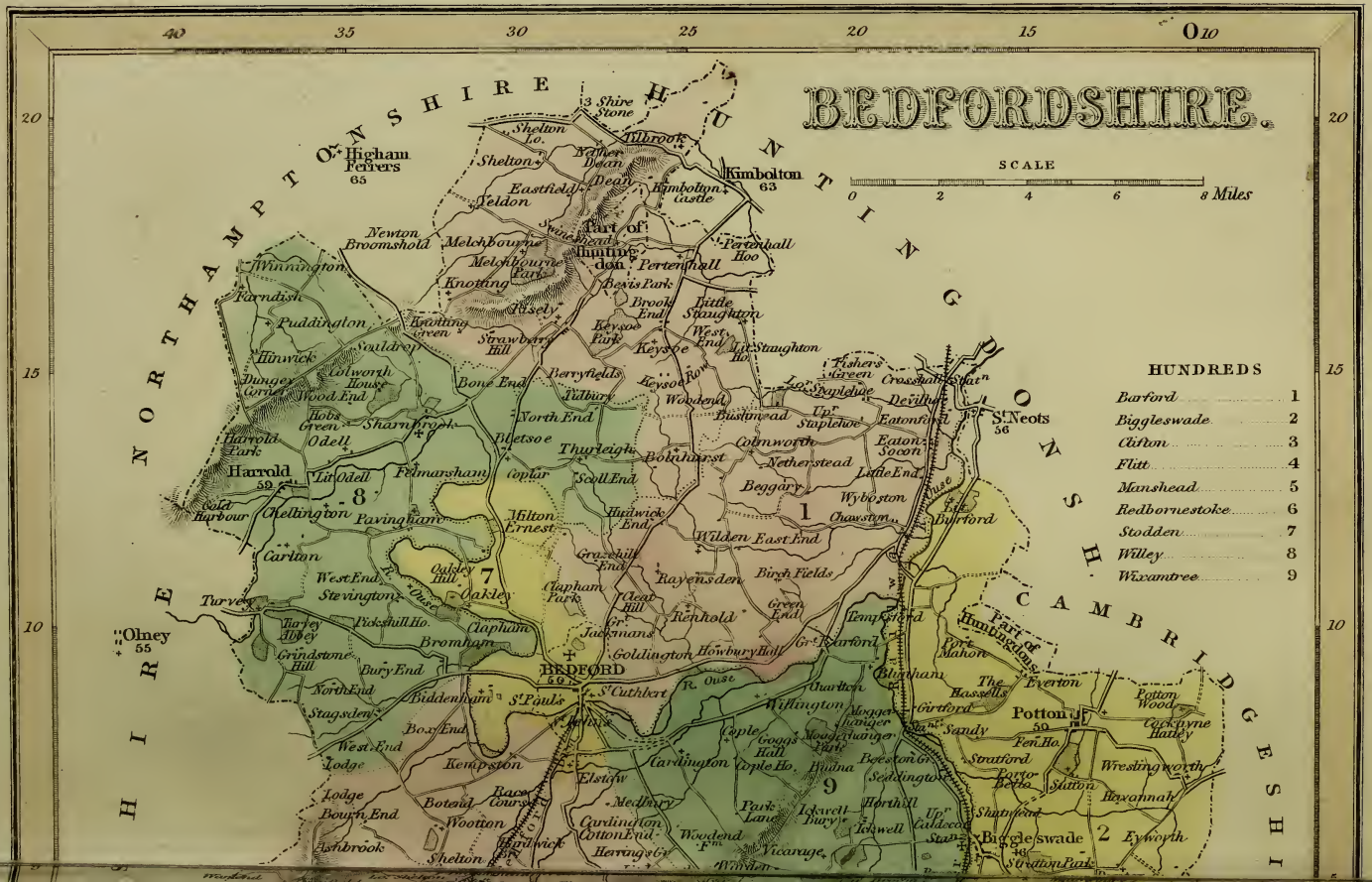
BEDDGELERT.

which leads to Carnarvon. Its situation was the fittest in the world, says Mr. Pennant, to inspire religious meditation, amid lofty mountains, woods, and murmuring streams. The church is small, yet the loftiest in Snowdonia. The east window consists of three narrow slips. The roof is neat, and there yet remains some very pretty fret work. A side chapel is supported by two neat pillars and Gothic arches. This church has been conventual, belonging to a priory of Augustines, dedicated to the Virgin. They were probably of the class called Gilbertines, consisting of both men and women, living under the same roof, but divided by a wall, as a piece of ground near the church, is called Dol y Llein (the meadow of the nun). No remnant of the priory, however, exists. The ground on the south side of the church seems to have been the spot whereon the buildings stood which the monks formerly inhabited. There are two or three arched doors on that side the church, through which probably the friars entered. The ancient mansion-house, near the church, might have been the residence of the prior. In this house is shown an old pew er mug that will hold upwards of two quarts; and any person able to grasp it with one hand, while full of ale, and to drink it off at one draught, is entitled to the liquor gratis, and the tenant is to charge it to the lord of the manor as part payment of his rent. Tradition says, that Llewelyn the Great came to reside at Beddgelert during the hunting season, with his wife and children; and one day, the family being absent, a wolf had entered the house. On returning, his greyhound, called Cilihart, met him, wagging his tail, but covered with blood. The prince being alarmed, ran into the nursery, and found the cradle in which the child had lain covered with blood. Imagining the greyhound had killed the child, he immediately drew his sword and slew him, but on turning up the cradle, he found under it the child alive, and the wolf dead. This so affected the prince, that he erected a tomb over his faithful dog's grave, where, afterwards, the parish church was built, and called from this accident, Bedd-Cilihart, or the grave of Cilihart. In the Welsh annals this region is styled the forest of Snowdon. It is a subject of great regret to most tourists, that many of the rocks which surround Beddgelart, though once covered with oaks, are now naked. One proprietor, however, is raising new plantations upon his estate. Snowdonia, though once a forest, contains now scarcely a tree. Salmon is very plentiful here, selling sometimes as low as theree-farthings a pound; the average price is about four-pence. The best land lets at about 20s. an acre; with unlimited right of common upon the mountains. In this little plain is an almost inexhaustible turbary, or right of digging turf. There is a comfortable inn at this place, called Beddgelert Hotel. It is marked by the emblem of the goat, with the following appropriate motto. "Patria mea Petra." My country is a rock. Here guides may be procured to ascend Snowdon, the summit of which is six miles distant. Opposite to the village of Beddgelert, is Moel Hebog (the hill of flight) which Lord Littleton ascended. In a bog near that mountain, was found, in 1784, a most curious brass shield, which was deposited with Mr. Williams, of Llanidan; its diameter was two feet two inches, the weight four pounds: in the centre was a plain umbo projecting above two inches; the surface was marked with twenty-seven smooth concentric elevated circles, and between each a depressed space of the same breadth with the elevated parts, marked by a single row of smooth studs. The whole shield was flat and very flexible. This was probably Roman, for the Welsh despised every species of defensive armour. In ascending the summit of Snowdon from this place, a neighbouring vale is passed, which is by far the most beautiful of the vales among these mountains. It is about six miles long, and affords a great variety of wood, lakes, and meadows. The vale of Llanberis is the only one which may be said to rival it; but their characters are so different, that they cannot with propriety be compared. On the left, about a mile and a half up the valley, is a lofty wood-clad rock, called the fort of Ambrosius, or Merlin Emrys, a magician who was sent for to this place from Carmarthen, by Vortigern, who was king of Britain from 449 to 466. Upon its summit is a level piece of ground, and the remains of a square fort; and upon the west side, facing Beddgelert, there are traces of a long wall. It stands detached from other rocks, and at a distance appears in the form of a man's hat. Adjoining is a stony tract called the cells or groves of the magicians. In the next field, a number of large stones are called the tombs of the magicians. It was to this place that Vortigern retired, when he found himself despised by his subjects, and unable to contend

Llewelyn the Great.

Salmon.

Magicians.


BEDFORDSHIRE.
SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 Miles
HUNTINGDONSHIRE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
HUNDREDS
Barford 1
Biggleswade 2
Clifton 3
Flitt 4
Manshead 5
Redbornestoke 6
Stodden 7
Willey 8
Wixamtree 9
BEDFORD 69
Olney 55
Harrold 59
Higham Ferrers 65
Kimbolton 63
St. Neots 56
Potton 50
Biggleswade 48
Part of Huntingdonshire
Part of Northamptonshire


BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
BEDFORDSHIRE
HERTFORDSHIRE
Fenny Stratford
Woburn
Leighton Buzzard
Dunstable
Hitchin
Baldock
Shefford
Ampthill
Houghton Conquest
Maulden
Flitton
Silsoe
Pulloxhill
Westoning
Barton in the Clay
Pegsden
Streatley
Sundon
Great Brampton
Whitehall
Limbury
Stopsley
Luton
Caddington
Eaton Bray
Tottenhoe
Studham
Market Str.
Woodside
Chiltern Gr.
Wigmore Hall
Falconers Hall
Eaton Gr.
Cowridge End
Lewsey Fm
Houghton Regis
Thorn Green
Tilsworth
Stanbridge
Billington
Grove Farm
Leagrave
Sewell
Skimpot
Charlend
Stockwood
Luton Hoo Park
Capt Hall
Newmill End
East Hyde
Thrales End
To St Albans
Barton Whipsnade
Eaton Bray
Totternhoe
Hockliffe
Hockliffe Grange
Battlesden
Battlesden Park
Pest Ho.
Toddington
Chalgrave
Tebworth
Chalton
Kate Hill
Eggington
Heath
Heath & Rock
Sheep Lane
Pottesgrove
Southhouse
Milton Bryant
Longlane Fm
Old Park
Harlington
Sharpenhoe
Sundon Hill
Upper Sundon
Streatley
Brookend
Apsley Ho.
Higham Gobion
High Sandsell
Hexton
Pirton
Holwell
Pinchgut Hall
Shillington
Pedlars well
Holwell
Willbury
Cadwell
Ickleford
Ickleford Green
Old Field
Hollow
Swaydon
Lo. Swaydon
Mepper shall
Lo. Wrestlingworth
Upper Gravenhurst
Highlands
Arlesey
Henlow End
Stotford
Stotford Green
South End
Henlow
Clifton
Astwick
New Inn
Langford
Edworth
Stotford Bury
New Rowney
Rowney Park
Southill
Spring
Gr.
Clophill
Chicksands Pr
Warren Fm
Wrest Park
Lo.
Camptor
Pole hanger
Houghton Park
Ampthill Park
Ampthill Grange
Millbrook
Lidlington
Holcot
Holcot Moor
Salford
Aspley Guise
Husborn Crawley
Crawley
Ridgmont
Segenhoe Park
Woburn Park
Woburn Abbey
Tyttenhanger
Eversholt
Tingrith
Potters End
Milton Longlane Fm
Bury End
Eliswick
Ends End
Stppingley
Greenfield
Hermitage
Buckle Grove
Bury
Barton in the Clay
Pegsden
Hexton
Holwell
Pinchgut Hall

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Beddington *...pa & to	Surrey	Croydon 2	Carshalton ...1½	L. B. & S. C.....	14½	3909	1403
Bedfield .....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 5	Needham 14	E. Union	91	1268	372
Bedfont, East †.....pa	Middlesex.....	Staines.....3	Feltham 1½	L. & S. W.....	16¼	1856	1035
Bedfont, West.....to	Middlesex.....	Staines 3	Feltham 2½	L. & S. W.	17½	...	...
Bedfordshire‡.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	295582	124478
Bedford..... to	Lancaster ...	Bolton 7	Leigh 1	L. & N. W.	194	2438	5384

longer with the treacherous Saxons, whom he had introduced into his kingdom. It is probable that this insular rock afforded him a temporary residence till he removed to his final retreat in Nant Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern's Valley. Speed says, probably without truth, that Vortigern married his own child by Rowena, daughter of Hengist, the Saxon prince, and had by her one son. There is a tradition, that Madog, the son of prince Owen Gwynedd, resided in this vale for some time before he left his country for America. The entrance from Beddgelert, is but the breadth of a narrow rugged road, close by the river's side, in which there is nothing inviting; but passing on, the traveller advances upon enchanted ground, where he finds extensive meadows, expanding at every turn of rock, smooth as a bowling green: beautiful lakes and meandering rivers, abounding in fish; mountains towering one above the other in succession, while to the left, Snowdon overtops them all, seeming like another Atlas, to support the firmament. BEDDGELERT.

* BEDDINGTON. This village is situated on the banks of the Wandle; is remarkable for its fine old church, founded before the Conquest, and which was re-built of flint in the reign of Richard I. In 1850 it underwent an entire restoration, in strict accordance, however, with the original character of the architecture; and there has been added to the sacred edifice a north aisle, in the decorated style of the 18th century. This extends the whole length of the nave, and is separated from the old church by a row of round columns, with carved capitals of foliage. The roof of the nave is of open timber work with carving. The cost of these additions and renovations, was £3,000. A glance within the older part of the church will show an ancient Elizabethan pulpit; a curious square font, supported by four pillars; and several tombs of the Carews; one especially being remarkable,—a monumental brass to Nicholas Carew, dated 1432. Beddington-park has been for at least four hundred years the seat of the Carew family. In 1599 and 1600, Queen Elizabeth was a frequent guest at their mansion, and her favourite walk is still pointed out, with an oak tree she is said to have planted. The old building was burned down in 1709, with the exception of the hall; the present mansion stands precisely on the site of that erected by Sir Francis Carew, and still wears an aspect of ancient grandeur, that carries us back to the time of square-cut coats and flowing ruffles. Sir Francis Carew was the brother-in-law of Sir Walter Raleigh, who brought over the pips of some oranges and planted them here, for the first time in England; these thriving exceedingly, proved the origin of the orangery now attached to the grounds. Ancient pulpit.

† BEDFONT, (East). The church here, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure, except a part which was added to enlarge it, and the interior has been much improved; it also contains several ancient monuments. In the church-yard are two remarkably fine yew trees, they are large and uniform, and have been trained and trimmed to resemble two peacocks with their majestic trains. One bears the date 1704, and the other the names of the vicar and church-wardens; their united branches form a parade or canopy to the church. At Hatton is a very handsome national-school, erected by subscribtion in 1847. Some powder-mills are on the river Cran.

‡ BEDFORDSHIRE, or BEDS, derives its name from the county town of Bedford, and is a very small shire of irregular shape, its greatest length being 36 miles from north to south, and 22 from east to west. The London and North-western railway passes through the south-west part of the shire by Leighton Buzzard, sending off a branch of 7 miles long to Dunstable, and another from Bletchley and Fenny Stratford, of 15¾ miles to Woburn, Ampthill, and Bedford. The Northampton and Peterborough branch skirts the northern parts of Bedfordshire. The Great Northern passes Hitchin, Shefford and Big- Railway communication.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bedford*.....pa	Bedford.....	Cambridge ...30	Bedford.....	L. & N. W.	63	2200	11693
Bedhampton .....pa	Hants	Chichester ...10	Havant 1	L. B. & S. C.....	89	2606	586
Bedingfield .....pa	Suffolk	Eye 4	Mellis 8	E. Union	99	1753	312
Bedingham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 10	Flordon 7	E Union	113	1340	335

BEDFORDSHIRE.

gleswade to St. Neots, and a branch of the Eastern Counties line from Cambridge joins the Great Northern at Hitchin, thus affording immediate railway communication with every part of England. This county, before the Roman invasion, was part of the district inhabited by a race of people whom the invaders denominated Cassii. Afterwards, in A.D. 310, it was a third part of the division named Flavia Cæsariensis. After that, it was attached to the kingdom of Mercia. In 827 it became subject to the West Saxons. It was first called Bedfordshire in the reign of Alfred the Great, probably from Bedan Forda: i. e. The Fortress on the Ford; there being fortifications on the borders of the river Ouse. It is an inland county, bounded on the north by Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire; west by Buckinghamshire; south by Bucks and Herts; and east by Herts and Cambridgeshire. Its form approaches an irregular parallelogram, with many deep and almost isolated indentations. It contains 465 square miles; circumference about 95 miles. It is divided into 9 hundreds, 125 parishes, 10 market-towns, 58 vicarages, and 550 villages. It belongs to the Norfolk circuit, and is in the diocese of Lincoln; subject to an archdeaconal jurisdiction, being

Climate.

divided into six deaneries. The climate is deemed mild and genial. The prevailing winds south-westerly; the north-east winds being regarded as indicating a cold summer and a severe winter. The soil is of an exceedingly mixed and varied character; but much the greatest portion is af a clayey nature, particularly in parts north of Bedford. The south districts are chalky. A slip extending diagonally from Woburn to near Biggleswade is a mixed sand; an almost equal portion from the vicinity of Biggleswade to the neighbourhood of Bedford, partakes of a rich gravelly soil; part of which, near the town of Biggleswade and village of Sandy, is successfully cultivated for the production of garden vegetables to a considerable extent. Rivers.—The Ouse and the Ivel are the chief; both of which abound with fish of various kinds. The Ouse is remarkable for very great and sudden inundations. The Grand Junction Canal skirts this county at Leighton Buzzard. The natural produce consists chiefly in corn, garden vegetables, cheese and butter. Bedfordshire is the most purely agricultural county in England, having the smallest proportional number of inhabitants engaged in manufactures and trade. Indeed it can hardly be said that the county contains any persons engaged in manufactures; the comparatively few persons so employed might, with equal propriety, have been included among the class engaged in trade or handicraft, their employment being for the most part that of straw plaiting. There is a little ironstone, limestone, and a few extraneous fossils.

* BEDFORD. An incorporated borough, and market-town is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley watered by the Ouse, which passes through it, and

Bridge.

divides it into two parts, connected by a handsome stone bridge of five arches. Of late years the town has been greatly improved, and its buildings considerably augmented A carriage road has been opened through Grove-street, an island removed from the bed of the river, which has been also cleansed, and great improvements have been made on the public wharf. The original bridge was of very remote antiquity. Upon the demolition of the castle, in 1224, a new bridge was formed, which, having fallen into decay, was, after the lapse of 600 years, taken down, and replaced by the present structure, which was completed and opened for public use November 1st. 1813, and thrown open to the public free of toll, July 1st. 1835. The name appears to be immediately derived from the Saxon, Bedicanford, signifying "a fortress on a ford;" its British name, Lettuydwr, signifies "a habitation on a ford;" from the former our present name Bedford has evidently been derived. The town suffered much in the Danish and Saxon wars, and was more than once the site of obstinately contested battles: the Danes twice nearly destroyed it; each time, however, it arose from its ruins to greater prosperity; it was besieged both in the Barons' and in the Parliamentary wars, and was alternately in the possession of each party. A castle was built here subsequent to the Conquest, of which but a portion of the

intrenchments alone remain; a bowling-green now occupies the site of its keep. The town was incorporated in the reign of Henry II.; but the charter, by which its privileges are now held, was granted by Charles II. Its government is vested in a mayor, recorder, deputy-recorder, two bailiffs, who act as sheriffs, two chamberlains, an indefinite number of aldermen, (each person who has been mayor, being in fact an alderman, although, by courtesy, only twelve act as such, these twelve being chosen by the body,) thirteen common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held in the town. The town consists of five parishes, all of which are within the archdeaconry of Bedford, and the diocese of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, requires a particular notice; it was formerly collegiate; it is a spacious and very ancient structure, partly in the decorated, and partly in the early English style of architecture; it has a handsome tower, with a fine octagonal stone spire. The interior contains some interesting monuments and memorials in stone and brass; also, a curious stone pulpit, ornamented with gilt tracery, upon a blue ground; it contains also a library of valuable books, and the records of the corporation. The more recently erected church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a chapel-of-ease belonging to St. Pauls, with a large square tower at the southern end. The new County Lunatic Asylum and the County Infirmary, are both substantial brick structures on the Ampthill-road. The late House of Industry, situated in the Kimbolton-road, has been for some time occupied as the Bedford Union. The other principal improvements of late years have been the erection of the Corn Exchange, a very commodious building in St. Paul's-square, and the new church of St. Cuthbert, built in the Saxon style of architecture. Howard-chapel has undergone extensive repairs, and is now much enlarged, and the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have also increased the size of their respective chapels. The Bunyan Meeting-house was erected on the site of the former chapel, known as the "Old-meeting," erected in 1707, and on the same spot as the building on which John Bunyan was accustomed to preach; his chair is preserved in the vestry, and a tomb-stone, on the south side of the chapel, records that he was for many years a prisoner in Bedford Gaol. The Bedford Literary and Scientific Institution was established in 1846. At the bottom of a yard leading out of High-street, are the remains of a building of considerable interest, erected in the 14th century, which some have supposed, from the tracery of the windows, and other ornaments, to have been a monastic establishment. It now forms part of the George Inn. About two miles from Bedford, and on the south side of the Ouse is a meadow called "King's mead," a very ancient possession of the corporation. To this place there was no right of way, excepting by the river; but in 1852, the corporation erected a wooden bridge across the river, and fenced this land from that belonging to another proprietor. In this meadow there is a curious and valuable mineral spring, it is a sulphuretted saline spring, having a peculiar combination of soda, magnesia, and lime, without the obnoxious bleaching salts of muriates of lime and magnesia. Between Bedford and Clapham, there is also a spring of a powerful chalybeate quality. There is probably no English town, of similar extent, equal to Bedford in the variety and magnitude of its charitable and educational establishments.—For these it is chiefly indebted to Sir William Harper, Alderman of London, in the reign of Edward VI. It was in the year 1556, Sir William Harper founded a free-school in Bedford, for the instruction of children of the town in grammar and good manners. The school-house was rebuilt in 1767, when a statue of the founder was placed in the front, with a Latin inscription beneath, to the following effect:—

BEDFORD.

Government.

John Bunyan.

Chalybeate spring.

"Behold, Traveller, the Bodily Resemblance
Of Sir William Harper, Knight:
Of this School,
Thus spacious and Adorned,
The Munificient Founder,
The Picture of His Mind,
Is Dedicated in the Table of Benefactions."

The warden and fellows of New College, Oxford, are visitors of this school, and have the appointment of the masters and ushers. The master's salary is £260. with coals and candles; that of the second master is £160. with the same allowance of fire and candle. The writing-master has a salary of £80. per annum. Sir William Harper, for the support of this excellent institution, conveyed to the corporation thirteen acres and one rood of land, lying in the parish of St.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bedlam.....pa	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham ...2	Cheltenham ...2	Bristol & Birmg. ...	123	...	...
Bedlington* .....pa	Northumb. ...	Morpeth.....5	Bedlington	Blyth & Tyne.....	286	9011	5101
Bedminster.....pa	Somerset	Bristol.....1	Bristol.....1	Gt. Western.....	119	4161	19424
Bednall.....to	Stafford.....	Stafford.....4½	Stafford.....4½	L. & N. W.	137	...	314
Bedstone .....pa	Salop	Ludlow 11	Bromfield.....8½	Shrews. & Herfd. ...	195	776	141
Bedwas.....pa	Monmouth ...	Newport 10	Cardiff..... 8	S. Wales	178	5032	924
Bedwell .....ham	Bedford.....	Dunstable 2	Dunstable ...1½	L. & N. W	49	...	...

BEDFORD.

Andrew, Holborn, which he had purchased for the sum of £180.; he also conveyed his late dwelling-house, &c., at Bedford. The revenues of these estates were also to be applied towards apportioning maidens of the town on their entrance into the marriage state. In the year 1660, the corporation leased the whole of the lands in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, for the term of 41 years, at the yearly rent of £99. In the year 1684, a reversionary lease was granted for the further term of 51 years, at the improved rent of £150. In consequence of granting these leases, a great number of houses were built, and the following streets covered the above-mentioned thirteen acres of meadow land:—Bedford-street, Bedford-row, Bedford-court, Princes-street, Theobald's-road, North-street, East-street, Lamb's Conduit-street, Queen-street, Eagle-street, Boswell-court, Queen-street, Harper-street, Richbell-court, Hand-court, Gray's Inn-passage, Three Cup-yard, &c. The annual rent of these buildings is now considerably increased, and amounts to £13,500. This extraordinary increase of revenue occasioned the trustees to apply to parliament for two several acts to regulate its disposal, and to extend the objects of the charity. By the priorism contained in these acts of parliament, the maintenance of the master and usher of the grammar-school, and the maintenance of a master, and two ushers to the English school, is provided. Three exhibitions of £40 per annum, are given to scholars from the free school, either at Oxford or Cambridge, during the space of six years. The sum of £800. per annum is appropriated for marriage portions, to be given by lot in sums of £20 each, to forty poor maidens of Bedford, of good fame and reputation, not under sixteen years of age, and not exceeding fifty. They are not to marry within two months after receiving the marriage portion, otherwise to forfeit it. The men to whom they are to be married must not be vagrants or persons of bad fame or reputation. A yearly sum of £3,000. per annum is also appropriated by the last act, for the maintenance of twenty-six boys in an hospital or school of industry, and £700. to be laid out in apprentice fees for fifteen poor boys and five girls, to be chosen by lot. The trustees have likewise been enabled to build alms-houses for a number of poor men and women. The weekly allowance to each is 3s., and 40s. annually for clothing. If a poor man and his wife live together, they are allowed to the amount of 5s. per week. One hundred pounds per annum is appropriated to be given in sums of £5. each, to twenty poor girls upon their going out to service. The residue of the income is to be laid out in buildings, and in endowing more alms-houses, or building cottages to be let at a low rent to the poor. Lace-making employs a great number of the lower classes, both in the town and county of Bedford. The lace is chiefly made by women; and children at the early age of four years are set down to it. On certain days, the persons appointed by the dealers collect the lace of the different villages, and convey it to the London market. Bedford gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Russell.

Bedford estates.

Lace-making.

Inns, George Hotel and Swan.—*Markets*, Mon. and Sat.—*Fairs*, 1st Tues. in Lent, Aug. 21, Oct. 12, Dec. 19, cattle.- July 6. wool.—*Bankers*, Barnard and Co.; draw on Price, Marryat, and Co.,—Branch of London and County Joint stock Banking Company; draw on Head Office, 21, Lombard-street.—*Newspapers*, The Bedford Mercury, (Sat.), *liberal;* The Bedford Times, (Sat.), *neutral.*

* BEDLINGTON, though within the county of Northumberland, belongs to Chester ward, in the county of Durham. It lies between the rivers Wansbeck, and Blythe. The monks of Durham, in their flight to Lindisfarne, before the arms of the Conqueror, with the incorruptible body of St. Cuthbert, rested all night here. The Rev. Francis Woodmas, the expositor of St. Chrysostom, was vicar here from 1696 to 1710. The Bedlington blast furnace, for smelting iron, was some years since taken down. At the Bebside and Bedlington Mills, about fifty men are employed An unsuccessful attempt was a few years ago made to establish a manufactory of printed cottons at Stannington bridge, in this neighbourhood.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bedwelty.....pa	Monmouth ...	Newport 16	Crumlin 3½	Monmouthshire.....	174	16210	27183
Bedwin, Great *.....pa	Wilts	Marlborough...7	Hungerford ...5	Gt. Western	66	10420	2193
Bedwin, Little .....pa	Wilts	Marlborough...8	Hungerford ...4	Gt. Western	65	4233	591
Bedworth †.....pa	Warwick	Coventry.....5	Bedworth.....	L. & N. W.	100	2157	5059
Beeby .....pa	Leicester	Leicester.....6	Syston 4	Midland	111½	1020	139
Beech .....to	Stafford.....	Stafford 7	Barlaston 5	N. Stafford.....	145½	...	...
Beechamwell .....pa	Norfolk.....	Downham.....11	Swaffham 5½	E. Anglian	118½	3730	310
Beechburn	Durham	Crook..... 1	Beechburn	Stockton & Redcar	250¼	...	...
Beech Hill .....ti	Berks.....	Reading 6	Mortimer 2	Gt. Western	45	915	253
Beeching Stoke.....pa	Wilts	Devizes 6	Melksham ...14	Gt. Western	114	880	188
Beeding, Upper.....pa	Sussex	Brighton.....9	Shoreham 4	L. B. & S. C.....	60½	3847	585
Beeding, Lower ...p. c	Sussex	Brighton.....9	Shoreham 4	L. B. & S. C.....	60½	9675	1081
Beedon.....pa	Berks.....	Newbury 6½	Newbury 7	Gt. Western	60	2004	332
Beeford .....pa & to	E. R. York ...	Driffield 8	Lowthorpe.....5	York & N. M.	202	5461	1000
Beeley .....to	Derby.....	Chesterfield...10	Rowsley 1	Midland	155	...	372
Beelsby.....pa	Lincoln	Castor 6	Waltham 5½	Gt. Northern	157	2189	176
Beenham-Vallence pa	Berks	Reading 9	Aldermaston...1	Gt. Western	45½	1890	517
Beer.....ti	Devon	Axminster 8	Taunton 30	Bristol & Exeter ...	193	...	1281
Beer.....ham	Somerset	Bridgewater ...6	Bridgewater ...7	Bristol & Exeter ...	158	...	...
Beer-Hall.....	Devon	Bridport 8	Taunton 23	Bristol & Exeter ...	186	...	23
Beeralston ‡ .....to	Devon	Plymouth ...11	Plympton.....11	S. Devon	253	...	...

* BEDWIN (Great), is a very small market town, completely surrounded by forest and woodland, and supposed by Stukely to have been the Leucomagus of the Romans; it certainly was a chief city of the Saxons, who built a castle there. It was a borough by prescription, sending two members to parliament, and is governed by a portreeve, and exercises many of its original rights, although considerably reduced in population. There is an old-fashioned market-house, now not used. The church, a cruciform building of flints, with a central tower, is ancient and curious in itself, and for the monuments which it contains. The obtusely pointed arches of the nave, ornamented with zig-zag and billetted mouldings, rest on capitals, richly adorned with flowers, grotesque heads, and other figures. In the south transept are two tombs, which commemorate Adam and Roger de Stocre, lords, according to Leland, of "Stoke Haulle thereby." The chancel contains the noble altar monument of Sir John Seymour, of Wolphall, father of the Protector, Somerset, and other distinguished persons. Near this tomb are two brass plates, on one of which is the figure of a lady, with her hands folded, and the inscription—"Julia Seymour;" the other commemorates a son of Sir John Seymour. The manor of Bedwin, which once belonged to Gilbert, Earl of Clare, husband of Anna d'Acres, was purchased by the late Earl of Aylesbury. This place gave birth, in 1621, to Dr. Thomas Willis, a learned physician, who wrote several works on his art, was appointed physician in ordinary to Charles II., and died of pleurisy in 1675. On Castle-hill is an entrenchment, in area two acres, with some foundations, supposed to be those of a castle founded by the Saxons. Chisbury Castle is an entrenchment more than fifteen acres in extent, supposed to have been begun by the Britons, and sometime occupied by the Romans. The neighbouring village of Little Bedwin has a church built of flints, in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, with a nave, aisles, chancel, and tower.

Monument of Sir John Seymour.

Fairs, 26 and 27 July.—Pleasure.

† BEDWORTH, a parish and town in the hundred of Knightlow, is now well known from its very extensive coal mines; there are likewise lime kilns and brick works on a large scale. In addition to the coal trade, the manufacture of ribbons and trimmings is carried on, and there is a silk-throwing mill and some malting. There are no records of great antiquity, beyond the church registers, showing instances of excommunication, and of the offenders being pardoned on repentance. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern structure which was considerably enlarged in 1851. There are also places of worship for the Independents and Baptists. A large charity property, founded by the Rev. Nicholas Chamberlain, rector of the parish, in the year 1715, is now vested in the hands of trustees, and ably administered. Some very handsome almshouses have been lately erected out of this bequest, for 20 aged men and women, in addition to schools for 500 children, where they are carefully instructed and annually clothed. The Coventry canal and Coventry and Nuneaton railway run through the parish.

Handsome almshouses.

Inn, Haunch of Venison, commercial.—*Fair*, Wed. in Whitsun week, for cattle.

‡ BEERALSTON. This place once had the privilege of sending two mem-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Beer Crocombe .....pa	Somerset	Ilminster 5	Durston 7	Bristol & Exeter ...	164	871	158
Beerferris* .....pa	Devon	Plymouth 6	Plymouth 7	S. Devon	254	6838	3401
Beer-Hacket .....pa	Dorset	Yeovil 5	Yeovil 5	Gt. Western	181	903	107
Bees, St.†.....pa	Cumberland...	Whitehaven ...4	St. Bees.....	Whithvn & Furness	287	71332	23486
Beesby .....pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby ...9	N. Thoresby ...3	Gt. Northern	150½	...	...
Beesby-in-the-Marsh .....pa	Lincoln	Alford 3	Alford 3½	Gt. Northern	133½	1180	168
Beeston.....ham	Bedford	Bedford 8	Sandy 2	Gt. Northern	46	...	409

BEERALSTON.

bers to parliament. It is chiefly inhabited by labourers employed in agriculture and mining. The borough was under the influence of the Earl of Beverly. The right of election was vested in those who had land in the borough, and paid three-pence acknowledgment to the Lord of the Manor, who varied the number of electors at his pleasure, by granting burgage-tenures, which were generally resigned when the election was concluded, to as many of his partisans as were requisite. The portreeve, chosen annually in the lord's court, was the returning officer. The first members were returned in the twenty-seventh of Elizabeth. Risdon mentions that Beare was bestowed by William the Conqeror on a family descended from the house of Alencon in France, and that it still continues its name under the corruption of Bere-Alson. In the reign of Henry II. Henry Ferrers had a castle here, which came to the possession of his descendant, Martin Ferrers, the last of the house, in the time of Edward III. The manor then came to the Champernounes, and passed respectively through the families of Willoughby, Mountjoy, Maynard, and Stamford, to the present possessor, the Duke of Northumberland. In this place are several lead mines, now of inconsiderable value, though sometimes impregnated with silver; but in the reign of Edward I., it is said, that in the space of three years 1,600 pounds weight of silver was obtained. Since that time no considerable quantity has ever been procured.

Lead mines.

* BEERFERRIS. This parish is situated south by west from Tavistock. Here, observes Risdon, "lieth Ley, the ancient possession of a family so called, whence the name tooke that honor; for from hence Sir James Ley, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England, and High Treasurer, created afterwards Earl of Marlborough, descended; a lawgiver in the chief place of justice, and a preserver of venerable antiquity, whose noble thoughts were so fixed on virtue, and his discourses embellished with wisdome, and his heart with integrity, that his words did never bite, nor his actions wrong any man, to give him just cause of complaynt." Amongst several ancient monuments in Beer ferris Church, is one under an arched recess, of a cross-legged knight half inclined on his right side, with his right hand on his sword; and another of a knight and his lady, under a richly ornamented arch in the chancel. Among the figures painted on the east window is that of William Ferrers, who was probably the builder of this fabric, as he is represented kneeling, and holding the model of a church in his hand.

† BEES, (St.) This ancient and picturesque village is situated in the Ward of Allerdale, west by north from Egremont. It is understood to have derived its name and origin from a religious house, which was founded here about the year 650, by St. Bega, an Irish nun of great sanctity. On the death of Bega, a church was erected in honour of her virtues; but both these establishments having been destroyed by the Danes, William, son of Ranulph de Meschines, replaced them by a new foundation of Benedictine monks, and made it a cell to the Abbey of St. Mary at York, in the time of Henry I. The manor was granted after the dissolution to Sir Thomas Chaloner, by Edward VI. in the last year of his reign. It next became the property of a family named Wyberg, from whom, under a fore-closed mortgage, it passed to an ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, about the year 1663. St. Bees church, which was erected about the time of Henry I., had the form of a cross, and great part of it is yet standing. The east end is unroofed, and in ruins: the nave, however, is fitted up as the parish church, and the cross aisle is used as a place of sepulture. The ancient chancel has narrow lancet windows, ornamented with double mouldings, and pilasters, with rich capitals. At the east end are niches, of a singular form, with pointed arches, supported on well proportioned pillars, having capitals adorned with rich engravings. The whole edifice is of red freestone. A free grammar school was founded in the village of St. Bees by Archbishop Girandal, under a charter from

Church.

Archbishop Girandal.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Beeston* ....to	Chester	Tarporley 3	Beeston 1	L & N. W.	169	1957	397
Beeston All Saints pa	Norfolk	Swaffham 8	Fransham 2	E. Anglian	121	2073	680
Beeston ....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham 3½	Beeston	Midland	127½	1440	3016
Beeston ....to	W. R. York	Leeds 2	Churwell....1	L. & N. W.	190½	1535	1973
Beeston St. Andrew pa	Norfolk	Norwich 4	Norwich 5	E. Union	118¼	626	41
Beeston St. Law rence ....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 10	Norwich 11	E. Union	124¾	519	44
Beeston Regis....pa	Norfolk	Cromer 4	Norwich 25	E. Union	138¾	957	236
Beetham† ....pa	Westmoreland	Burton 4	Burton 3	Lanc. & Carlisle	244	17449	1655

Queen Elizabeth, towards the close of the sixteenth century. This prelate was born in the neighbouring village of Helsingham, in the year 1519. He was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship at Pembroke Hall. Being attached to the principles of the Reformation, Bishop Ridley made him his chaplain, and precentor of St. Pauls. He was also appointed chaplain to the King, and prebendary of Westminster; but on the accession of Mary he retired to Germany, and settled at Strasburgh. When Elizabeth ascended the throne he returned home, and was employed in revising the Litany. In 1559 he was chosen master of Pembroke Hall, and the same year preferred to the see of London, from whence, in 1570, he was translated to York, and in 1575 to Canterbury. Two years afterwards he was suspended from his archiepiscopal functions, for refusing to obey the Queen's order to suppress prophecyings, or the associations of the clergy to expound the Scriptures. His sequestration was taken off, though he never completely recovered the royal favour. He died at Croydon, 1583. He contributed to Fox's acts and monuments. James I. afterwards increased the endowments, which have been since augmented by divers benefactors. Several scholars of great eminence have received the rudiments of education in this seminary. It is remarkable, however, that, till a few years ago, the school had not undergone any material change since its foundation. Occasional repairs were indeed found absolutely necessary for the support of the buildings, but no improvement seems ever to have been attempted. Through the munificence of the Earl of Lonsdale, this long respected seminary has been put into complete order, and made more suitable to the purpose intended by the pious founder than it had been at any time since its erection. Exclusive of what has been done at the spacious school-room, the library is rendered more commodious. The master's house, which adjoins the school, has been enlarged, some parts of it rebuilt, a good garden well walled round, and the whole made a very comfortable and eligible residence. What is called St. Bee's Head is a rough and precipitous promontory of red sandstone, 222 feet in height.

ST. BEES.

* BEESTON. Near this village are the remains of a castle, once deemed impregnable; it is situated on a sandstone rock, 366 feet in perpendicular height. So strong was this fortress considered, that it became a proverb in the neighbourhood to say, "It is as strong as Beeston Castle." The area contains five acres, and was rendered unapproachable by means of a very wide ditch. In the reign of Charles I. it underwent a lengthened siege, or rather blockade, for all communications were cut off with the neighbourhood for a long term; at last it was compelled to surrender, and the parliament ordered it to be dismantled. During the period of the threatened invasion of the French, in 1803, this castle was fixed upon by the lieutenancy of the county as the site for a signal station and beacon. The ancient and craggy walls are beautifully mantled over with a luxuriant covering of ivy, and the base of the hill abounds with several varieties of rare plants. The well of the castle is nearly 300 feet deep, and the peasantry firmly believe that it contains a vast store of riches, which have been thrown into it during the civil wars. A mineral spring was discovered here a few years ago. The inhabitants of Chester consider it a favourite holiday indulgence to visit this castle in a pleasure excursion; and for a small fee, travellers can be conducted to the summit of the building. The views from the ramparts are beautiful, extending over the whole Vale Royal of Cheshire, to the estuaries of the rivers Mersey and Dee: that side of the hill which forms a precipice rises perpendicularly 160 feet from the base of the elevation.

Beeston Castle.

† BEETHAM. This mountainous and highly interesting parish is situated in the Kendal Ward, at the south-western extremity of the county of Westmor-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Beetley ....pa	Norfolk	E Dereham ...4	Elmham 2	Norfolk	133½	1770	422
Begbrook ....pa	Oxford	Oxford 6	Woodstck Rd. 4	Gt. Western	75	623	98
Begelly ....pa	Pembroke	Penby 4	Carmarthen...50	S. Wales	295	3878	1330
Beggars' Bush	Radnor	Presteign 3½	Leominster ...20	Shrews. & Herfd.	220	...	...
Beigham	Kent	Tunb. Wells ...5	Frant 4	S. Eastern	53	...	...
Beighton ....pa	Derby	Sheffield 7	Beighton	Midland	166	3070	1123
Beighton ....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 11	Buckenham...3½	Norfolk	125	1015	342
Belaugh ....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 8	Norwich 9	E. Union	122	854	172
Belbroughton....pa	Worcester	Bromsgrove .. 6	Bromsgrove ...7	Midland	134½	4605	1839
Belby ....to	E. R. York	Howden 1½	Howden 2	York & N. M.	194	679	40
Bellchalwell ....pa	Dorset	Blandford 8	Wimborne ...19	L. & S. W.	134	1308	222
Belchamp-Otten ...pa	Essex	Sudbury 4	Sudbury 5	E. Counties	63	1693	397
Belchamp, St. Paul pa	Essex	Sudbury 5	Sudbury 6	E. Counties	64	2557	735
Belchamp-Walter* pa	Essex	Sudbury 3	Sudbury 4	E. Counties	62	...	678
Belchford....pa	Lincoln	Louth 10	Anthorpe 8½	Gt. Northern	143	2390	673

BEETHAM. land, on both sides of estuaries of the river Kent, which is navigable for small craft as far as the hamlet of Storch, and comprises the chapelries of Witherslack, and the townships of Beetham, Farleton, Haverbrack, and Methop, with Ulpha. The parish church is dedicated to St. Michael, the patron saint of mountainous and hilly parishes: it is a neat building, situated in a fine vale, or holm ground, commanding the richest variety of wood, water, and rocky scenery. Here are two fine old monuments to the memory of Thomas de Beetham and his lady, who lived in the reign of Richard III. Here was anciently a chapel, dedicated to St. John, and near it, in a garden, a considerable number of human bones were dug up; it was situated about forty yards from the present school-house. Some few years since a mole cast up an amber bead, and with it an oval piece of silver, about the size of a shilling; it was perforated through the middle, and on one side was an impression of the crucifixion, with the letters J. N. R. J.; on the right of which was a crescent, and on the left a rising sun: at the bottom, the Virgin Mary, in a weeping attitude; on the reverse, a lamb, with a standard, and St. Andrews' cross. The parsonage, or rectory-house, which stood on the north-east corner of the churchyard, was formerly called the college of St. Mary's. The Hilton family had also a handsome house near this spot, which was enlarged and improved by George Hilton, an eccentric squire and well-known character in this neighbouroood, about the commencement of the last century. This George Hilton was a Roman Catholic, and joined the Scotch rebels in 1715, upon whose defeat he made his escape, but was pardoned by the act of grace the year following, and afterwards retired to a house which he built at the south end of Beetham-park. Mr. Hutton, the historian of this place, says, "that he discovered a diary, in an old chest, which was kept by this gentleman, taken by himself every night, but which was afterwards lost. 'On Sunday (says he, in one place), I vowed to abstain from three things during the ensuing week (Lent), viz., women, eating of flesh, and drinking of wine; but alas; the frailty of good resolutions. I broke them all! Conversed with a woman—was tempted to eat the wing of a fowl—and got drunk at Milnthorp.'" Of this parish the Rev. William Hutton was vicar, who wrote a folio book of collections for its history, which he deposited in the vestry for the information of posterity, with blank pages to be filled up as materials should occur. He was an amiable man, and an indefatigable antiquary. The old manor house, called the Hall of Beetham, was a fine old castellated mansion, but now unfortunately in ruins. One large apartment in this castle is still called the hall, and according to the laudable practice of ancient hospitality, was devoted to the purpose of entertaining the friends and dependants of the family. The remains of a room, formerly used as a chapel, still exist; and the ruins of this fine mansion are of considerable extent. The ruins of another hall in this parish are also to be seen in Cappleside Demesne, consisting of a front and two wings, comprising an extent of 117 feet of frontage. Also an ancient tower, now in ruins, called Helslack Tower; and another tower, called Arnside Tower, equally neglected. These towers seem to have been intended to guard the Bay of Morecambe, as similar buildings are erected on the opposite side of the river. A grammar-school was founded here in 1663, and rebuilt in 1827. It has an endowment of about £40. a-year, arising out of lands bequeathed for the instruction of fifty poor boys.

George Hilton, an eccentric character.

Ancient tower.

* BELCHAMP, or Belchamp-Walter, in the hundred of Hinckford, lies north-east by north from Castle Headingham. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is lofty and neat, and contains an orchestra, with a fine-toned

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Belford* .....m.t. & pa	Northumber.	Alnwick 14	Belford 1	York, N. & B.	331	11604	1857
Belgrave .....pa	Leicester	Leicester.....1	Leicester.....2	Midland	105	3450	2870
Bellasize .....to	E. R. York ...	Howden 5	Staddlethorpe 2	York & N. M.	199	1343	276
Bellbank .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 12	Low Row	Newc. & Carlisle ...	313	1397	121
Bell Bar	Herts.....	Hertford.....1	Potter's Bar ...3	Gt. Northern	16	...	...
Belleau† .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 8	Claythorpe.....1	Gt. Northern	134	1344	217
Bellerby .....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 7	Richmond 7	York, N. & B.	247	2540	357
Bellingham‡ m.t & pa	Northumber.	Hexham 15	Four Stones...11	Newc. & Carlisle ...	313	20211	1594

organ. Here is a capacious vault which belongs to the Raymond family; and an elegant marble monument dedicated to them in the chancel. Mrs. Raymond has established in this village a Sunday school for fifty children belonging to the poor. Belchamp Hall, in this parish, is the residence of the Raymonds, one of whose ancestors came into England with the Conqueror, and whose family have resided in this neighbourhood upwards of two centuries. The house is a substantial and commodious building, whose principal or south-eastern front is for the most part composed of foreign bricks. It is situated on a pleasant lawn, sloping gradually to a small river, within 200 yards of the front. A spacious and extensive terrace, skirted with lofty trees, at the end of which is an ancient building, ornamented with painted glass, lies to the south. At the other end is a lofty mount, with another ornamental building on its summit. This mansion contains an interesting collection of pictures by some of the most esteemed masters; among them are the following;—The Wise Men's Offering, an altar-piece; Albert Durer. This picture, with a large gun, some pistols, and powder flasks, inlaid with gold and ivory, were presented to the Raymonds by Sir William Harris, a sea-officer, who took them, with other property, on the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in 1588. A three-quarter portrait of Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart., in whose public spirit the New river originated, and another of his wife, are both by Cornelius Jansen. Goldingham Hall, in the parish of Bulmer, adjoining Belchamp, was the residence of Sir Hugh.

BELCHAMP.

Belchamp Hall.

* BELFORD is a little market-town pleasantly situated on the side of a hill about two miles from the Sea. The buildings in general are neat, and the church is a handsome structure, erected in 1700. Near this place, on a rising ground, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, surrounded by several tall oaks; and at a little distance, are the remains of a Danish camp, apparently of great strength, surrounded by a deep ditch. The annual races formerly run at Beadnall, now take place at this town.

Danish camp.

Market, Tues. Great Market, 2nd Fri. in Jan, Feb. March, April.—Fairs, July 2. Sep 25, sheep 1st Tues. in March, last in April, 2nd in Oct, hiring.—*Inns*, Blue Bell, Black Swan.

† BELLEAU. At this place, which takes its name from the excellent springs that issue from the chalk hills in the neighbourhood, are the ruins of what is called the Abbey. These consist of a part of a turret, and two gate-ways, which convey an idea of its being a place of considerable importance. The walls are covered with ivy, and overhung with lofty ash trees. In the centre of one of the arches, is a finely-carved grotesque head. After the civil war, this place was granted to the eccentric Sir Harry Vane, who used to amuse himself on Sundays in assembling here his country neighbours, to whom he addressed his pious discourses. The church of Belleau is said, by Gough, to have been attached to the neighbouring monastery of Ailby; but neither Tanner nor the Monasticon mention such a religious house. It is an ancient structure with a small tower and contains a finely sculptured effigy of a crusader, with a lion at his feet.

Sir Harry Vane.

‡ BELLINGHAM gave name to an ancient family, who were seated here in 1387. Some ruins of their castle still remain. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is roofed with stone arches in rib-work: there are many gravestones in its floor, sculptured with swords, and other warlike emblems. Nearly opposite, on the south side of the North Tyne, is Heslieside, the seat of the Charlton family, since the time of Edward VI. The old mansion-house, built after the manner of Lowther Hall, in Westmorland, was burnt down about a century ago, and then rebuilt. The present edifice stands on a gentle eminence: the grounds are well wooded, and diversified with fine sheep-walks; and the gardens and fruit walls are very productive. Five miles above this place is Falstone

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr. Rl	Area in Sta' Acres	Pop.
Bellister .....to	Northumber.	Hexham 16	Haltwhistle ...2	Newc. & Carlisle. ...	316¼	988	131
Bell-on-the-Hill.....	Chester	Whitchurch .. 3	Beeston 10½	L. & N. W.	178	...	...
Belmsthorpe .....ham	Rutland	Stamford 2¼	Stamford.....3	Midland	92	...	...
Belper* ...m.t & chap	Derby	Derby 8	Belper	Midland	139	3078	10082
Belph .....ham	Nottingham	Worksop.....4	Worksop..... 5	Manch., Shef., & Lin	151¼	...	...
Belsay .....to	Northumber.	Newcastle.....14	Morpeth 10	York, N. & B.	295	2516	330
Belswains.....ham	Herts	Watford 7	King's Langley 2	L. & N. W.	23	...	...
Belstead .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 3	Ipswich 3	E.Union	71	1022	308
Belstone .....pa	Devon	Oakhampton.. 3	Exeter 20	Bristol & Exeter.....	214	1500	181
Beltoft .....ham	Lincoln	Epworth.....3	Blyton 10	Man. Sheff. & Linc.	163	...	...
Belton† .....pa	Leicester	Ashby 6½	Swannington...4	Midland	123	1900	751

BELLINGHAM.

chapel; and about seven miles further up is Keelder Castle, formerly the residence of a famous border chieftain, but at present a shooting-box of the Duke of Northumberland. The moors here are scattered over with cairns, tumuli, and Druidical monuments. Of Tarset Hall, about two miles above Heslieside, only some slight remains are visible. Of Chipcase Castle, the old tower still remains. Its roof is built on corbels, and it has openings through which to throw down stones or scalding water upon an enemy. The tattered fragments of Gothic painting on the walls are exceedingly curious. Soon after it came to the family, (its present owners,) the mansion was thoroughly repaired, and much improved; the chapel on the lawn was rebuilt, the gardens made, and the grounds covered with extensive plantations. This delightful residence is surrounded with scenery of the richest and most enchanting kind. The rooms in it are fitted up in a splendid style, and ornamented with several excellent paintings. A bridge was erected over the Burn at the east end of the town in 1826.

Keelder Castle.

Market, Sat. Great Market, Sat. after Nov 11, and three following weeks.—*Fairs*, Sat. after Sep 15, for cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth. Sat before May 11, bef. Nov. 12, hiring, Wed. before Easter.

* BELPER, a township, railway station, union, and market-town, enjoying a pleasant situation on the line of the Midland Railway and on the river Derwent, which is crossed at the north-west by a handsome stone bridge. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome structure in the decorated style of architecture, and was erected in 1824 by a parliamentary grant and subscriptions. It has a fine tower, surmounted by pinnacles. The old chapel, erected by John of Gaunt is still preserved, and now forms the school-house. A new church was erected in Bridge-street in 1854. The Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have handsome chapels here. A school, founded and supported by the Messrs. Strutt, on the Lancasterian principle, is held at Long-row, near their factory, and a Mechanics' Institute is also held here. The charities are, the Rev. Francis Gisborne's charity of £7. 10s., annually to be distributed by the ministers in cloth and flannel to the poor of Belper. John Loscoe, of Holbrook, also bequeathed the produce of twelve acres of land to the poor of the town. There are some minor gifts, but too small to justify specification. Bridge Hill House, the residence of John Strutt, Esq., is delightfully situated on a high eminence; Green Hall, the residence of Jedediah Strutt, Esq., is situated in an equally advantageous position, with plantations around the mansion, and a fine cascade near the bridge. The union workhouse, recently built, is situated on the Derby-road, and is a large handsome stone building in the Elizabethan style. A county court, for the recovery of debts under £20., is held at the Red Lion monthly, and a petty session is held every Wednesday. The Midland Railway passes through the town, and a very neat and commodious station has been constructed. Belper owes its rise and importance entirely to the cotton manufacture. Its prosperity is of modern date, and is to be principally ascribed to the establishment of the cotton works of Messrs. Strutt, who employ upwards of 2,000 persons in the various departments of the cotton manufacture There are also some large manufacturing hosiers. This hosiery work is mostly carried on at the houses of the operatives. There is an extensive manufactory of brown earthenware near the town, and a manufacture of nails is carried on to some extent. Seams of coal are worked in the neighbourhood, and ironstone, limestone, and lead ore are also found.

Charities.

Cotton manufacture.

Inns, Red Lion Hotel, George, Tiger, New Inn.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Jan, 28, May 5, cattle; Oct. 31, cattle, pleasure.—*Bankers*, Derby and Derbyshire Banking Company; draw on Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane.

† BELTON. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large and handsome

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lon'd pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Belton .....pa	Lincoln	Grantham 2	Grantham 2	Gt. Northern	107	1709	182
Belton .....pa	Lincoln	Epworth 1½	Blyton 11	Man. Sheff. & Linc.	164	8530	1738
Belton .....pa	Rutland	Oakham 6	Manton 6	Midland	105½	2380	408
Belton .....pa	Suffolk	Yarmouth 4	Haddiscoe ...3¼	E. Counties.....	145	2059	489
Bell Busk.....	York	Skipton 7	Bell Busk.....	Midland	219½	...	...
Belmont	Durham.....	Durham 2	Belmont	York, N. & B.	250	...	...
Belvoir*.....ex. pa	Leicester	Grantham 7	Sedgebrook ...4	Ambg. & Boston.....	113½	170	178
Bemersley .....to	Stafford.....	Tunstall 2½	Burslem 4	N. Stafford	152	...	221
Bempton .....pa	E. R. York ...	Bridlington ...3	Bempton.....¾	York & N. M.	208	2093	342
Bemerton† .....pa	Wilts	Salisbury 1½	Salisbury 2	L. & S. W.	98	...	...
Benacre .....pa	Suffolk	Southwold ...6½	Lowestoft 7	E. Counties.....	156	1660	223

building in the Gothic style of architecture, and there are chapels for Calvinists and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. A great quantity of flax is grown in the immediate neighbourhood of this village, and a fair for the sale of it is annually held in October. Belton House, near Grantham, is the residence of the Earl of Brownlow, and is situated on a beautiful lawn in a wooded valley, through which winds the river Witham. The mansion was originally built in 1689, from Wren's designs, but it has since been considerably modernised. The park comprises an area of five miles in circumference. BELTON.

* BELVOIR. Belvoir Castle, five miles west of Grantham station, on the Great Northern Railway, is a seat of the Duke of Rutland, and one of the most splendid mansions in the kingdom. The original foundation was a fortress, erected soon after the Conquest, by Robert de Toderic, a standard-bearer to William the Norman, but it has frequently been burned down and dismantled. It is now a splendid modern castellated pile, surmounting an isolated and apparently artificial hill, at the bottom of which the stables and offices are built; the east front is 252 feet in length. A large hall, called the Regent's Gallery, out of compliment to George IV., then Prince Regent, who visited Belvoir castle, in 1814, is 127 feet long, and filled with the choicest productions of art. Attached to the castle are several extensive manors, granted to the Manner family by Henry VIII. The romantic vale of Belvoir extends from within a mile of Grantham, into three counties, viz.:—Lincoln, Leicester, and Nottingham. Near the castle stood a priory, belonging to the abbey of St. Albans, to which it was annexed by its founder, Robert de Belvidere or Toderic, about the period of his settlement in the castle. This priory was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and Robert Tirwhit. In 1816 a calamitous fire destroyed a great part of this extensive pile and totally consumed the celebrated picture gallery and its valuable contents. This noble mansion rises majestically from terraces and gardens, below which are densely shaded plantations of stately trees. The chief stronghold of the castle is the outer bale or ballium, called "Staunton Tower," the honorary command of which is held by the Staunton family, from an ancient tenure of castle ground, by which they were bound to appear with soldiers for the defence of the fortress; and from time immemorial the key of the tower has been presented to the monarch on his visiting Belvoir. The last occasion on which this ceremony was performed was on the visit of the Pince Regent, who was presented with the golden key of Staunton, by the Rev. Dr. Staunton, by virtue of the ancient tenure. The castle is a quadrangular court, and assumes a majestic castellated appearance, surrounded as it is by extensive terraces and gardens; the declivity, down to the valley's sheltered hollow, is embosomed with stately trees, part buried in the deepest shadow, and part luminous by the sun's delightful beam, interspersed with various spacious walks, margined with soft elastic swards. It would require little stretch of imagination to picture the time when those ancient monarchs of the wood were planted by the Norman lord, or when the walls were filled by the glistening pennants of the partisans of York and Lancaster, while the watch-fire light glared from Staunton's lofty tower, and in more peaceful days when the Prince Regent received the key of the castle from the illustrous Staunton, or when the poet Crabbe, the chaplain of the castle, courted the muses in those princely bowers. Belvoir Castle. The poet Crabbe.

† BEMERTON. A small village in the hundred of Branch and Dole, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and has been recently repaired. It has but one bell and a very small square tower. The Earl

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Benefield* ....pa	Northampton	Oundle 3	Oundle.....4	L. & N. W.	101	5100	539
Benenden† .....pa	Kent	Cranbrook 3	Staplehurst .. 8	S. Eastern	61	6508	1608
Benfield-Side .....to	Durham	Newcastle ...13	Cold Rowley 4½	Stockton & Redcar	269	1834	2475
Benfleet, North .....pa	Essex	Southend 9	Brentwood...13½	E. Counties	31	2418	329
Benfleet, South‡ ...pa	Essex	Southend 7	Tilbury..... 16	Lon. & Southend ...	39	3361	570
Bengeo .....pa	Hertford	Hertford 1	Hertford 1½	E. Counties	27½	3047	1520
Benhall.....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 2	Ipswich 20	E. Union	88	2156	713
Benham-Hoe .....ham	Berks.....	Newbury 4½	Kintbury 3	Gt. Western.....	61	...	...
Benningbrough .....to	N. R. York ...	York.....7	Shipton 2	York, N. & B.....	198	1070	86
Benningholme and Grange .....to	E. R. York ...	Hull 9	Hull 10	Man. Sheff. & Linc.	183	1280	79
Bennington.....pa	Hertford ...	Stevenage 5	Stevenage 6	Gt. Northern	34½	2908	676
Bennington.....pa	Lincoln.....	Boston.....5	Boston 5½	Gt. Northern	112½	7495	603
Bennington, Long§ pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham 8	Marston 5½	Gt. Northern	117	...	1100

BEMERTON.

of Pembroke, the lord of the manor, has here endowed six cottages for six superannuated servants in his employ.

* BENEFIELD. The church of this small village, dedicated to St. Mary, has been recently restored. Here is a good school with an endowment of £10 per annum. In this parish are nine holes, called the Swallows, through which the land floods occasionly flow and disappear—a phenomenon, the explanation of which is involved in much doubt; different theories have been brought forward, but none seem yet to have been admitted as sufficiently satisfactory.

Phenomenon of the Swallows.

† BENENDEN, or Biddenden, as it is more generally called, is a pretty village, three miles south-east from Cranbrook, at present populous, though the clothing manufacture, which first occasioned the increase of the population of this part of the county, in the reign of Edward III., has for many years failed here. Several good houses still remaining, discover the prosperity of the former inhabitants. The church is a handsome, regular building, and its tower a structure of considerable height and strength. By the old part now remaining, it appears to have been originally but small. The interior contains several ancient brasses, and among them, one for the Goldwells of Great Chart; with the dates 1452, and 1499, in Arabic numerals: the rebus of this name, a golden fountain, or well, is also in one of the windows. A free grammar school, now degenerated into a complete sinecure, was founded here in the year 1522. There is a tradition in this parish, that a bequest for the use of the poor, of twenty acres of land, now called the Bread and Cheese land, lying in five pieces, was given by two maiden sisters, commonly called the "Biddenden Maids," of the name of Chulkhurst, "who were born joined together by the hips and shoulders, in the year 1100;" and having lived in that state thirty-four years, died within about six hours of each other. This tale is affected to be established by the corresponding figures of two females impressed on cakes, which after Divine service, in the afternoon, on every Easter Sunday, are distributed to all comers, and not unfrequently to the number of from 800 to 1000. At the same time, about 270 loaves, weighing three pounds and a half each, and cheese in proportion, are given to the poor parishioners; the whole expense being defrayed from the rental of the bequeathed lands. The marvellous part of the story, however, was wholly discredited by the well informed, until the visit of the Siamese twins to this country revived it with some appearance of truth. During the civil wars a beacon stood near the village, communicating at Boar's Isle, Tenterden, and another at Cox's Heath, forming a line of communication between this part of the country and London. The neighbourhood is full of ponds and springs.

The Biddenden Maids.

‡ BENFLEET lies south-west by south from Rayleigh. Here was a castle, built by Hastings, the celebrated Danish pirate, and which building Matthew of Westminster described as having deep and wide ditches. This fortress Alfred the Great took and destroyed in the year 890; Hasting's wife and two sons, taken therein, were sent to London. The creeks entering the Thames round Benfleet are celebrated for their oysters. A national school has lately been established here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a large stone structure with a wooden spire.

§ BENNINGTON, or LONG BENNINGTON, is a village consisting of one long street on the road from Grantham to Newark. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient Gothic building. The church and four carucates of

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Bennington Grange..... ex. pa	Lincoln	Lng Bennintu 3	Sedgebrook ...3	Amb. N. & B.	112½	...	9
Benniworth .....pa	Lincoln	Mkt. Raiseu...10	Louth.....10	Gt. Northern	150½	2994	466
Benridge .....to	Northumber.	Morpeth 8	Morpeth ...,8½	York, N. & B.	302½	1085	58
Bensington* .....pa	Oxford	Dorchester.....3	Wallngfrd Rd. 5	Gt. Western	52½	2922	1231
Bentfield .....ham	Essex	B. Stortford 3¾	Stanstead 1	E. Counties	36½	...	526
Benthall .....pa	Salop	Broseley 1	Shiffnall 7½	Shrews. & Birmg. ...	144½	824	530
Bentham..... ham	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham ...4	Gloucester 6	Gt. Western	120	...	...
Bentham.....pa & to	W. R. York ...	Lancaster.....13	Bentham	Midland	238	25500	3534
Bentley.....pa	Hants.....	Farnham.....4	Farnham.....4	L. & S. W.	45½	2288	752
Bentley.....to	Stafford.....	Walsall 2	Walsall 2	S. Stafford	125½	1650	380
Bentley.....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 6	Bentley 1	E. Union	63½	2801	434
Bentley.....ham	Warwick	Atherstone.....3	Atherstone ...3½	L. & N. W.....	105	1830	214
Bentley.....ham	E. R. York ...	Beverley 3	Cottingham ...4	York & N.M.	181	1037	62
Bentley-with-Arksey .....pa	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 2	Arksey.....½	Gt. Northern	158½	5220	1105
Bentley, Fenny .....pa	Derby.....	Ashborne 2½	Ashborne 2½	N. Stafford	150	1036	290
Bentley, Great .....pa	Essex	Colchester ...8½	Ardleigh 7	E. Union	62½	3188	1025
Bentley, Little .....pa	Essex	Colchester ...9½	Ardleigh 6	E. Union	61½	2012	428
Bentley, Hungry ...lib	Derby	Ashborne 5	Scropton.....6	N. Stafford	136	...	84
Bentley, Upper and Lower†..... to	Worcester.....	Bromsgrove ...4	Bromsgrove ...3	Midland	130½	...	241
Benton, Litttle .....to	Northumber.	Newcastle 4	Killngworth 2½	York & N. B.	286	...	...
Benton, Long.....pa	Northumber.	Newcastle 4	Killingworth 2½	York & N. B.	286	9040	9205
Bent's-Green	W. R. York ...	Sheffield 2½	Sheffield.....4	Man. Shef. & Linc.	166½	...	...
Bentworth .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke ...8	Alton 3½	L. & S. W.....	54	3688	610
Benville .....ham	Dorset	Yeovil 9	Dorchester ...14	L. & S. W	155	...	...
Benwell.....to	Northumber.	Newcastle 2	Newcastle ...2½	York N. & B.	280	1346	1272
Benwick .....ham	Cambridge ...	Peterborough 14	Chatteris 6½	E. Counties	89½	3096	850
Beoly .....pa	Worcester.....	Redditch 2½	Bromsgrove ...8	Midland	135½	4480	654
Bepton .....pa	Sussex	Midhurst 2½	Chichester ...10	L. B. & S. C.	89	1224	211
Berden .....pa	Essex	B. Stortford...6½	Stanstead 6	E. Counties	41½	1771	418
Bere-church .....pa	Essex	Colchester 2	Colchester 3	E. Union	54	...	120
Bere-Lay .....ham	Hants.....	Newport 7	Southampton 24	L. & S. W.....	104	...	...
Bere Regis‡...m.t & pa	Dorset	Wareham 6½	Wareham 6	L. & S. W.	132	8894	1814
Bergholt, East .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 9	Manningtree...3	E. Union	62	3063	1467
Bergholt, West .....pa	Essex	Colchester 4	Colchester 3	E. Union	54	2273	852

this land being given by Ralph de Filgerus to the abbey of Savigney, in Normandy, before 1175, here became an alien priory of Cistercian monks, subordinate to that foreign monastery. During the wars with France it was seized into the king's hands, and then being valued at fifty pounds per annum, was given by Richard II. to the Carthusians of St. Ann, near Coventry, but after the suppression of these houses, this monastery was given by Henry V. to the priory of Mount-grace, and as part of the possessions of this monastery the manor was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. At the Grange, which is extra parochial, are the remains of a moat, which formerly surrounded the farm-house of the priory. Quarries of freestone and lime are worked in the neighbourhood.

BENNINGTON.

Priory.

* BENSINGTON, also sometimes called Benson, is a large village situated on the banks of the Thames. The church, of considerable antiquity, is dedicated to St. John, and is of the pointed Gothic style, with aisles separated from the church by six Gothic arches, supported by pillars of two different orders, not corresponding with the rest of the structure. One splendid arch separates the chancel from the church.

† BENTLEY. Here is Bentley Hall, the house in which King Charles lay concealed after the battle of Worcester. It is a beautiful villa, standing on an eminence one quarter of a mile from the high road, and, with a few farm-houses, forms the entire place. This is a portion of the Earl of Lichfield's estate.

‡ BERE REGIS is situated in the Blandford division of the county. Drs. Stukeley and Coker conjecture that this place was the site of a Roman station; an opinion which is confirmed by a large entrenchment upon Woodbury Hill, about half a mile north-east of the parish. The area of this place, which contains about ten acres, is surrounded by triple ramparts, that in some places are high and deep. On the summit, which commands a very extensive prospect, a fair is annually holden. This fair begins on the Nativity of the Virgin, and continues through the five following days: though of late years it has much decreased; it was once the most considerable in the west of England. Queen Elfrida, to whom the manor belonged, is said to have retired to her seat in this place, after the murder of her son-in-law, Edward the Martyr. King John also appears to

Roman entrenchment

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Berkeley*.....m.t & pa	Gloucester ...	Dursley 6	Berkeley Rd. 2½	Midland	112½	15740	4344
Berkley.....pa	Somerset	Frome 2	Frome 2	Gt. Western	117	1927	495

BERE REGIS.

have made it his residence. In the reign of Henry III. the manor was bestowed on Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; but, as a consequence attending his rebellion, it was taken from him, and granted to the King's brother, Edmund. Edmund gave a moiety of it to the Abbess of Tarent, who, in the reign of Edward I. claimed for her manor of Bere a fair, a market, a free-warren, and the whole forest of Bere. Her moiety of these was granted her. At the dissolution, Henry VIII., for the sum of £680. 16s. 8d. granted the manor to Robert Turberville, to whose ancestors the other moiety had belonged for ages. The mansion of the Turbervilles still remains; it is an ancient irregular structure, built with stone, and its windows contain various quarterings of the Turberville family and its alliances. Bere Regis, though it does not appear ever to have been represented in parliament, was incorporated in the time of Edward I. Its market is ancient, as appears from King John having confirmed it to the inhabitants. The church is a large and handsome structure, and contains numerous monuments of the Turberville and other families. The town of Bere Regis has suffered twice by fire: once in 1634, and again in 1788. After the latter fire the inhabitants found shelter in the booths erected for the fair. The most distinguished natives of the place have been James Turberville, Bishop of Exeter, and John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Market, Wed.—*Fair*, Sep. 18.

* BERKELEY. This ancient, but small town, is situated upon a pleasant eminence in the beautiful vale of Berkeley, almost east from the Severn. In the Domesday book, it is termed a royal domain and free borough. A nunnery is said to have existed here in the reign of Edward the Confessor; the frail sisters of which were dispossessed of their estates, including the manor, by the craft of Earl Godwin, who found means to introduce into the community a profligate young man, by whom the nuns were seduced. This conduct being reported to the King, the nunnery was dissolved, and its possessions granted to the earl. The Conqueror afterwards bestowed the manor on Roger, surnamed de Berkeley, a chieftain who had accompanied him to England. Roger, his grandson, taking part with Stephen, against Henry II., was deprived of his lands, and Berkeley was given by that monarch to Robert Fitzharding, Governor of Bristol, in reward for his eminent services. This nobleman was descended from the Kings of Denmark, and in his posterity the extensive manor of Berkeley, one of the largest in England, is still vested. Berkeley church appears to be of the age of Henry II., though it has undergone various alterations. Near the pulpit is a curious tomb, in memory of Thomas, second Lord Berkeley, and Margaret, his first wife. Here also are various other monuments of this family. The tower, which stands at some distance from the church, was constructed about seventy years ago. In the churchyard is the well known ludicrous epitaph, written by Dean Swift, in memory of "Dickey Pearce, the Earl of Suffolk's fool." Berkeley Castle appears to have been founded by Roger de Berkeley, soon after the Conquest; but various important additions were made to it during the reigns of Henry II., Edward II., and Edward III. The form of the castle approaches nearest to that of a circle; and the buildings are included by an irregular court, with a moat. The keep is flanked by three semi-circular towers, and a square one of subsequent construction: its walls are high and massive: the entrance into it is under an arched door-way, with ornamental sculpture in the Norman style, similar to one at Arundel Castle. This fortress has been the scene of various memorable transactions; the most remarkable, perhaps, was that of the murder of Edward II., September, 21st 1327. Tradition states, that when the murder of King Edward had been determined on, Adam, Bishop of Hereford, at the instigation of the Queen, wrote to the keeper the following words; which, not possessing the distinctness imparted by punctuation, were capable of a double construction:

Berkeley Castle.

Edward II. murdered here.

Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est.
Edward the King kill not to fear is good.

The keeper, easily divining the wicked wishes of his employer, put his royal master to death. According to another account, when the death of this unfor-

tunate, but weak sovereign, had been resolved on by the Queen and Mortimer, her infamous paramour, he was removed from Kenilworth to Berkeley Castle, by Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas Gourney, to whose keeping he had been previously committed. Thomas, second Lord Berkeley, then owner of the castle, treated him with civility and kindness, but was, in a short time, obliged to relinquish his fortress to the government of Maltravers andGourney, by whom the King was soon afterwards murdered, in the most brutal and savage manner. "His crie," says Holinshed, "did move many within the castell and town of Birckelei to compassion, plainly hearing him utter a waileful noyse, as the tormenters were about to murder him; so that dyvers being awakened thereby (as they themselves confessed), prayed heartilie to God to receyve his soule, which they understoode by his crie what the matter ment." A small apartment, called the dungeon room, over the flight of steps leading into the keep, is shewn as the place where the cruel deed was committed: at that time, all the light it received was from arrow slits; the windows have been since introduced. A plaister cast kept here, and said to have been moulded from the King's face after death, is, in reality, a cast from his effigy on a tomb at Gloucester. Berkely Castle, during the civil wars, was held for the King; and frequent skirmishes took place in the town and neighbourhood. In 1645 it was besieged, and surrendered to the parliament, after a defence of nine days. In the apartments, which are mostly low, dark, and void of proportion, are preserved a numerous assemblage of portraits, chiefly of the Stratton branch, the bequest of the last heir of that family. Besides these portraits, here are several miniatures of the Berkeleys, of considerable antiquity, and so far curious. A few landscapes, by Wouvermans, Claude, Salvator Rosa, &c., complete the Berkeley collection. Edward Jenner, an English physician, celebrated for having introduced the practice of vaccination, as a preventive of the small-pox, was the youngest son of a clergyman, who held the rectory of Roehampton, and the vicarage of this place, and the son was born here, May 17, 1749. Being destined for the medical profession, he was, after a common school education, placed as an apprentice with a very respectable surgeon, at Sodbury, in his native county. He visited London, to finish his studies, by attending the lectures of the celebrated anatomist John Hunter. Returning to the country, he settled here, as a practitioner of the various branches of his profession. A situation like this afforded but little leisure or opportunity for acquiring distinction, and an occasion presented itself for obtaining a larger field for observation, improvement, and emolument; this, however, he was induced to decline. The circumstances of the transaction are thus related by Dr. Lettsom, in his address to the London Medical Society:—"Dr. Jenner happened to dine with a large party at Bath, when something was introduced at the table which required to be warmed by the application of the candle, and doubts were expressed by several persons present, whether the most speedy way would be to keep the flame at a little distance under, or to immerse the substance into it. Jenner desired that the candle might be placed near him, and immediately putting his finger into the flame, suffered it to remain some time: the next put his finger above it, but he was obliged to snatch it away immediately. 'This, gentlemen,' said he, 'is a sufficient test.' The next day he received a note from General Smith, who had been of the party the preceding day, and who was before that time an utter stranger, offering him an appointment in India, which would insure him, in the course of two or three years, an annual income of £3,000. The offer was referred to his brother, and Jenner, from his attachment to him, declined it. He had already obtained the reputation of a man of talent and science, when he made known to the world the very important discovery which has raised him to an enviable situation among the benefactors of the human race. His investigations concerning the cow-pox were commenced about the year 1776, when his attention was excited by the circumstance of finding that some individuals, to whom he attempted to communicate the small-pox by inoculation, were insusceptible of the disease; and on inquiry he found that all such patients, though they had never had the small-pox, had undergone the casual cow-pox, a disease common among the farmers and dairy-servants in Gloucestershire, who were not quite unacquainted with its preventive effect. Other medical men were aware of the prevalence of this opinion; but they treated it as a popular prejudice, and Jenner seems to have been the first who ascertained its correctness, and endeavoured to derive from it some practical advantage. He discovered that

Berkeley.

Jenner.

Origin of vaccination.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Berkhampstead, Great* .....m.t & pa	Herts	Tring 5	Berkhampstead	L. & N. W.	28	4250	3395
Berkhampstead, Little .....pa	Herts.....	Hertford 4½	Hatfield 5	Gt. Northern	23	1689	556

BERKELEY.

the variolæ vaccinæ, as the complaint has been since termed, having, in the first instance, been produced by accidental or designed inoculation of the matter afforded by a peculiar disease affecting the udder of a cow, could be propagated from one human subject to another by inoculation, to an indefinite extent, rendering all who passed through it secure from the small-pox. He made known his discovery to some medical friends, and in the month of July, 1796, Mr. Cline, surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, introduced vaccination into the metropolis. So singular and anomalous a fact as the prevention of an infectious disease by means of another, in many respects extremely differing from it, could not but be received with hesitation; and a warm controversy took place on the subject among the medical faculty. This ultimately proved advantageous both to the discovery and the discoverer, as it terminated in establishing the truth of the most important positions which he had advanced, and left him in full possession of the merit due to him as a successful investigator of the laws of nature. The practice of vaccine inoculation was adopted in the army and navy, and honours and rewards were conferred on the author of the discovery. The diploma constituting him doctor of medicine, was presented to Jenner as a tribute to his talents, by the University of Oxford; he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and of other learned associations; and a parliamentary grant was made to him of the sum of £20,000. The extension of the benefits of vaccination to foreign countries spread the fame of the discoverer, who received several congratulatory addresses from continental potentates. The Emperor of Russia, when in this country in 1814, sought an interview with Dr. Jenner, treated him with great attention, and offered to bestow on him a Russian order of nobility. He also visited the King of Prussia, Marshal Blucher, and the Cossack General, Count Platoff, the latter of whom said to him, "Sir, you have extinguished the most pestilential disorder that ever appeared on the banks of the Don." On receiving his diploma, Dr. Jenner practised as a physician at Cheltenham, during the season, and the watering-place was his principal residence till he became a widower, when he removed to Berkeley, to spend in retirement the evening of his life. He died suddenly in consequence of apoplexy, January 26, 1823, and was interred in the parish church of this town.

Inns, Berkeley Arms, White Hart.—*Market*, Tues. Great Market, 1st Tues. in Sep. and Nov.—*Fairs*, May 14, 2nd Mon. in Dec. stock, pigs.

* BERKHAMPSTEAD, Great, was a place of importance in the time of the kings of Mercia, if not previously a Roman station, being supposed by some to have been the Roman station *Durobrivæ*. The town is beautifully situated on the Bulbourn, with hills rising round it, and is large and handsomely built. Berkhampstead was a residence of the kings of Mercia, and a castle was built here, of which the romantic ruins remain. In this castle Henry II. kept his court, and Richard III. was born. The castle now belongs to the Duke of Cornwall (Prince of Wales), to whom it gives the title of baron. The church of St. Peter is an ancient edifice, with a number of chapels, some curious monuments, and a high tower. Between two columns of the nave, surrounded by pews, is an ancient tomb of rich workmanship, having on the top full-length effigies of a knight and his lady, both recumbent. The knight is represented in armour, with his hands raised in the attitude of prayer across his breast: his head rests on a helmet, having a human head, with a long beard, at the upper end; his feet were supported on a lion: he has on a hood and gorget of mail; and, on the sash, which crosses his body and shoulder, is a rose: opposite to this, on his breast-plate, is a dove. The figure of the lady is greatly mutilated; her hands and head are broken off; the latter rests on a cushion and is covered with net-work; she is arrayed in a close dress, and has a rose on each shoulder. No inscription is remaining on this tomb to designate the persons to whose memory it was erected. Torynton is supposed to have been the founder of the church; a man in special favour with Edmund Plantagenet, Duke of Cornwall. In Sayer's chancel is an altar-tomb of alabaster and black marble, in the memory of John Sayer, Esq., who was chief cook to Charles II.

Ancient monuments


Detached Parts of BERKSHIRE on the Same Scale
4 Shilton
Langford
Lit. Farringdon
4
GLOUCESTERS.
OXFORDSHIRE
From Woodstock
From Witney
Wytham
OXFORD
North Hinksey
South Hinksey
Cumner
Appleton
Wootton
Sunningwell
Radley
Abingdon
Lonsworth
Besilsleigh
Frilcill
Hinton Waldridge
Kingstone Bagpuze
Markham
Buckland
Eaton Hastings
Tuscot
Buscot Park
Pusey
Gaunford
Charney Bassett
Hatford
Lyford
Drayton
Suzton
Courtney
Appleford
Little Wittenham
Long Wittenham
Milton
Fyfield
Shellingford
Stanford in the Vale
Goosey
Welsh Hanney
Hanney
Steventon
Didcot
Brightwell
Wallingford
Coleshill
Park
Lit. Coxwell
Great Coxwell
Castle
Fernham
Denchworth
Western
Grove
Radway
Milton
Sheffordwoodeaton
Shrivenham
Becket Park
Beckett
Leckhampstead
Uffington
Sparsholt
Knighton
Woolstone
Compton Beauchamp
Ridge Way
Challow
East
Wantage
East Lockinge
West Hendred
East Hendred
E. Hanney
Harwell
Moreton
North Moreton
Upton
Aston Tirrold
Chilton
Blewbery
Ashbury
Letcombe Regis
Letcombe Basset
Ickleton Street
Moulsford
fr. Swindon
Lambourn Downs
Ashdown Park
North Fawley
West Ilsley
Blewberry Plain
East Ilsley
Farnborough
Catmore
Compton
Aldworth
Up Lambourn
Lambourn
65
East Garston
Brightwaltham
Chaddleworth
Beedon
Peasemore
Langley Hall
Ashampstead
Basmstead
Norris
West Shefford
E. Shefford
Yattendon
Chevesley
Ocar
Frilsham
Poughley
From Swindon
Welford
Priors Court
Winterbourne
Wickham
Boxford
Buckleberry
Hungerford
64
Kintbury
Avington
Newbury
Dunston P.
Shaw
Thatcham
From Marlborough
Hungerford P.
Kennet
Kintbury
Hampstead Marshall
Bagshot
Inkpen
M'Pleasant Ho.
West Woodhay
Enborne
Greenham
Brumpton
Shalbourne
From Salisbury
Botley
From Andover
From Whitchurch
HAMPSHIRE
40
30
20
10
51° 20

1° 50 40

BERKSHIRE.

SCALE

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

HUNDREDS

...ner Hundred	1	Reading Hund.d	11
...	2	Compton	12
...eld	3	Charlton	13
...gdon	4	Theale	14
...enham	5	Sonning	15
...nge	6	Wargrave	16
...bury Eagle	7	Beynhurst	17
...bourn	8	Cookham	18
...ross	9	Bray	19
...ton	10	Ripplesmere	20

EXPLANATION

County Town	READING
Market Towns	Wantage
Villages & Hamlets	Streatley
Seats & Parks	
Canals	
Turnpike Roads	
Cross Roads	
Rail Roads	
Stations	STA
Rivers & Water Courses	
Woods & Plantations	
Polling Places for the County	✠
Boundaries of Boroughs	
Ditto Hundreds	
Ditto County	

Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London



Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer Pentonville London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Berkeswell .....pa	Warwick	Coventry.....6	Berkeswell ...1½	L. & N. W.	100½	5958	1600
Berkshire* .....co					...	45035	170065
Berners-Roothing...pa	Essex.....	Chip. Ongar ...6	Chelmsford ...8	E. Counties	37	1050	100

when in exile, and founder of the alms-house for poor widows of this town. The grammar-school, of ancient foundation, but recently restored, is richly endowed, and was originally intended for the education of 144 boys, but has now only 22 on the foundation. There is also Bourne's endowed school for twenty boys and ten girls, who are clothed and educated, and allowed one shilling per week for pocket money; and six almshouses, and numerous smaller charities are also belonging to this town. The railway station is on an embankment overlooking the town, with which it has a communication by a bridge over the Grand Junction canal. The trade of the town chiefly consists of straw plaiting, matting, and making spoons, scoops, shovels and bowls of beech. There is also an iron foundry. Bishop Ken and Cowper the poet, were natives of this place. Cowper was born here Nov. 15th. 1731. His father, the Rev. Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II., held the rectory here. BERKHAMPSTEAD

Inns, King's Arms, One Bell, The Swan,—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Shrove-Mon., Whit-Mon., Aug. 5, Sep. 29, Oct. 11, Pleasure.—*Bankers*, Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company; Draw on head office, 21, Lombard-street. Eddy and Squire; draw on Dimsdale and Co.

* BERKSHIRE. This shire is of very irregular form; its greatest length is forty-three miles from east to west, and its greatest breadth is thirty miles from north to south. It is exceedingly well supplied with railway communication. The main line of the Great Western enters this county at Maidenhead, and proceeds by Twyford to Reading, thence by Pangbourne, Steventon, and so near Wantage, and Farringdon to Swindon. It has branch lines open from Didcott by Abingdon, to Oxford, from Maidenhead to High Wycombe, through Cookham, from Twyford to Henley, from Slough to Windsor, from Reading to Basingstoke on the South Western, and from Reading to Hungerford. The Reading, Guildford, and Reigate line, connecting the towns from which it is named, unites the town of Reading with the whole of the southern lines of railway. The principal rivers and streams are the Thames, the Kennet, the Loddon, the Lambourn, the Ock, the Aubourn, the Emme, and the Broadwater. All these, with perhaps the exception of the Aubourn, the Emme, and the Broadwater, abound with almost every kind of fresh water fish. Besides these rivers and streams, there are the Ginge Brook, the Moreton Brook, and other rivulets, &c.; also some other natural and artificial lakes and ponds. Water, however, is generally scarce on the Berkshire downs, and along the whole of the chalky stratum. The navigable rivers are the Thames and Kennet. The navigable canals are the Kennet and Avon canal, which joins the river Kennet a little above Newbury; the entire length from Newbury to Bath is sixty miles—it has been navigable since the year 1798; and the Wilts and Berks canal, opened on September 21, 1810, into the Thames at Abingdon; from near Bath to Abingdon, about fifty-one and three-quarter miles. Mineral waters are by no means common in this county. The natural productions of this county, except those which may be considered partly agricultural, are neither plentiful or important. There are no minerals nor fossils of any great consequence. The strata of sand with oyster-shells, and particularly a thick stratum of chalk, is found near Reading. The surface of the soil, however, amply compensates for the apparent barrenness of the internal parts; and the produce of fat cattle, sheep, swine, and grain, is immense; as is also that of fine timber, especially oak and beech. Abingdon gives the title of Earl to the Bertie family—Coleshill, that of Baron to the Pleydell-Bouverie family—Foxley, that of Baron to the Townshend family—Hungerford, that of Baron to the Rawdon-Hastings family—Mortimer, the title of Earl to the Harley family—Newbury, that of Baron to the Cholmondely family—Uffingham, that of Viscount to the Craven family—and Windsor the title of Baron to the Windsor-Hickman family; and Earl, to the Stuarts. The climate of Berkshire may be considered generally of a genial character, but on the elevated and exposed situations in the midland parts along the course of the White Horse, the air is frequently piercing, snow often lying there when none is to be seen in the vale. In the vicinity of Reading, Maidenhead, Oakingham, and Windsor, lying on a gravelly substratum, occasions the crops

Railway communication.

Rivers.

Soil.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bermondsey*.....pa	Surrey	.....	.....	.....	...	688	48128
Berrick Prior.....lib	Oxford	Wallingford ...4	Wallingfd Rd. 7	Gt. Western.....	54½	...	...
Berrick Salome.....pa	Oxford	Wallingford ...4	Wallingfd Rd. 7	Gt. Western	54½	678	152
Berrier & Murrah ...to	Cumberland	Penrith 9	Penrith 8½	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	291	2604	134
Berriew .....pa	Montgomery	Montgomery ...4	Shrewsbury 21	Shrews. & Birmg. ...	179	12010	2177
Berrington .....ham	Gloucester ...	Chipping Cmpdn	Campden	Oxford, W. & W. ...	97	...	185
Berrington .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...5	Upton Magna 4	Shrews. & Birmg. ..	155	3520	766
Berrington .....ham	Worcester ...	Tenbury 3	Wooferton 4	Shrews. & Hereford	197½	...	184
Berrow .....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater 11	Highbridge ...4	Brist. & Exeter	149	6563	534
Berrow .....pa	Worcester ...	Upton 5	Tewkesbury...7½	Midland	136	2180	491
Berryn-arbor .....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe 3	Barnstaple.....9	N. Devon	241	4958	854
Berry Brow.....	York	Huddersfield...2	Berry Brow.....	Man. Shef. & Lin. ...	187	...	...
Berry Pomeroy† ...pa	Devon	Totness 2	Totness 2	S. Devon	225	4525	1038

BERKSHIRE to be somewhat earlier than in other parts of the county. The soils of Berkshire are exceedingly various, both as regards their agricultural character and geological position; the eastern part of the county, near Bagshot, consisting of a considerable expanse of wild heathy soil, the superficial portion of which is principaly composed of a mixture of sharp sand and peat. Land of this character is to be found in its uncultivated or natural state, extending from Windsor to Wokingham, on the north, and from Finchhampstead to Blackwater on the south. This district forms a part of the gathering grounds from which the Board of Health proposed, in 1851, to supply London with water. The Blackwater river derived its title from the circumstance of its being not unfrequently the colour of diluted coffee. Stiff London clay is found in Windsor forest, succeeded by chalk down and chalk marl, which in the vale of the White Horse, becomes mixed with the upper and lower greensand; the north-western part being situated on the Oxford clay, coral, rag, and oslites. Springs from the high lands of Berkshire have occasioned many considerable formations of peat along the vale of the Kennet, and even on some of the high lands along the course of the Thames, thin strata of peat occur. In the vicinity of Newbury the burning of peat for the ashes has become so extensive as to attain to the dignity of being considered a manufacture. It was first burned for this purpose by Mr. Thomas Rudd, of Newbury, in the year 1745, who spread the ashes on the clover, and for which Newbury ashes have ever since been famous. An acre of peat land at that period sold for £30; it has since been sold for £400, and in one instance as high as £800 per acre.

* BERMONDSEY. A low-lying parish in Surrey, adjoining Southwark, and long famous for its mill streams, since converted into open ditches, and sewers covered and filled in, as recently as 1849, when improved sanitary regulations were found absolutely essential to preserve the health of the neighbourhood. The name is written in the Conqueror's Survey, "Bermundesye," and is believed to come from Beormond's "eye," or island belonging to Beormond, some Saxon chief. This spot is now the seat of the tanners, leather-dressers, parchment and glue makers for the metropolis, as it has been for some three centuries past at least. Here is a great leather market. The railway crosses the garden grounds and fields of the abbey of Bermondsey, founded by Aylwin Child, citizen of London, in 1082, for monks of the Cluniac order. Here was buried Katherine, Queen of Henry V., whose delectable courtship in broken English, Shakespeare has immortalised. Nothing but the name Abbey-street, remains to tell of its existence. The site of the monastery and the abbey itself were granted at the Reformation, to Sir Robert Southwell, master of the rolls, and sold by him the same year to Sir Thomas Pope, who built a magnificent mansion on the site of the old conventual church, afterwards inhabited by Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, who died here in 1583. The ancient gate of the monastery, with the large arch and postern on one side, were standing within the present century. The old church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The district church, dedicated to St. Paul, was consecrated in 1848. There is also a Roman catholic chapel and convent, where the ceremony of taking the veil may be occasionally witnessed. The market-gardens round Bermondsey supply a great portion of the vegetable produce required for metropolitan consumption.

Great leather market.

Monastery.

† BERRY POMEROY. This place, situated in the hundred of Hayter, derives its name from the Pomeroys, a very considerable family in these parts. Ralph de Pomeroy, who came to England with William the Norman, and for his

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Bersham .....to	Denbigh	Holt 7½	Wrexham 2	Shrews. & Chest. ...	187	1901	2217
Bersted, South .....pa	Sussex	Chichester ...5¼	Woodgate 3	L. B. & S. C.....	77	3008	2694
Berwick .....pa	Sussex	Lewes 8	Berwick 1	L. B. & S. C.....	58½	1097	175
Berwick .....ham	Carmarthen...	Llanelly.....	Llanelly.....	S. Wales.	225	...	1518
Berwick, Great and Little.....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury ...2	Shrewsbury...2½	Shrews. & Birmg. ...	157½	...	...
Berwick Hill .....to	Northumber.	Newcastle.....10	Cramlington ...7	York N. & B.	294	1604	96
Berwick Basset.....pa	Wilts	Marlborough 6½	Woottn Basst 8¾	Gt. Western	91	1388	289
Berwick, St. James pa	Wilts	Salisbury 9	Salisbury 9½	L. & S. W.	105½	2487	294
Berwick, St. John* pa	Wilts	Shaftesbury...5½	Salisbury ...15½	L. & S. W.	111½	3669	482

services was rewarded with fifty-eight lordships in this county, built a castle here, the magnificent ruins of which, seated on a rocky eminence, rising over a pellucid brook, now form, in combination with the other features of the scenery, one of the most delightful views in Devonshire. The approach to the castle, observes Dr. Matton, in his Observations on the Western Counties, "is through a thick wood, extending along the slope of a range of hills that entirely intercept any prospect to the south: on the opposite side is a steep rocky ridge, covered with oak, so that the ruins are shut into a beautiful valley. The great gate, with the walls of the south front, the north wing of the court, or quadrangle, some apartments on the west side, and a turret or two, are the principal remains of the building; and these are so finely overhung with the branches of trees and shrubs which grow close to the walls, so beautifully mantled with ivy, and so richly incrusted with moss, that they constitute the most picturesque objects that can be imagined; and when the surrounding scenery is taken into account, the noble mass of wood fronting the gate, the bold ridges rising in the horizon, and the fertile valley opening to the east, the ruins of Berry Pomeroy Castle must be considered as almost unparalleled in their effect." The posterity of Ralph de Pomeroy resided here till the reign of Edward VI., when Sir Thomas Pomeroy sold the manor to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, from whom it has decended to the present Duke of Somerset. Berry Pomeroy Castle, whose venerable ruins we have just mentioned, appears to have been originally quadrangular, and to have had but one entrance, which was on the south side, between two hexagonal towers, through a double gateway; the first of which was machiolated, and strengthened by angular bastions, and having over it the Pomeroy arms, still visible. A small room over the gateway was probably the chapel. It is divided by a wall, supported by pillars and arches. The eastern tower commands a fine view. The grounds round the castle consist of steep eminences covered with oak and other trees. Even in the court, and remains of the fortress itself, trees of nearly a century's growth are flourishing in luxuriance, and compose, with the shrubs thickly scattered within the area, a scene highly beautiful. In the wars between Charles I. and the Parliament this castle was dismantled. Berry Pomeroy Church, which was built by one of the Pomeroy family, contains a splendid alabaster monument to the memory of Lord Edward Seymour, Knight, son to the Duke of Somerset; Edward Seymour, Bart., and his Lady, the daughter of Sir Arthur Champernoune. The two first are represented in armour; the knight having a truncheon in his hand, and lying cross-legged. The lady is in a black dress, with the figure of a child, in a cradle, at her head, and at her feet another in a chair: below are nine figures kneeling, with books open before them. This monument was repaired by the late Duke of Somerset, the eighth lineal descendant of the Duke of Somerset the Protector.

BERRY POMEROY.

Ruins of Berry Pomeroy Castle.

Old church.

* BERWICK ST. JOHN. A strong earthwork, or fortification, known as Winkelbury or Vespasian's camp, is on a lofty ridge in this parish, and commands a view over Dorsetshire, the Downs, and a portion of Hampshire as far as the needle rocks in the Isle of Wight. The rich forest of Cranbourne chase occupies the foreground, and the uninterrupted view to be obtained over Wiltshire is very beautifully diversified. The Ebell river rises here and flows towards the Avon. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, built in the reign of Henry VII., is a cruciform structure, with a finely ornamented low square tower rising from the intersection. It has been recently renovated. Some monuments to the Grove family, and others of distinction in the neighbourhood are to be seen within, and against the walls are two elliptic arches over ancient effigies, said to be those of Knights Templars, and clad in mail. The National-school here was built in 1835, at the sole expense of the rector.

Fine prospect.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Berwick, St. Leonard*.....pa	Wilts	Salisbury 15	Warminster...10	Gt. Western.....	116	970	36
Berwick-upon-Tweed† .....m.t & pa	Northumber.	Coldstream ...15	Berwick	York & N. B.	344	6195	10067
Besford .....to	Salop	Wem 4	Shrewsbury ...9	Shrews. & Birmg....	164	...	...
Besford .....chap	Worcester.....	Pershore.....3	Defford 2	Midland	135	...	177
Bescot	Stafford.....	Birmingham ..9	Bescot	L. & N. W.	122	...	...

* BERWICK ST. LEONARD. Here are the ruins of the old manor house, formerly the seat of the Howe family. The Prince of Orange slept here after his landing at Torbay, on his way to London.

Fair, Nov. 6, for sheep and horses, on Berwick-down.

† BERWICK-UPON-TWEED. This famous old border town is situated upon a gentle declivity close by the German Ocean, on the north side of the mouth of the river Tweed. Being built upon ground which rises irregularly, some of the lanes of Berwick, and one of its streets, are of very abrupt ascent The others are level and spacious, and boast a rather unexpected number of fine shops. Besides the Town-hall, built in 1754, and the Barracks, the church and bridge only require notice among the public buildings. The church is a plain, neat structure, but reared in puritanical times, when spires were presumed to be profane indices to heaven, it has not one to boast. Connected with this church may be mentioned the circumstance that the vicar John Smithson, was in 1672, tried and executed for the murder of his wife. The old bridge over the Tweed was built in the time of James I., and occupied twenty-four years in building. It is 1164 feet long, and 7 broad, there are fourteen arches, and these gradually lessening in size, the perspective seen from a distance is striking. The pier, constructed on the site of an older one, is a substantial stone structure with little to admire architecturally, but affording a very fine promenade. The town is governed by a mayor, aldermen, councillors, recorder and justices, and returns two members to parliament. Berwick occupies a prominent place in the history of the Border wars, and has been often taken and retaken, both by Scots and English. It was finally ceded to England in 1482, and till within the last few years, though subject to the laws of England, formed politically a distinct territory. By a recent parliamentary enactment, Berwick is now included in England, and need no longer be specifically mentioned by itself. The principal points in the history of Berwick may be thus concisely brought together. King Edgar gave it, with Coldingham, to the church of Durham; but it was afterwards forfeited by Bishop Flambard. It had a church in the reign of Alexander, and, in David's time constituted one of the four boroughs where courts of trade were wont to be held. In 1173 it was reduced to ashes; and in the following year Earl Duncan marched to the place and butchered its defenceless inhabitants. Henry II. having obtained the castle as a pledge for King William, strengthened its fortifications. It was restored, however, in the following reign. King John made dreadful ravages in the town and neighbourhood. A convention was held here by Edward I., in 1291, to arbitrate the claims to the crown of Scotland, which were at length determined in favour of his creature, Baliol. This prince having shortly afterwards thrown off his allegiance, Berwick became exposed to the fury of Edward's resentment. In 1296, the English king fortified it with a wall and a fosse, and in the same year received the homage of the Scotch nobility here. In 1297 the town was taken by Sir William Wallace; but the castle held out, and after a long assault, was relieved. Wallace, about eight years after this, was betrayed, and half of his body exposed upon Berwick-bridge. The Countess of Buchan, for crowning Robert Bruce, at Scone, was shut up here in a wooden cage six years, and then released. Edward II. and his queen wintered at Berwick in 1310. He assembled his army here before the battle of Bannockburn. Peter Spalding betrayed this place into the hands of Robert Bruce in 1318: many attempts were made to recover it, which was not effected till the day after the battle of Hallidon-hill, in 1333. Edward III. was here in 1335, with a great army in 1340, and the year after, at Easter, held a tournament; but during his absence in France, in November, 1353, the Scots surprised and took the town. The castle, under the renowned Sir John Copeland, held out till Edward, in February following, arrived with a great army and forced the Scotch to capitulate. Seven Scotchmen, in

Old brorder town.

Numerous attacks.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Besselsleigh* .....pa	Berks	Abingdon 4½	Abingdon Rd. 7½	Gt. Western.....	63½	893	93

1377, surprised the castle, and held it eight days against 7,000 archers and 3,000 cavalry. The deputy-governor, under the Earl of Northumberland, betrayed it into the enemy's hands in 1384; but the earl soon recovered it. Through the solicitation of his uncle, the Earl of Worcester, engaging in the rebellion against Henry IV., in 1406, he employed this fortress against the king; but a cannon-shot, the first that was ever fired in England, so alarmed the garrison, that it immediately surrendered. According to Walsingham and Speed, this shot was of a large size, and demolished great part of a tower. In 1811, a ball of cast iron, weighing ninety-six pounds, answering to this account, was found in the ruins of the castle. It had penetrated the wall about three yards, at a place where it was flanked with a tower. An unsuccessful attempt was made to reduce it in 1422; but after the battle of Towton, in 1461, it was again in the hands of the Scots, who strengthened its walls, and held it till it finally came into the hands of the English in 1482. From the reign of Edward I. to that of Elizabeth, the principal export trade of Berwick was wool, woolfells, hides and salmon, but the trade of the place has suffered some modification in later times. The principal manufactures are those connected with shipping, but there are also iron-foundries and steam-engines, sacking, cotton hosiery, damask, diaper, carpets, hats and shoes are made. Until within the last thirty-five years, a highly lucrative trade was carried on in the export of pork and eggs to London, but the opening of similar traffic with the continent has effectually altered the commercial relations of this place. Berwick is now a bonding port; the existing trade of the town is principally confined to the exporting of salmon, corn, and coals to London, to various ports in Scotland, and to foreign countries. Of late considerable quantities of ale and whiskey have been shipped to London. The smacks and small brigs which formerly carried on the trade of the place have been superseded by large and well-fitted schooners and clipper ships. There are regular traders between Berwick, Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Leith and London. About seventy vessels belong to the port. The salmon fisheries in the Tweed have for many centuries been very productive. Until about the year 1790, the salmon sent from Berwick were either salted and dried, or boiled and pickled with salt and vinegar, except salmon trout, which were occasionally kept alive in wells or tanks in the ship's hold. At present the whole are sent fresh to London, packed in ice. About 800 of the inhabitants of Berwick are at this time employed in the fisheries. The new railway viaduct across the Tweed at Berwick, opened by her Majesty, on her way to Scotland (August 29th, 1850), is an astounding triumph of modern engineering. Thrown across the broad valley of the Tweed, it connects the York and Newcastle with the North British line, and completes a continuous railway route from London to Aberdeen, close by the old border stronghold of Berwick castle. From its length, 2,170 feet, and its height, 125 feet, this is the largest stone viaduct in the world. The foundation-stone was laid on the 15th of May, 1847, and two years were spent in pumping with a fifty-horse engine from the coffer dams, driving piles with Nasmyth's patent steam drivers, to get a firm rest in the naturally loose sandy foundation, and building the under stonework. The whole contains upwards of one million cubic feet of masonry, and in the inner portions of the arches two millions and a half of bricks. On being named by her Majesty "The Royal Border-bridge," Robert Stephenson, the engineer who had designed it and superintended its construction, was presented to the Queen by Prince Albert, and offered the honour of knighthood, which he respectfully declined. The view from the summit is at once varied and magnificent. Beneath runs the placid Tweed, with its banks adorned by masses of plantation. The merse of Berwickshire is seen extending for miles. Home Castle, once the stronghold of that powerful border family, is visible on the south-west; Holy Island and Bamborough on the east, and the Cheviot range to the south-east, forms a magnificent background to one of the most picturesque landscapes in the kingdom.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

First cannon shot fired in England.

The Royal Border Bridge.

Opened by the Queen.

Inns, Red Lion, King's Arms, Salmon, Hen and Chickens, Ship.—*Markets*, Sat., Great Market 1st Sat. in March, May, Aug., Nov.—*Fairs*. last Fri. in May.—*Bankers*, Branch of Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland Union Banking Company; draw on Glyn, Mills and Co.—*Newspapers*, Berwick Advertiser, (Sat.) liberal, Berwick Warder, (Fri.) conservative.

* BESSELSLEIGH is a small village in the hundred of Hormer. The manor

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bessingby .....pa	E. R. York ...	Bridlington ...2	Carnaby 2	York & N. M.....	204	1230	92
Bessingham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylesham 8	Norwich 21	E. Union	134½	514	141
Besthorpe .....pa	Norfolk.....	Wymondham 5	Attleborough 1¼	Norfolk.....	111½	2164	614
Besthorpe.....to	Nottingham...	Newark 7	Collingham ...2¼	Midland	128	510	340
Beswick.....to	Lancaster	Stockport 7	Manchester ...1½	L. & N. W.	190	60	404
Beswick.....to	E. R. York ...	Beverley.....7	Lockington ...2	York & N. M.	188	1593	224
Betchton..... to	Chester	Sandbach 2	Sandbach.....3¾	L. & N. W.	165½	2594	822
Betchworth .....pa	Surrey	Dorking 3	Betchworth ...1	S. Eastern	27	3726	1294
Bethersden.....pa	Kent	Ashford 6	Pluckley 2¾	S. Eastern	64½	6345	1125
Bethnal Green*.....pa	Middlesex	Poplar.....2	.....	.....	...	760	90193

BESSELS-LEIGH.

formerly belonged to the family of Legh, from which it passed, by a female heir, to that of Besils, or Blesells, which flourished there for several centuries. "At this Legh," says Leland, "be very fayre pastures and woodes. The Blesells hathe bene lords of it syns the tyme of Edwarde the First, or afore, and ther they dyd enhabite. The place is all of stone, and stondithe at the west end of the paroche churche. The Blesells cam out of Provence in France, and were men of activitye in feates of armes, as it appearith in monuments at Legh, how he faught in Listes with a strange knighte that chalengyd hym, at the whiche deade the Kynge and Quene at that tyme of England, were present. The Blesells were countyd to have pocessyons of 400 marks by the yere." In the year 1516, the estates of the Blesells were carried, by the marriage of an heiress, to the Fettiplaces, a respectable Berkshire family, one of whom, Besil Fettiplace, Esq., was High Sheriff in the 26thof Queen Elizabeth. The manor of Bessels-leigh was purchased of the Fettiplaces, by William Lenthall, Esq., Speaker of the Long Parliament, whose descendants now reside at Burford, in Oxfordshire.

* BETHNAL GREEN. A densely-populated metropolitan district, separated from Stepney in the year 1743, and made a parish by the name of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. It is chiefly inhabited by poor weavers of silk, connected with the great French settlement in Spitalfields. In 1839 there were only two churches in the whole district, but eleven have been erected since that time. It is conjectured that Bethnal Green is a corruption of Bathon Hall, and that it was the residence of Bathon, or Bathonia, who had considerable property at Bathonia in the reign of Edward I. Pepys, in his amusing Diary (26th June, 1663), has the following entry:—"By coach to Bednall Green to Sir W. Rider's to dinner. A fine merry walk with the ladies alone after dinner in the garden; the greatest quantity of strawberries I ever saw, and good. This very house was built by the Blind Beggar of Bednal Green, so much talked of and sung in ballads: but they say it was only some of the outhouses of it." This beggar mentioned in the ballads is said to have been the son of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester in the reign of Henry III. Wounded at Evesham fighting by his father's side, he was found among the dead by a baron's daughter, who sold her jewels to marry him, and assumed with him a beggar's attire to preserve his life. Their only child, a daughter, was the pretty "Bessee," of the ballad in "Percy's Reliques." The house at Bethnal Green, inhabited in 1663 by Sir William Rider, was built, in 1570, by John Thorpe, the architect of Holland House, for John Kirby, of whom nothing is known. It was distinguished as Kirby's Castle, and associated in rhyme, as Stowe records, with other memorable follies of the time, in brick and mortar. In Strype's time it was recognised as "The Blind Beggar's House;" but the antiquary evidently knew nothing of the ballad, for he adds, "Perhaps Kirby beggared himself by it." Bishop's Hall, about a quarter of a mile to the eastward, and taken down in 1851, is said to have been the palace of Bishop Bonner. Hence the name of Bonner's-fields adjoining. These fields were one of the places of assemblage of the Chartist rioters of 1848.

The blind beggar of Bethnal-green.

Victoria-park, adjoining, is a plot of pleasure ground of 290 acres, planted and laid out in 1850. The first cost of formation was covered by the purchase money of York House, St. James's, received from the Duke of Sutherland, to whom the remainder of the Crown lease was sold in 1841 for £72,000. It is bounded on the south by Sir George Ducket's Canal, sometimes called the Lea Union Canal; on the west by the Regent's Canal; on the east by Old Ford-lane, leading from Old Ford to Hackney Wick; and on the north by an irregular line of fields. As a lung for the north-east part of London, it has greatly added to the health of the inhabitants of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green. A piece of ornamental water, with, thereon, a diminutive island, the latter surmounted by the identical

Victoria Park.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Betley*.....pa	Stafford.....	Newcastle 7	Madeley 4	L. & N. W.	153½	1435	882
Bettiscombe .....pa	Dorset	Yeovil 17	Dorchester ...23	L. & S. W.	164	667	73
Bettisfield .....to	Flint	Whitchurch 7½	Baschurch ...10	Shrews. & Chest.....	172½	2284	414
Betshanger.....pa	Kent	Sandwich 4	Sandwich 4	S. Eastern	102	397	27
Betton .....ham	Salop	Mkt. Drayton 2	Whitmore 8	L. & N. W.	154½	...	...
Betton .....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury ...3	Shrewsbury ...3	Shrews. & Birm.....	158	...	...
Bettws, or Bettws-y-Crwyn .....pa	Salop	Knighton 8	Onibury 18	Shrews. & Hereford	196	8664	485
Bettws.....pa	Carmarthen...	Llandillofawr 7	Cross Inn.....	Llannelly	238	6465	1579
Bettws-yn-Rhos, or Bettws-Abergele†...pa	Denbigh	Denbigh 11	Abergele.....5	Chest. & Holyhd. ...	217½	6262	895
Bettws.....pa	Glamorgan ...	Bridgend 5	Bridgend 6	S. Wales	196	5086	421
Bettws‡.....to	Merioneth ...	Bala 2	Chirk.....32	Shrews. & Chest. ...	214½	...	...
Bettws .....pa	Monmouth ...	Newport 2½	Newport 2½	S. Wales	161	1152	87
Bettws .....ham	Monmouth ...	Abergavenny...4	Llanfihangel ...3	Newport & Herefd.	184½	...	...
Bettws .....pa	Montgomery	Montgomery 7½	Shrewsbury...29	Shrews. & Birm. ...	184	5305	753
Bettws Bleddrws§ pa	Cardigan	Lampeter 3	Carmarthen 26	S. Wales	271	2216	235
Bettws Clyro.....chap	Radnor	Hay 4	Hereford 19	Shrews. & Herefd...	218½	...	225
Bettws Diserth .....par. chap.	Radnor	New Radnor...8	Leominster ...28	Shrews.'& Herefd....	228	1885	140
Bettws Garmon ...pa	Carnarvon ...	Carnarvon 5	Carnarvon 5	Bangor & Carn.	252	2759	97

pagoda from the Chinese Collection, does duty for a lake, upon which a few aquatic fowl are sailing usually. These are humble imitations of the Regent's Park enclosure, but, nevertheless, objects sufficiently pleasing in the situation we find them. Adjoining the unambitious lake is a piece of ground, railed in, and set apart for a gymnasium, being furnished with the requisite apparatus. This is certainly a novelty, and one as classical in the conception as it is an appropriate incentive to healthful exercise. Athletes of the weaver population may be observed availing themselves of such heathful means of sport right creditably and cheerfully. But the broad extent of greensward presented by the park forms its most agreeable phase. Doubtless, with time, the present air of newness will mellow into richer scenery, ultimately to grow to nobler proportions. Of old, in the vicinity of Victoria-park, stood spacious mansions, tenanted by the nobility of Bluff King Hal. The old Roman road from London led over the site, and being joined by the military way from the west, passed by Old Ford to Lea Ferry; across this same river was built, it is believed, the first stone bridge erected in England, still celebrated by children unconsciously with the nursery rhyme beginning— Bethnal Green.

London-bridge is broken down,
Dance over my Lady Lea.

* BETLEY is a remarkably cheerful and healthy town, consisting of one wide street. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat structure, with a nave, chancel, and tower. The chancel was rebuilt in 1610, and the tower in 1713; but the nave and aisles are much more ancient, and are separated by four plain pointed arches of wood on each side, resting on pillars, which were formed out of single trunks of trees. There are several neat mural monuments here of the Egerton and Tollet families. Near the village is a fine lake, called Betley Mere, belonging to the Earl of Wilton, and in the vicinity are Betley Court, the elegant mansion of Francis Twemlow, Esq., and Betley Hall, the seat of George Tollet, Esq. Wrinehill, a scattered village about a mile south-west from Betley, was anciently the seat of the Egerton family, and is partly in this parish, but mostly in that of Wyburnbury, in Cheshire. Betley Mere

Fairs, last Tues. in April, July 31, and the last Tues. in Oct.

† BETTWS (Denbighshire). [*Fair*, Feb. 20.

‡ BETTWS (Merionethshire). [*Fairs*, Mar. 16, June 22, Aug. 12, Sept. 16, Dec. 12.

§ BETTWS BLEDDRWS. In this neighbourhood there formerly existed a curious custom relating to marriage, called a "bidding," which took place about a week previous to the day of ceremony. After the banns had been published, as in England, the bidder went from house to house with a long pole and ribbons flying at the end of it, and standing in the middle floor in each house, he repeated, with much formality, a speech after this fashion:—"The intention of the bidder is this; with kindness and amity, with decency and liberality for—— and —— (the names of the future bride and bridegroom), and invites you to come with your good will on the plate, to bring current money, a shilling or two, or five, on the plate; and with husband and wife we invite the children and Ancient wedding custom.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond prRl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bettws-Gwerfil-Goch ....pa	Merioneth ...	Corwen 4	Llangllen Rd 20	Shrews. & Chest. ...	197	2650	256
Bettws-Evan .....pa	Cardigan	Newcastle... 5½	Carmarthen...26	S. Wales	271	2640	404
Bettws-Leiki pa. chap	Cardigan	Lampeter 7	Carmarthen...31	S. Wales	276	2342	359
Bettws-Newydd ...pa	Monmouth ...	Abergavenny 7½	Goytre.....3	Newpt. & Hereford	175	1122	141
Bettws-y-Coed*.....pa	Carnarvon ...	Bangor 20	Conway.....15	Chest. & Holyhd ...	237½	3537	478
Bevercoates .....pa	Nottingham...	Tuxford 3	Tuxford 4	Gt. Northern	136	790	51
Beverley† ...m.t. & bo	E. R. York	Hull.....8	Beverley	York, & N. M.....	181½	2228	8915
Beverley Park .....to	E. R. York ...	Hull 7	Beverley 3	York, N. & M.....	184½	...	241

BETTWS BLEDDRWS.

men-servants, from the greatest to the least. Come there early; you shall have victuals freely and drink cheap, stools to sit on, and fish, if we can catch them; but if not, hold us excusable, and they will attend on you, when you call in upon them in return." The custom is now nearly obsolete. Among the eminent natives of this neighbourhood, was David ap Gwylim, of Bro Ginin, whose works appeared in a large volume, in the year 1789. He flourished from about the year 1330 to 1370. In early life he enjoyed the munificent patronage of Ivor the generous, an ancestor of the Tredegar family. Under the influence of a passion for the fair Morvudd he composed 147 poems. Their loves were mutual, but her friends induced her to accept a wealthy connexion, named Rhys Gwrgan, an officer of the English army, who served at the battle of Cressy, 1346; Dab Gwilym persuaded Morvudd to escape with him, during the absence of her husband in France; in consequence of which he was imprisoned, but liberated through the influence of his friends. It is from the poems of this author that the modern literary dialect has chiefly been formed.

Gwydir House.

Tomb of Gryffyd.

* BETTWS-Y-COED. At this village, which contains scarcely a hundred houses, is the picturesque bridge of Pont-y-Pain, beneath which is the famous salmon leap; and the road leads into the luxuriant vale of Llanwrst, in the neighbourhood of which are many seats. The principal of these is Gwydir House, an ancient mansion of the Wynnes; and now an occasional residence of Lord Gwydir. Two miles northward is the village of Trefrew, remarkable chiefly for a saline spring, and the site of a royal palace, built by Llewelyn. Between two mountains, near this place are some capital mines, the produce of which are lead and calamine, mixed with iron, ochre, and pyrites. Bettws-y-Coed lies on the old mail-coach road to Holyhead. From Cernioge Mawr, through this place to Ogwen Lake, a broad smooth, and well protected road has been made among the rocky precipices with which the mountainous country abounds. The village church contains an ancient but very perfect tomb of Gryffyd, grand nephew of Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. This interesting monument is concealed rather awkwardly beneath one of the benches. The whole of the scenery here along the Conway as far as Bettws, is of a very beautiful description. Voelas Hall, the seat of G. C. Wynne, Esq., is in this vicinity. [*Fair*, Sep. 17th, sheep.

The lake of beavers.

† BEVERLEY. This important borough and market-town is situated at the foot of the York Wolds. The name was anciently Deirwald, the woods and marshes of Deira being immediately to the north of the Humber. These marshes are supposed to have been lakes and meres whenever the river Hull overflowed the country. Its present appellation is presumed to have originated from one of these lakes, Bever-lac, the lake of beavers, so named from the beavers with which the neighbouring river Hull abounded. In the early part of the eighth century a church was founded here by John, Archbishop of York, who afterwards converted it into a monastery. Athelstan converted it from a monastery into a college. Various important privileges were conferred upon the town by the same monarch. During the great civil wars, Beverley, like other Yorkshire towns, became frequently the scene of agitation. It was here that Sir John Hotham, who had represented the town in several successive parliaments, was arrested by his nephew, on his flight from Hull, as a traitor to the commonwealth. The houses are elegant, and the principal street, which is very spacious, is terminated by an ancient gateway. The market-place, which comprises an area of nearly four acres, is ornamented by an octangular market-cross. The finest object in Beverley, however, is the superb collegiate church of St. John, adorned with several monuments of the Earls of Northumberland. This edifice has been built at different periods, and exhibits various styles of Gothic architecture. The choir is paved with marble of four colours. Over the altar is a magnificent

Collegiate church of St. John.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Beverstone .....pa	Gloucester ...	Tetbury 2	Brimscombe ...7	Gt. Western.....	106	2360	199
Bevington .....ham	Warwick	Alcester 4	Evesham.....7	Oxford, W. & W. ...	114	...	...
Bevington Wood ham	Warwick	Alcester 4	Evesham.....6	Oxford, W. & W. ...	113	...	...
Bewaldeth & Snittlegarth .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 7	Aspatria 8	Mypt. & Carlisle ...	328	...	90
Bewcastle* .....pa	Cumberland	Brampton ...12	Millton 14	Newcast. & Carlisle	324	30000	1226

wooden arch supported by eight fluted Corinthian pillars. The east window now contains all the painted glass which could be collected from the others. The screen, between the choir and the nave, is Gothic, and is justly esteemed a principal ornament of the edifice. At the lower end of the body of the church stands a large font of agate stone. In 1664 a vault was discovered of free-stone, in which was a sheet of lead, containing the relics of St. John, with an inscription, dated 1197, which imported that the church, having been destroyed by fire, the ashes had been for some time lost, but that at length they had been found and there deposited. They were contained in a small leaden box, and consisted of a few bones, six beads, some large nails, and three brass pins. The whole was piously replaced, with an appropriate inscription; and, in 1726, the spot was adorned with an arch of brick-work. The principal window at the eastern end is said to have been copied from that of York. The celebrated Percy Shrine, which is within the choir, is of most exquisite workmanship, and the most complete example of purely English art in this country. In 1853, when an application was made to take a cast of this for the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, the churchwardens churlishly refused, in spite of the earnest protestations of the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Northumberland, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Sir Charles Barry, and others. This solitary exception to the ready permission granted elsewhere, deserves a special record. St. Mary's church is also an exceedingly handsome and spacious Gothic building. There were, formerly, two other churches in Beverley, but they now no longer exist. In ancient times there was also a monastery of Blackfriars, another of Franciscans or Grayfriars, and an establishment of Knights Hospitallers. There is a grammar school of great antiquity, several meeting-houses, two hospitals, several schools, a house of correction, &c. The burgesses enjoy some peculiar privileges. The present trade of Beverley is confined to tanned leather, oatmeal, malt, corn, and coal. The town communicates with the river Hull, by a canal called Beverley Beck, and has all the advantages of railway communication with the principal towns around. In the grammar school here were educated Bishops Allcock, Fisher, and Green, as natives of the place, and Alaridus, an ancient historian, was also born at Beverley.

The Percy shrine.

Inns, Beverley Arms, Cross Keys.—*Market*, Sat. Great Market, alter. Wed., also April 4, May 9, Sep. 19, Dec. 26.—*Fairs*, Feb. 23, Holy Thurs., July 5, Nov. 5, cattle. *Bankers*, Bower Hall, and Co.; draw on Curries and Co. Machel, Pease, and Liddell; draw on Glynn, and Co. Branch of Hull Banking Company; draw on Barclay Bevan, and Co. Branch of Yorkshire Banking Company; draw on Williams, Deacon and Co.

* BEWCASTLE. This interesting parish was a Roman station, and is said to have been garrisoned by a part of the second Roman legion as a security to the workmen who were employed in erecting the famous wall. It is situated in the midst of a wild and unfrequented district, in the Ward of Eskdale. Some vestiges of ancient buildings still remain, and numerous Roman coins and inscriptions have been discovered here. The present name of the village is reported to have been derived from Bueth, who was lord of the manor at the time of the Conquest, and is said to have repaired a Roman castle here, and called it after his own name. The castle was of a square form, each front about twenty-nine yards in length: it is now in ruins: the south side, of which there are most remains, is nearly fourteen yards high. This structure was destroyed by the parliamentary forces in the year 1641. It seems to have been a dark gloomy fortress. Gils Bueth, the son of Bueth, mentioned above, was treacherously killed by Robert de Vallibus, at a meeting which had been held for friendly purposes. His possessions then fell to the crown, and were bestowed by Henry II. on the last Hubert de Vallibus, whose daughter conveyed them to the family of the Multons by marriage. The estates afterwards passed through several hands. Bewcastle, in the fifth of Charles I., was granted to Sir Robert Graham, in whose family it remains. Upon one occasion the captain of Bewcastle is said to have made an incursion into Scotland, in which he was defeated

Ruins of a Roman castle.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bewdley* ...bo. & m.t.	Worcester ...	Kiddrminstr 2½	Kidderminstr 3	Oxford W. & W.	136½	...	3124

BEWCASTLE

and forced to fly. Watt Tinlinn, a celebrated retainer of the Buccleuch family, who held for his border service a small tower on the frontiers of Liddisdale, pursued him. Watt Tinlinn was, by profession, a cobbler, but by inclination and practice, an archer and warrior. He closely followed the fugitive through a dangerous morass: the captain, however, gained the firm ground; and seeing Tinliun dismcunted, and floundering in the bog, used these words of insult: "Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots: the heels *risp*, and the seams *rive*." "If I cannot sew," retorted Tinlinn, discharging a shaft, which nailed the captain's thigh to his saddle, "If I cannot sew, I can yerk." Bewcastle Church is a small edifice, standing on a rising ground near the castle, a fosse surrounding them both. In the church-yard is a celebrated obelisk, which has for many years attracted the attention of the curious. Its height is fourteen feet two inches; its breadth, on the bottom of the broadest side, is one foot ten; on the top was originally a cross, which is supposed to have been abolished in some ebullition of popular enthusiasm. Various sculptured ornaments appear on its different sides, executed with much fancy, together with an illegible Roman inscription, and some human figures. On the wastes of Bewcastle parish, several thousands of sheep and black cattle are annually fed. The inhabitants of the parish live chiefly in single and scattered houses; their religious opinions are mostly conformable to the doctrines of the church of England; but about fifty years ago a meeting-house was built for a small congregation of Presbyterians. In this parish a fine is paid of four years, ancient rent, on change of the lord of the manor by death: or of the tenants either by death or alienation: besides various customary works and carriages; and for a heriot, the best beast of which the tenant may die possessed, except the riding-horse kept for the lord's service. Bewcastle parish has two schools supported by subscription, the masters of which have a salary of about ten pounds a year, and the privilege of a whittle-gate. The custom of whittle-gate was formerly much observed in this and the neig oouring counties: it consists in the master going to all the abodes of his schola in rotation, and being supplied with victuals by the parents or friends.

The cobbler's revenge.

Curious fine and custom.

* BEWDLEY is a well-built town, situated on the western side of the river Severn, which is navigable, and is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, built in 1797. The streets are wide, and furnished with excellent houses. The church, at Ribbesford, is a very old building, with a low tower, and a curiously carved Norman porch. The chapel of ease at Bewdley, dedicated to St. Ann, is a spacious stone building with a tower. The Bewdley and Wribbenhall Literary Institution was established 1848, in the old Grammar-school in the park. Wribbenhall is a hamlet in the parish of Kidderminster, containing some good streets and a chapel, and is connected with Bewdley by a bridge across the river Severn. Leland, speaking in praise of the situation of the town, says, "because the plot of it seemed fair to the lookers, it hath a French name Beaudley;" but this derivation is doubtful. It was in the reign of Edward I. a manor of the Beauchamps, and received from Edward IV. its charter of incorporation. This charter has been subject to some extraordinary changes; the original deed, renewed by James I., was surrendered to Charles II., and replaced by another from his successor, which last, on the accession of Anne, was declared illegal, and became the cause of a contention, which produced a long and expensive law-suit, ended by the confirmation of the original charter. By virtue of this, the corporation of Bewdley consists of a bailiff, a recorder, a high steward, and twelve capital burgesses, who depute one member to parliament, the bailiff being the returning officer. The borough comprises the parish of Ribbesford, and the hamlets of Wribbenhall, Hoarstone, Blackstone, Netherton, Lower Milton, and Lickhill. Some years since, Dr. James Johnstone, of Worcester, made an important discovery in this neighbourhood of a mineral spring, whose qualities, after an attentive analysis, he declared to resemble those of the Harrowgate and Moffat waters. The most celebrated natives of this place were John Tombes, born in 1612, a subtle disputant, and a learned man, but a changeling sectary; and Richard Willis, who was the son of a capper, and became remarkable for

Charter disputed.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bewerley ....to	W. R. York ...	Pateley Bdge. ½	Ripley 11	Leeds Northern ...	218½	5872	1265
Bewick, New ....to	Northumlnd.	Belford..... 2	Alnwick 9	York, N. & B.....	324	1125	101
Bewick, Old ....to	Northumlnd.	Belford 11	Alnwick 10	York, N. & B.....	325	5487	191
Bewholme ....to	E. R. York ...	Beverley 12	Lockington ...10	York & N. M.	196	...	...
Bexhill* ....pa	Sussex	Hastings 5	Bexhill	L. B. & S. C.	71½	8814	2148
Bexington, West	Dorset	Abbotsbury...3½	Dorchester ...12	L. & S. W.	153	...	...
Bexley†....pa	Kent	Dartford.....3	Erith 3½	N. Kent	17½	5025	4490
Bexton....to	Chester	Knutsford 1	Chelford.....5	L. & N. W.	177	621	87
Bexwell ....pa	Norfolk.....	Lynn 12	Downham 2	E. Counties.....	90	1177	87
Beyton....pa	Suffolk	Bury 6	Thurston 2	E. Union	92½	625	394
Bibury‡ ....pa	Gloucester ...	Fairford 4	Cirencester ...7½	G t. Western	102½	6300	1116

his extemporaneous preaching; the latter was made chaplain to King William, and promoted to the see of Winchester, in 1714. Tanning, combmaking, and other works in horn, contribute to the prosperity of the town. BEWDLEY.

Inns, George Hotel, Wheatsheaf.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, April 23, Dec. 11, 12, cattle, Mon. bef. July 26, sheep.—*Bankers*, Nichols, Baker, and Crane; draw on Barnett, Hoares, & Co.

* BEXHILL is a pretty village situated six miles west of Hastings, near the coast. The church is a fine old structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles; the nave is apparently of Norman construction, being divided from the aisles by round-headed arches supported upon massive pillars; the chancel is in the early English style with lancet-shaped windows. The village is considered remarkably healthy, and it contains several chalybeate springs. Five miles from the railway station at Bexhill is Ashburnham House, the seat of the Earl of Ashburnham, and a fine modern edifice standing in an extensive park. Around Bexhill are wide and various prospects in every direction, the sea within easy reach and a very beautiful country inland. There are some good houses about the village and immediately contiguous to it, and Bexhill is rapidly growing into favour as a watering place. In support of its fame as being a very healthy place, the numerous instances of longevity afforded by the inhabitants are a tolerable proof. One is recorded of so remarkable a nature as to deserve admission into these pages. On the 4th of June, 1819, a dinner was given here to commemorate the 81st anniversary of the birth of George III., at which twenty-five old men, natives of the village, sat down, whose average age was 81 years; fifteen waited at table whose ages were 71 years each, and six aged 61 years each rang a peal on the church bells whilst the others dined. The whole male population at that time was under 1000. Instances of longevity.

Inns, Bell, Queen's Head.

† BEXLEY. Camden, the celebrated antiquary and historian, was proprietor of this manor. He bequeathed it for the endowment of a professor in history to the University of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains several ancient and curious monuments, and in the interior is a remarkable ornamental confessional in three divisions, on the north side seven ancient stalls in oak, also several fine brasses. The town was given by King Kanulph to the see of Canterbury. In Domesday Book it is recorded as having a church and three mills. A commodious and handsome school-house, with residence for the masters, has just been erected for the education of sixty boys and the same number of girls. The river Cray crosses the centre of the town. Ancient monuments.

Fair, September 13, 14.

‡ BIBURY. In the eighth century this little village belonged to the see of Worcester; in the twelfth century it was given, with certain restrictions, to the Abbey of Oseney, in Oxfordshire; and, in 1547, it was finally alienated from the see of Worcester to the Earl of Warwick, from whom the manor has passed through various families to Estcourt Cresswell, Esq. Bibury is a peculiar, possessing jurisdiction over Aldsworth, Barnsley, and Winson; the lord of the manor, however, claims a prescriptive right of appointing his own official and chancellor, who hath the recording of wills, and the granting of licences within the peculiar: nor doth the lord of the manor allow to the bishop the right of visitation. The church is supposed to have been rebuilt

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bicester*.....mt. & pa	Oxford	Buckingham 11	Bicester	L. & N. W.	66½	2580	3054
Bickenhall .....pa	Somerset	Taunton 5½	Taunton 6½	Bristol & Exeter ...	169½	1004	215
Bickenhill .....pa	Warwick	Birmingham 8	Hampton Jun.2	L. & N. W.	105	3771	763
Bickenhill, Hill ham	Warwick	Coleshill.....4	Hampton Jun.2	L. & N. W.	105	...	...
Bicker .....pa	Lincoln.....	Boston 8	Sutterton..... 5½	Gt. Northern	106	...	819
Bickering .....ham	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....11	Snelland 3½	Manch., Shef., & L.	149	...	...
Bickerstaffe .....to	Lancaster.....	Ormskirk 3	Ormskirk.....3½	E. Lanc.	217	6353	1667
Bickerton .....to	Chester.....	Malpas 4	Beeston 7	L. & N. W.	175	1755	398
Bickerton.....to	Northumlnd.	Rothbury 4	Morpeth 18	York, N. & B.	312	505	26
Bickerton .....to	W. R. York...	York 10	Wetherby 4	York & N. M.	194½	1080	121
Bickford .....to	Stafford	Stafford 7½	Penkridge ...2½	L. & N. W.	139	...	...
Bickington .....pa	Devon	Ashburton.....3	Newton Bushl.5	South Devon	219	1375	359
Bickington, High...pa	Devon	Torrington ...7	Umberleigh 2½	North Devon	229	4194	851
Bickleigh† .....pa	Devon	Tiverton.....4	Tiverton 4½	Bristol & Exeter ...	188½	1835	280

BIBURY.

by the monks of Oseney. The architecture of the north and south doors is in the early Norman style. On the north wall was a colossal painting, in fresco, of St. Christopher, the sight of whose image, according to the monkish legends, had sufficient efficacy to preserve the spectator from sudden or violent death: the painting is now obliterated. Several monuments and inscriptions to the memory of the Coxwalls, and other families, are in the edifice. The mansion was built in the reign of James II., by Sir Thomas Sackville, of the family of the Earls of Dorset. From its situation, on an easy eminence, it commands a fine view of the river Colne, backed by an amphitheatre of low wood, of the most variegated foliage, clothing the acclivities of the hills, and rendered more beautiful from the contrast afforded by the barren downs which appear in the distance.

Name derived from St. Birinus.

* BICESTER occupies rather a flat situation near the eastern border of the country. The parish is divided into two districts, termed King's end and Market end. The church is a large and commodious structure, which has recently received some ornamental additions. The name is said to have been derived from St. Birinus, and from him called Birincester; but others believe that the name was derived from a small river called the Bure, which rises in this neighbourhood. Plot says the appellation was derived from the forest of Bernwood, upon the edge of which it was seated; and Kennet, another antiquary, regards the name as derived from the Saxon term signifying castrum primarium or principal fort, the town being fortified by the West Saxons against the Britons or Mercians. In the time of Birinus, it was certainly a frontier garrison, and was probably built under his direction from the ruins of Alchester, of which city a few traces remain on the south-west, showing that it was of a square form, and intersected by four streets. Gilbert Bassel, baron of Headington, founded here a priory of canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Edburg; and in the close vicinity of Bicester is a spring called St. Edburg's well, formerly held in great repute for its medicinal virtues. The remembrance of the saint is also preserved in "Edburg balk," a corruption of St. Edburg's walk, a path leading from the priory to the well. The area has, for many ages, been subject to the inroads of the plough, and numerous coins and various relics have been found at different times. Bicester has no peculiar manufacture, but it derives great benefit from its market and fairs, to which railway extension has much contributed. There are some good schools and excellent charities for the instruction and relief of the poorer population. Of late years the town has been much increased by the addition of new streets and modern buildings.

Inns, King's Arms, Crown.—*Market*, Fri.—*Great Market*, 1st Fri. in each month.—*Fairs*, East. Fri.; 1st Fri. in June; Aug. 5, 6, cattle; 1st Fri. in July, wool; Fri. bef. and 1st and 2nd Fri. aft. Oct. 11, cattle, hiring, Fri. aft. Dec. 11, cattle.—*Bankers*, Michael and Tubb; draw on Masterman, Peters, & Co.

Bampfield Moore Carew.

† BICKLEIGH. Bampfield Moore Carew was the son of a clergyman at this village, and was educated at Tiverton school. Falling among some gipsies near that town, he became so pleased with their mode of life, that he abandoned the school and his friends. His exploits in this course were wonderful. He imposed upon the same company three or four times a day

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bickleigh.....pa	Devon	Plymouth 6	Plympton 5	South Devon	247	2323	403
Bickley.....ham	Somerset	Milverton 1	Wellington ...4	Brist. & Exeter	174	...	...
Bickley.....to	Chester.....	Whitchurch ...5	Beeston 8¼	L. & N. W.	176	2096	467
Bickmarsh & Little Dorsington.....ham	Warwick	Alcester 6	Stratford 9	Oxfd., W., & W.....	109	...	54
Bicknacre ..... ham	Essex.....	Chelmsford ...6	Chelmsford...6½	E. Counties	36	...	...
Bicknoller .....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater 13	Taunton.....12½	Brist. & Exeter	175¼	1390	351
Bicknor .....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...8½	Strood 12	N. Kent	43	631	40
Bickuor, English ...pa	Gloucester ...	Coleford 3½	Hopebrook ...8	Glouc. & Ross.....	134½	2377	584
Bickner, Welsh ...pa	Hereford	Goodrich 2	Hopebrook ...5	Glouc. & Ross.....	131½	8502	89
Bickton .....ham	Hants	Salisbury.....12	Ringwood 6	L. & S. W.	112	...	...
Bickton .....pa	Devon	Exmouth 6	Exeter.....12½	Brist. & Exeter	206	1294	203
Bickton .....chap	Salop	Shrewsbury 3½	Shrewsbury ...4	Shrews. & Bmgm....	159	...	...
Bidborough .....pa	Kent	Tunbridge ...3½	Tunbridge 3	S. Eastern	44	1299	269
Biddenden .....pa	Kent	Cranbrook ...5½	Headcorn 4	S. Eastern	60	7208	1457
Biddenham.....pa	Bedford	Bedford 1½	Bedford 2½	L. & N. W.	65½	1760	373
Biddisham .....pa	Somerset	Axbridge 4	Highbridge ...7	Brist. & Exeter	152	574	131
Biddestone, St. Nicholas .....pa	Wilts	Chippenham...4	Chippenham...4	Gt. Western	98	...	422
Biddestone, St. Peter.....pa	Wilts	Chippenham...4	Chippenham...4	Gt. Western	98	127	25
Biddlesden * .....pa	Buckingham.	Buckingham...7	Buckingham...7	L. & N. W.	68	1630	144
Biddlestone .....to	Northumber.	Rothbury 9	Alnwick 17	York, N. & B.....	333	17785	182
Biddulph† .....pa	Stafford	Newcastle ...9½	Congleton ...2½	N. Stafford	159	5635	2683

under different disguises, and with new tales of distress. Sometimes he was a distressed clergyman, ruined because he could not take the oaths; at others a quaker, who had met with severe losses in trade; now a shipwrecked mariner; and the same day, a blacksmith, whose house and family had perished by fire. Carew had a method of enticing away people's dogs, for which he was twice transported from Exeter to America, but made his escape. On one of these occasions he travelled from Virginia through the woods, and swam across the Delawar upon a horse with only a handkerchief for a bridle. He was a man of strong memory and pleasing address, and could assume the manners of a gentleman with as much ease as any other character. The fraternity to which he belonged elected him their king; and he remained faithful to them to the last. He died about 1770, in his 77th year.

BICKLEIGH.

King of the gipsies.

Biddenden (Kent), *see* Benenden.

* BIDDLESDEN, or Bittlesden, formerly a market-town of some note, is now only a small village, in the second division of the Buckingham hundreds. The manor, at the time of the Norman survey, is said to have belonged to William the Conqueror. It afterwards became the property of Robert de Mappershall, who, according to Camden, forfeited it for stealing one of the king's hounds; but other writers say that it was forfeited to the Earl of Leicester, as his lord paramount. The fact, as stated in the original record, appears to be, that Robert de Mappershall, having been tried in the King's court for stealing a dog, gave this manor to Jeffery de Clinton, for his influence in the suit; and having some time afterwards married a relation to the chamberlain, he received the manor back again. After this, having gone to reside at his native place, he neglected to pay the suit and services due to the Earl of Leicester (as his lord paramount) for the manor of Biddlesden; upon which the earl seized the manor, and gave it to his steward. De Bosco, with the earl's permission, gave the estate to the monks of Gerendon, of the Cistercian order, to the intent that they should found an abbey, which they accordingly did in the year 1147. Its site, together with the manor, was then granted to Thomas, Lord Wriothesley. About the year 1700, there were considerable remains of the abbey and conventual church, consisting of part of the east side of the cloisters, part of a tower, a small chapel, and the chapter-house, a handsome room about 40 feet square, with a vaulted roof supported by four pillars. In the chapel were several interesting monuments, but they have long been destroyed, with the buildings that surrounded them. A modern chapel adjoining Biddlesden House serves as the parish church.

Manor said to have belonged to William the Conqueror.

Remains of the abbey.

† BIDDULPH, a very hilly moorland district in the northern division of the county. At the north end of this parish rises the river Trent, under the

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bideford*.....m.t & pa	Devon	Appledore 3	Barnstaple ...9	N. Devon	242	3196	5775

BIDDULPH. high rocky ridge called Mow Cop, near the boundary between Cheshire and Staffordshire. The district abounding with coal, there are here several large collieries; and some quarries in the neighbourhood produce a very hard and durable stone. A scrap iron, spade and shovel manufactory, and a silk mill, also give employment to the inhabitants. The church of St. Lawrence is a substantial structure with a neat tower, and, in 1849, was erected by John Bateman, Esq., of Knypersley Hall, a commodious chapel of ease, in the early English style, with a schoolhouse and parsonage attached. At the north end of the parish is Biddulph Hall, the ancient seat of the Biddulph family; but the building is now in ruins, with the exception of the north end, occupied by a farmer. A little further towards the Cheshire border will be found the remains of a druidical temple, known as the Bridestones, consisting of eight upright freestones, two of which are within a semicircle formed by the other six. Near these stones are the remains of three curious caverns excavated out of the solid rock.

* BIDEFORD. This is a very anc ent seaport, borough, and market town, the etymology of its name signifying its existence in Saxon times; *Be* implying situated; and By-the-ford, By-de-ford, and Bideford, being the different ways in which the name of the town has been written. After the conquest Bideford was bestowed, in conjunction with Kilkampton, in Cornwall, on Richard de Granville, a Norman knight, who accompanied the Conqueror to England. On the death of William Henry, third Earl of Bath, in the year 1711, the family estates were divided among his co-heirs; and in the year 1750, this manor was sold to J. Cleveland, Esq., of Tapley. It was granted a charter of incorporation by Queen Elizabeth. The greater part of the town occupies the declivity of a steep eminence, on the western bank of the river Torridge, which is here of considerable breadth, and with spring tides rises to the height of eighteen feet. The other part of the town lies at the foot of a hill on the opposite side of the river. The streets are wide, and its sloping

Description. situation renders Bideford cleaner than the generality of seaports. The quay is convenient, as it is situated near the centre of the town, and the body of the water is sufficient to bring up vessels of 500 tons. The bridge was constructed in the fourteenth century, and is considered the largest in the county. It consists of twenty-four irregular stone arches, which were originally pointed; but, from various repairs, several of them are now circular. The extreme length is 677 feet: the bases of the piers are protected from the violence of floods by large quantities of loose stones, surrounded by slates. One of the principal contributors to its erection was Sir Theobald Granville, Knt.; but the conduct of the bishop of the diocese, who granted indulgences to all who gave money to aid the work, much forwarded the structure. Prince, in his Worthies of Devon, thus notices what used to be considered as the miraculous

Tradition relating to the bridge. origin of this bridge:—"At first the town of Bytheford had no other passage over the river there but by boats; the breadth and roughness whereof upon times was such as did often put people in jeopardy of their lives; and some were drowned, to the great grief of the inhabitants. To prevent which great inconveniences, some did divers times, and in sundry places, begin to build a bridge; but no firm foundation after often proof being to be found, their attempt in that kind came to no effect. At this time Sir Richard Gernard, or Gurney, was parish priest of the place, who, as the story of that town hath it, was admonished by a vision in his sleep to set about the foundation of a bridge near a rock which he should find rolled from the higher grounds upon the strand. This at first he esteemed as a dream; yet, to second the same with some act, in the morning he went to see the place, and found a huge rock there fixed, whose greatness argued its being in that place to be only the work of God, which not only bred admiration, but incited him to set forward so charitable a work. Upon this encouragement, he eftsoons, with Sir Theo-

bald Granville, Knt., lord of the land, an especial furtherer of and a great benefactor to that design, began the foundation of the bridge where it stands now." The bishop who assisted in promoting the design appears to have been Grandison. Numerous lands have been bestowed to keep the bridge in repair, the management of which is conducted by eighteen of the principal inhabitants, denominated feoffees. The market-place is spacious; and the town-hall, which was erected in 1698, is large and convenient. During the civil wars, the inhabitants of this town very early declared for the Parliament, and a fort was erected on the highest ground on each side of the river, commanding that and the town. A small fort was also erected at Appledore, which completely secured the entrance of both the Bideford and Barnstaple rivers. The success of the insurgents, however, was not equal to their zeal; for, on attempting to relieve Exeter, they received a severe defeat. Mr. Watkins, in his Essay towards a History of Bideford, relates the particulars of this affair, nearly as follows:—"In the summer of 1643, Prince Maurice of Bohemia, with Sir John Berkley, at the head of a considerable army, invested Exeter; to preserve which the friends to the Parliament were extremely solicitous, and none more so than those of Bideford and the adjacent parts. To accomplish this desirable purpose the parliamentary forces at Barnstaple joined those of Bideford, which was then garrisoned by a considerable force, under the command of a Colonel Bennet. Sir John Berkley, being informed of their intentions, dispatched a regiment of horse and some other troops to impede their march, under the command of Colonel John Digby, who fixed his head-quarters at Torrington, where he was soon joined by a regiment of foot from Cornwall; so that his army consisted of 300 horse, and between 600 and 700 foot. Had the Parliamentary forces, which consisted of 1200 foot and 300 horse, marched against the Royal army before it was strengthened by the Cornish regiment, they would in all probability have been the conquerors; but they wasted their time in preaching, praying, and 'seeking the Lord;' till at length, after assurances of certain victory from their preachers, they marched out of Bideford in the morning of the 2nd of September, to attack the Philistines at Torrington. Colonel Digby, having received information of their march, advanced to receive them at a little distance from the town; but, after waiting some hours, and seeing no appearance of the enemy, he considered it as a false alarm, and therefore dismissed his troops to their quarters, except a guard of 150 men. In less than an hour, however, he received information that the enemy were within the distance of half a mile; and immediately hastened to the spot where he had left the cavalry, and waited their approach in the morning. He did not then intend to engage the insurgents, but merely to keep them in play till his whole force was collected; but, having divided his small body of horse into parties, and distributed them into several little classes, from which there were gaps into the more open space occupied by the enemy, he was directly attacked by a party of fifty men, which obliged him to collect his own party, and come to action. The contest was but short; for through his admirable presence of mind and undaunted courage, the rebel detachment were so well received, that they threw down their arms, and retreated to the main body. The colonel, having succeeded thus fortunately, pursued his advantage, pushed forward upon the enemy, who were attacked with such fury by his men, that they gave way on all sides, and fled with the utmost precipitation. The whole glory of this victory was enjoyed by the colonel's guard of horse, the foot only coming up in sufficient time to join in the pursuit. 'The action was so vigorous,' says Lord Clarendon, 'that the swords of the Royalists were blunt with slaughter, and they were overburthened with prisoners.' The fugitives who escaped told their friends, according to the language of the times, strange stories of the supernatural horrors and fears that fell upon them; and that none of them saw but six of the enemy who engaged them. The next day, September the 3rd, Bideford, Barnstaple, and the fort of Appledore, surrendered to the Royal army, upon the promise of pardon, and the usual articles of capitulation, which the colonel saw punctually observed, and, much to his honour, preserved the town free from plunder and violence." Bideford, in the year 1646, was ravaged by a plague, which appears to have been occasioned by the land-

BIDEFORD.

Town Hall.

Civil wars.

Battle of Bideford.

The plague.

Bideford.

ing of a cargo of Spanish wool, an article which at that time constituted a principal part of the trade of the town. And as we learn further from Mr. Watkins, in his Essay towards a History of Bideford, the mayor having deserted the town through fear, Mr. Strange, a native and merchant of Bideford, "with a fortitude of mind and a philanthropy of heart rarely equalled, took the very difficult and extremely hazardous office upon himself; and, by the prudence and vigilance of his management, prevented the infection from spreading to so great a degree and extent as in all probability it would have done. He saw the sick, particularly the poor, properly taken care of, the dead decently buried; the avenues to the town carefully guarded, to prevent the disease being carried into the country; and performed every other office of the good Christian and the vigilant magistrate." Mr. Strange himself at length fell a victim to its ravages, and was buried in the church on the 18th of July, 1646. Another curious incident in the history of this town, strongly marking the deplorable ignorance of the age, occurred about the middle of the year 1682:—Three poor and friendless old women, named Temperance Lloyd, Mary Trembles, and Susannah Edwards, were accused of witchcraft; and so strong was the evidence given against them by their prejudiced neighbours, that, after several long and singular examinations, the magistrates of Bideford committed them to Exeter gaol. They were shortly after tried, condemned, and executed. These were among the last sufferers under the detestable statutes enacted against witchcraft. The strangest circumstance attending this case was the confession of the prisoners themselves, that much of the accusation brought against them was true. This confession, which nothing but wretched weakness of mind could have induced them to make, or their judges to believe, was the ground of their conviction; and even on the scaffold they acknowledged its justice. The particulars of this extraordinary affair were published under the title of "A True and Impartial Relation of the Information against three Witches, who were indicted, arraigned, and convicted, at the assizes holden for the county of Devon, at the Castle of Exeter, August 14th, 1682; with their several Confessions." The nature of the evidence appears by the following passage, extracted from the information of Elizabeth Eastchant, &c.:—"The said informant upon her oath, saith, that, upon the 2nd day of this instant of July, the said Grace Thomas (one of the persons on whom the powers of witchcraft were supposed to have been exercised) then lodging in this informant's house, and hearing her to complain of great pricking pains in one of her knees, she, this informant, did see her said knee, and observed that she had nine places in her knee which had been pricked: and that every of the perforations was as though it had been the mark of a thorn. Whereupon this informant, upon the said 2nd of July, did demand of the said Temperance Lloyd, whether she had any wax or clay in the form of a picture, whereby she had pricked and tormented the said Grace Thomas. Unto which the said Temperance made answer, that she had no wax or clay, but confessed that she had only a piece of leather, which she had pricked nine times." Bideford continued to increase its foreign commerce till about the commencement of the last century, at which period its export trade to Newfoundland exceeded every town but two in the kingdom, and its import was exceeded by one only. The neglect shown by the government to colonial purposes, during the reign of Queen Anne, caused, however, a stagnation to mercantile affairs, and Bideford suffered considerably. This neglect was, perhaps, not worse than the unwise conduct of administration, which left the coasts exposed to the depredation of French privateers, who made so many valuable prizes in Bideford Bay, that they emphatically called it the Golden Bay. From 1700 to 1760, the chief article of importation was tobacco; greater quantities of which were, in some years, brought into this town than even London itself. The contest with America, however, destroyed this source of profit, and with it the principal branches of foreign commerce. The number of vessels belonging to the port at this time was about 100, varying in burthen from 20 to 250 tons; and were mostly employed in conveying coals and culm to the southern parts of the county; in the exportation of oak-bark to Ireland and Scotland; in the herring trade; and in the bringing fish from Newfoundland.

Three witches hanged.

French privateers.

Bideford has long had a considerable foreign trade. The principal imports are timber from North America; timber, hemp, and tallow, from Russia and Norway; fruits, wines, and brandies, from Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean; and general goods from Ireland. The exports are oak-bark, which is shipped in considerable quantities to Scotland and Ireland; earthenware, tiles, &c., to Wales, Guernsey and Jersey; linen and woollen goods, and cordage, iron, naval stores, provisions, &c., to the North American colonies. Corn is also largely exported to the metropolis, and to the ports along the coast. About 150 vessels belong to the port. In recent years, there have been about 800 arrivals and departures of vessels annually. Ship building is carried on at Bideford to a considerable extent. There are several potteries principally for the manufacture of flower-pots. A manufactory of coarse china and earthenware has been lately established at a short distance from the town. Clay, of a good quality, is found on land in the neighbourhood belonging to Lord Clinton; and anthracite, or culma, is found in the vicinity in sufficient quantity to be advantageously worked. Such is now the extent and nature of the trade that may be said to have received its first impetus from Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir R. Granville, who were fellow-voyagers together, and who for some time fixed their residence here. Bideford church is a large building, apparently erected about the 14th century; its form, which was originally that of a cross, is now extremely irregular, from the various alterations it has undergone. It has three galleries and an organ, the latter built by the corporation about the year 1728. The monuments in it are few, and those not deserving particular notice. That to the memory of Mr. John Strange, the gentleman whose philanthropy has been noticed in the account of the plague, is said to have been erected by a sea-captain, through gratitude for the relief Mr. Strange had afforded him after shipwreck. The charity and benevolence of Mr. Strange are spoken of by the inhabitants with enthusiasm: his bust is placed in an oval niche in the upper part of the monument. Bequests have been left by various persons for the use of the poor; and a house of industry has been erected for their more certain relief. A free grammar school was established here about the year 1600, for the education of ten boys appointed by the corporation. Here are likewise a free and Sunday school, in which a great number of children are instructed. Among the distinguished persons to whom the town of Bideford has given birth may particularly be mentioned Dr. Shebbeare, and Mr. Stucley, a descendant of the celebrated chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. John Shebbeare, M.D., and a political writer of some eminence, was born at Bideford in 1709, and educated there under the learned Zachary Mudge; after which he served an apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary. On the expiration of his time he carried on business for himself at Bristol. In 1740, he removed to London, but acquired no celebrity till 1754, when he published a satirical novel, called "The Marriage Act;" and another called "Lydia, or Filial Piety." He then commenced a series of letters to the people of England, for the seventh of which he was pilloried and imprisoned two years; but in the succeeding reign he obtained a pension of £200 per annum, and from that time employed his pen in defence of Government. He died on the 1st of August in 1788. His other works are—A History of the Sumatrans, 2 vols.; Practice of Physic, 2 vols.; and the celebrated novel of Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea, 4 vols. Thomas Stucley was born at Bideford about the year 1680; to which town, after studying in the Inner Temple, he retired; and, living very secluded, endeavoured to discover the quadrature of of the circle, and the perpetual motion. His application to abstract studies, and the little exercise which he took, brought on hypochondriac disorders, and was the cause of his numerous eccentricities. Among others, he cherished the idea that he should either die for want, or of some epidemic disorder; his clothes were always ragged and filthy, and from fear of infection he would never wear new ones. From the same cause, and a dislike to company, he refused the visits of every one, even of his brother and sister. If he condescended at any one time to receive money, it was always put into a basin of water, in which it remained some hours, and was afterwards concealed in some obscure corner, or added to the heap of gold and silver which he had

BIDEFORD.

Mr. J. Strange, the philanthropist.

John Shebbeare.

The eccentric Thomas Stucley.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bidford* ....pa	Warwick	Stratford 7	Stratford 7	Oxford, W. & W. ...	107	3240	1537
Bidick, North .....to	Durham	Durham 9	Pensher 1	York, N. & B.....	262½	...	...
Bidick, South.....to	Durham	Durham 8	Pensher 1	York, N. & B.....	262½	343	38
Bidstone ....pa	Chester.....	Liverpool 4	Birkenhead ...3	Birkhd., L. & C.....	196	4248	1533
Bielby .....to	E. R. York ...	York 15	Pocklington 4½	York & N. M.	211½	1220	305
Bierley, North .....to	W. R. York...	Bradford 3	Low Moor 1	Lancsh. & Yorksh...	205	3090	11710
Bierton-with-Broughton .....pa	Bucks	Leighton Buz. 8	Aylesbury ...1½	L. & N. W.	45	2470	688
Bieston.....to	Denbigh	Wrexham.....	Wrexham.....	Shrews. & Chester...	185	...	104
Bigbury .....pa	Devon	Modbury 4	Ivy Bridge.....9	S. Devon	244	3167	583
Bigby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Caistor 6	Howsham ...2½	Manch.,Shef. & Lin.	164	3440	270
Bigge's Quarter.....to	Northumblnd	Morpeth.....6	Morpeth.....7	York, N. & B.....	301	2869	280
Biggin .....to	Derby	Wirksworth ...5	Belper.....7	Midland	146	595	133
Biggin .....ham	Northampton	Oundle 2	Oundle 3	L. & N. W.	100	...	...
Biggin .....to	Warwick	Rugby.....3	Rugby 3½	L. & N. W.	86	...	...
Biggin .....to	W. R. York...	Selby 7	Sherburn 3	York & N. M.	180½	...	144
Biggin, Low .....ham	Westmorlnd	Kirkby 1	Milnthorpe ...8	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	252	...	...

BIDEFORD.

accumulated in his bedchamber; through which, by frequently walking backwards and forwards, he had formed two paths. He died in 1738, aged 57. The extension of railway communication to Bideford has materially developed the resources of the town. In 1854, the bridge across the Torridge was widened, and other considerable improvements have been made. The air is pure and invigorating, and the surrounding country teems with objects of interest. Tapley-park, bearing in view the beauties of the river Taw and surrounding country, is a great acquisition to the neighbourhood. A good road is on the east side of the rivers Taw and Torridge, affording fine views of these rivers and the hills on the other side, including Heanton, Braunton, and the sand-hills called Braunton Burrows, with the Light-house at the extremity. Nearer Bideford is East and West Appledore; and Northam Tower, now used as a Preventive Station, has a pleasing aspect. Morton, Porthill, Lenwood, and Yeo Vale, are elegant seats in the vicinity.

Tapley-park.

Inns, Commercial, New Inn.—*Markets*, Tues. and Sat.—*Fairs*, Feb. 14, July 18, cattle.—*Bankers*, Agricultural and Commercial Bank, draw on Commercial Bank of London; National Provincial Bank of England, draw on London and Westminster Bank.

* BIDFORD, a pretty rural parish in the Stratford division of the hundred of Barlichway, comprising the hamlets of Barton, Broom, and Marlclift. It is situated upon the northern bank of the Avon, and was once a market-town. The scenery about here is rich and sylvan. The river is broken into two wide branches, and flows over broad weres, forming two fine cascades. On its bank are a couple of picturesque mills with their great black wheels on the outside, and behind, at a very little distance from the water-side, is the Grange, an old brick manor-house with gables and oriels, and stacks of those handsome chimney-shafts that always tell you there is a house worth looking at, when you catch sight of them among the tall elms. This place is very ancient. The town of Bidford, and a large extent of lands, belonged to the Norman conqueror; his woods were four miles in length, and a mile broad. This spot, no doubt, was also his, for his record states him to have here four mills, worth xliii*s.* iii*id.* His half-brother, Bishop Odo, had lands and woods here valued at x*s.*, which had been wrested from their Saxon owners, Ernulf and Ernegrin. This manor was, by the Empress Maud, granted to the monks of Bordsley, who retained it till the dissolution. In the inventory of their possessions is an entry of a "certain mansion, named Bidford Grange, with three mills, reputed parcel thereof." In Bidford church there is an aisle that may also be reputed parcel of it, being called "Grange Aisle," and appropriated to the use, in life and death, of the owners of the Grange. The village of Bidford consists of one long narrow street, which forms part of the Stratford and Evesham road. There are a few old houses in it; one of them was the old Falcon Inn, where tradition says Shakspere used to visit to drink Bidford ale and play shovel-board. One of these visits, according to the said tradition, was remarkable for its consequences. There was a Whitsun-ale at Bidford, and young Shakspere, with a party of his companions, went to it, having accepted a challenge to try their prowess in ale-drinking against a

Fine cascades

Inn visited by Shakspere.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Biggleswade* m.t.& pa	Bedford	Baldock 7½	Biggleswade ...	Gt. Northern	41	4310	4460
Bighton .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke 12	Alton 7½	L. & S. W.	58	2094	285
Biglands and Gamblesby .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 11	Wigton 5	Mypt. & Carlisle ...	317	...	214
Bignall-End .....to	Stafford	Newcastle 5	Kidsgrove 3	N. Stafford	154	...	577

party of Bidford men. The men of Bidford proved the strongest, and the others endeavoured to return to Stratford. Their potations had been so deep, however, that they were constrained to rest on the road, and accordingly they took refuge under a crab-tree, little more than a mile from Bidford; here they slept from Saturday evening till Monday morning, when they were awakened by some labourers going to their employment. His companions entreated him to return and renew the contest, but Shakspere refused, exclaiming, 'No, I have had enough; I have drinked with

Bidford.

Story related of Shakspere.

"'Piping Pebworth, dancing Marston,
Haunted Hillbro', hungry Grafton,
Dudging Exhall, papish Wicksford.
Beggarly Broom, and drunken Bidford.'

"Of the truth of this story I have very little doubt," says Mr. Samuel Ireland, who had the honour of first printing it. "Of its entire falsehood in every part and particle," says Mr. Charles Knight, "I have less. A more absurd tale to father upon Shakspere was never invented, even by Ireland or his son. Not a word of it has the semblance of truth; and it were idle to attempt to refute what it is impossible to believe." The people in this neighbourhood still repeat the *verses*, and ascribe them to Shakspere: and the tree, till its destruction some twenty years back, was called Shakspere's crab. But all this amounts to nothing, in point of value, as corroborating the story. The fact, as regards these traditions as they are called, is, most commonly, that they are merely a conglomerate of odds and ends that visitors, acquainted with what books tell of the places, have repeated to the country people at various times.

* BIGGLESWADE, a market town of considerable antiquity and importance, situated on what used to be called the Great North road, and now having a station on the Great Northern Railway. The town is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Ivel, which is navigable as far as its junction with the river Ouse; and by means of which it carries on a considerable trade in timber, coals, and oats. The church was founded about the year 1230, and is built in the early style of English architecture. The chancel was erected in 1467 by John Reeding, Archbishop of Bedford, as appears from a carving on some of the wooden stalls in the north aisle. The church was originally collegiate, and had a chantry foundation belonging to the guild of the Holy Trinity. The town consists of many neat modern houses, which were erected on the ruins of antiquated structures, consumed by a great fire in 1785, which burned no less than 150 houses to the ground. In former days, Biggleswade had one of the most extensive grain markets in England; but it has of late declined, chiefly in consequence, it is supposed, of the now general rule of selling by sample. Some of the finest vegetables are here produced in great abundance, which are eagerly purchased in the London markets. The chief employment of the female population is the manufacture of thread lace and straw plait. The air of this part of the country is esteemed highly salubrious, and the surrounding scenery presents some highly picturesque prospects. In the neighbourhood are several Roman remains distinguished by the name of Cæsar's Camp, from the outworks of which several Roman relics have from time to time been dug up. There was formerly a chapel at Stratton, a manor connected with the town mentioned in records of the reign of Edward III., the site of which is now unknown. In 1790, about 300 gold coins of the reign of Henry VI., enclosed in a yellow earthen pot, were dug up by a ploughman, while digging near the manor-house; they were larger in width than a half-crown, and 20 grains less in weight than a guinea; on the obverse was a ship with the figure of a king in armour, holding in one hand a sword, and in the other a shield, on which were quartered the arms of England and France; on the side of the ship was

Ancient church.

Cæsar's camp.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Bignor*.....pa	Sussex	Arundel 6½	Arundel.....8½	L. B. & S. C.....	77	1145	203
Bilborough.....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...4	Radford 3	Midland	133½	1090	255
Bilbrough .....pa	W. R. York ...	York 7	Copmanthorpe 3	York & N. M.....	190	1389	252
Bildeston† ...m t & pa	Suffolk	Ipswich.....14	Hadleigh.....6	E. Union	76	1420	818
Bilham .....to	W. R. York ...	Darfield 5	Doncaster 7	Gt. Northern	163	518	80
Billericay‡ m t & ham	Essex.....	Chelmsford.....9	Ingatestone ...5	E. Counties.....	28	...	1533
Billesdon .....pa & to	Leicester	Houghton.....2½	Leicester.....9	Midland	112	4430	948
Billesley .....pa	Warwick	Stratford.....4	Stratford.....4	Oxford, W. & W. ...	104	750	41
Bill Hill	Wilts	Reading 7	Reading 7½	Gt. Western	43	...	...
Billing, Great.....pa	Northampton	Northampton 4	Billing Road 1½	L. & N. W.	73½	1290	459
Billing, Little .....pa	Northampton	Northampton 3	Billing Road ...1	L. & N. W.	73	856	93
Billingborough .....pa	Lincoln	Boston 18	Surfleet.....14	Gt. Northern	111	2020	1048
Billinge .....to	Lancaster.....	Wigan 4½	Orrel.....2	Lanc. & Yorks.	200	2678	2677
Billingford .....pa	Norfolk.....	Bungay 14	Diss 3	E. Union	97¾	1820	371
Billingford .....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham ...6	Elmham 1½	Norfolk.....	133	1820	221
Billingham.....pa	Durham	Stockton 3	Billingham	W. Hartlepl. D. & R.	251½	11691	1811

BIGGLESWADE.

a lion passant, between two fleur-de-lis; on the reverse was a cross between four lions passant, crowned with the legend, "Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat." But the most singular discovery was made in the year 1824, by some labourers: while digging the foundation of a farm-house, near Biggleswade, they suddenly struck upon something hard, which, upon investigation, proved to be a helmet of most exquisite workmanship. Some human bones next attracted their attention, and afterwards, upon clearing away the earth, a ponderous metallic oval substance, supposed to be a shield, was taken up, and at the conclusion of their research the complete skeleton of a gigantic warrior, clad in armour, together with that of his horse, was discovered. The armour, although disjointed, was perfect: and a long and ponderous sword lay at the feet of the horse. The next day, a further search being made, several more armed skeletons and horses were also found, all of which were in a perfectly upright position, and consequently must have been engulfed in some horrible pitfall contrived by the enemy. The neighbourhood is embellished with several handsome mansions and villas, the chief of which are Shortmeade House, Ickwell Bury, and old Warden House. One mile south-east is Stratton-park, where the valuable Cottonian Library was preserved after its removal from Connington, during the civil wars of Charles I. Two miles north-east of this is Sutton-park, belonging to the Burgoyne family. Sutton was part of the demesne of John of Gaunt, the celebrated Duke of Lancaster, who gave it to an ancestor of the present proprietor, as appears from the following quaint lines:—

Skeletons of warriors.

"I, John of Gaunt, do give and do grant
Unto Roger Burgoyne, and the heirs of his loin,
Both Sutton and Potten, until the world's rotten."

Inns, Swan, Rose, Crown.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, Feb. 14, horses, Easter Sat., Nov. 11, cattle, Whit Mon. pleasure fair.—*Bankers*, Wells, Hogg, & Co.; draw on Barnett, Hoares, & Co.

Roman remains.

* BIGNOR. At this place was discovered, about a quarter of a century since, some beautiful remains of Roman architecture, consisting of three mosaic pavements, which seemed to have adorned the like number of apartments in a Roman villa. The largest, 31 feet by 30, has in the centre an hexagonal vapour bath, with seats and a flue; and in an adjacent compartment the figure of a Bacchanalian. In the other division of this floor, which is circular, is a representation of the rape of Ganymede. The smallest pavement, 20 feet by 10, contains no figures. The third, 43 feet by 17, has the bust of a female, holding in her hand a leafless branch, emblematical of winter. The colours, which were black, white, grey, and red in the borders, and blue, green, purple, and red in the figures, were remarkably vivid. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the poetess and authoress of some admirable prose fictions, amongst which, the "Old Manor House" ranks conspicuous, was born at Stoke House here, May 4th, 1749. Her death took place at Tilford, near Farnham, October 28th, 1806.

† Bildeston. *Fairs*, Ash Wed., Holy Thurs., pleasure.

‡ BILLERICAY, a town in the parish of Great Burstead and the hundred of Barstable, situated on an eminence at the junction of the road from Lon-

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Billinghay.....pa & to	Lincoln.....	Sleaford.....9½	Tattershall ...3½	Gt. Northern	122½	7630	2375
Billingshurst* .....pa	Sussex	Horsham 6½	Horsham 7½	L. & Brighton.....	45	6758	1458
Billingley.....to	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 9	Darfield.....1½	Midland	182½	861	189
Billingsbere .....ham	Berks.....	Maidenhead ...9	Twyford 4	Gt. Western.....	35	...	...
Billingside .....to	Durham	Durham.....13	Cold Rowley ...5	Stockton & Redcar	269½	288	16
Billingsley .....pa	Salop	Bridgenorth ...6	Stourbridge...15	Oxford, W. & W. ...	141½	1285	148
Billington .....to	Lancaster.....	Blackburn 6	Langho 1	Lanc. & Yorks	219	2960	882
Billington .....ham	Bedford.....	Leighton 1½	Leighton Jun.2½	L. & N. W.	43	...	456
Billington i.....	Stafford.....	Stafford 3	Stafford.....2½	L. & N. W.	135	...	...
Billockby.....pa	Norfolk.....	Yarmouth 9	Buckenham ...8	Norfolk.....	142	389	65
Billy Row.....to	Durham	Durham 4	Durham 4	York, N. & B.....	262	...	...
Bilney, East .....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham ...5	Elmham 4	Norfolk.....	135½	544	187
Bilney, West .....pa	Norfolk.....	Lynn Regis.....7	Bilney	E. Counties.....	106	2750	304
Bilsborrow .....to	Lancaster.....	Preston 7	Brock .....¾	Preston & Lanctr....	218	842	152
Bilsby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby 10	Alford 1½	Gt. Northern	131½	2820	611
Bilsdale, Mid-cable.....chap	N. R. York ...	Stokesley 6	Welbury 15	Leeds Northern.....	250½	18971	721
Bilsdale, Westside...to	N. R. York ...	Stokesley 6	Welbury 15	Leeds Northern.....	250½	4014	163
Bilsington†.....pa	Kent	Ashford 7	Smeeth 5	S. Eastern	77	2343	389
Bilsthorpe‡.....pa	Nottingham	Ollerton 5	Southwell 6	Gt. Northern	126	1572	217

don to Rochford and Southend, and that from Chelmsford to the ferry over the Thames at Tilbury. The chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is an ancient brick building supposed to have been founded in the 14th century; the tower is surmounted by a leaden spire. Of late years the town has been much improved and modernized, and there is a fine view of the Thames, the Nore, and the coast of Kent, in clear weather. Brickmaking and brewing are carried on to a small extent, and in the parish are some excellent charities, whilst the "Labourer's Friend Society," distributing prizes to the most skilful, has done much for the promotion of habits of industry. There is an endowed school, National school, Mechanic's institution, almshouse and union workhouse for twenty-four parishes, and numerous meeting-houses for sects of different denominations. Great Burstead lies a mile to the south on the Tilbury road. The church is worth visiting for its ancient relics and fine monuments. Here was for a short time an abbey of Cistercian monks removed from Stratford. Blunt's walls, one mile from Billericay, are the vestiges of a Roman camp in which several curious antiquities and coins have been found. Billericay is a polling-place for the south division of the county, and petty sessions are held here once a fortnight in the town-hall.

BILLERICAY.

Institutions.

Inns, Crown, Sun.—*Market*, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Aug. 2, Oct. 7.

* Billingshurst. *Fairs*, Whit Monday, Nov. 8, cattle.

† BILSINGTON is situated partly in the liberty of Romney Marsh, and partly in the hundred of Newchurch. Here was formerly a priory of black canons, founded by John Mansell, Provost of Beverly, A.D. 1259, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This manor was anciently held by the tenure of Grand Serjeantry, by its lord being butler to the king at Whit-sunday; and the abbot also held lands here by serving the king a cup of wine on that day; and at the coronation the lord of this manor claims the office of chief butler of England, and possesses as his perquisite the large silver goblet used by the king, and other things appertaining to his office.

Chief butler of England.

‡ BILSTHORPE. This sequestered parish is about three miles to the right of Rufford, on the road to Ollerton. It was formerly in the very heart of Sherwood Forest. Its church contains several interesting monuments, and in the churchyard may be seen a gravestone with the following epitaph, nearly obliterated by time:—

"Little Mary's dead and gone
She was a loving
And a precious wife to little John
Fletcher."

In the old manor-house that stood near the church, Charles I. is said to have remained concealed for a short time.

Charles I.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bilston* ....to	Stafford	Wolverhampt. 2½	Bilston	Bmgm., W. & S. Val.	123½	1730	23527
Bilstone† ....to	Leicester	Ashby 9	Atherstone.....7	L. & N. W.	109	570	124
Bilton‡.....pa	Warwick	Rugby 1	Rugby 2½	L. & N. W.	85	2243	631
Bilton .....to	E. R. York ..	Hedon 4	Hull 5	Manch. Shef. & L. ...	178	1120	99
Bilton .....pa	W. R. York ...	York 9	Wetherby.....4½	York & N. M.	195	4150	848
Bilton .....to	W. R. York ...	Knaresboro' ...1	Harrogate 1	York & N. M.	197	4800	3434
Bilton .....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 3	Bilton Junc. ...½	York, N. & B.	312½	...	...
Binbrook.....pa	Lincoln	M. Raisen 8	M. Raisen 8	Manch. Shef. & L....	159	...	1285

* BILSTON, a very busy town, occupying an elevated position, and extending about two miles in length on the old road from London to Holyhead. The South Staffordshire railway passes through here, and it is near the Birmingham and Fazely canal. The church of St. Leonard was rebuilt in 1827. It is a neat edifice in the Grecian style, with a low tower, situated at the extreme end of the town towards Wolverhampton. There is a splendid altar-piece here, twenty feet by sixteen, in a massive gilt frame, representing our Saviour taking little children in his arms and blessing them. There has been also a church recently erected in the centre of the town. It is in the pointed gothic style, and is dedicated to St. Mary. In the interior is a tablet remarkable for its transparency. Bilston is indebted for all its present importance to the introduction of the iron works. It previously consisted of only a few private houses; but, standing in a district which possesses considerable mines of coal, iron stone, quarry stone, and clay, it has rapidly increased both in extent and population. There are numerous furnaces for smelting iron ore, with foundries, forges, slitting mills, steam engines, and the various works necessary for the preparation of iron. The manufacture of tin, and of every kind of japanned and enamelled wares, with that of iron, from nails and wire to the heaviest and bulkiest articles, is largely carried on at Bilston. At night there are upwards of fifty furnace fires and coke heaps sending forth their bodies of flame in and near the town. Coarse pottery is made with the clay which is found in the neighbourhood, in much abundance. There is also here a deep orange-coloured and almost impalpable sand, which is much used in the casting of metals; the neighbourhood is likewise noted for a stone quarry. At Bradley, which adjoins Bilston, there is a fire in the earth, which has been burning for many years in spite of every endeavour to extinguish it. He who approaches Wolverhampton from Birmingham, by the old road through Bilston, will have abundant proofs of the kind of labour pursued from sunrise to sundown, and from sundown again to sunrise, throughout this busy region. For miles round there is constantly smoke and incessant noise from the numerous furnaces and steam-engines at work; and it is a grand sight, after dusk, to see fifty furnaces blazing away at one view, and to hear thundering around them the noise of ponderous hammers kept up in active motion. All this, with the appearance of a coke hearth or two, on a dark night, presents, as may be imagined, a very imposing spectacle. The long rows of flame produced by the burning of many hundred tons of coal, extended over a vast space of ground and flickering in the wind, the black grotesque figures of the cokers, brandishing their long rakes, and partially visible through the thick lurid smoke, with the roaring of the blast and the whirring noise of machinery, make up a startling and impressive scene, not to be easily forgotten.

Splendid altar-piece.

Subterraneous fire.

Inns, King's Arms, Fox, Talbot, Castle.—*Markets*, Mon. and Sat.—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday, Mon. bef. Birmingham, Sept. fair.—*Bankers*, Jones & Son, draw on Spooner, Attwood, & Co.; Foster & Baldwin, draw on Spooner, Attwood, & Co.

† BILSTONE, or Bildestone, is a neat town commanding some pretty views over the surrounding country. The church of St. Mary, situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, is a large and handsome structure with a fine tower. The window at the eastern end is particularly worthy of notice. A Baptist chapel, erected in 1844, occupies a prominent position in the town. There was formerly a market here and some small manufactures, but they have been discontinued.

‡ BILTON. Here is the mansion inhabited by Addison after his unlucky matrimonial connexion with the Countess of Warwick. He purchased it for £10,000, in 1711, and probably made some additions which seem to belong to

Addison,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Binchester*.....to	Durham	Durham 9	Bish.Auckland 2	Stockton & Redcar	248	500	30
Bincombe .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester ...4½	Dorchester.....4	L. & S. W.	145	977	231
Bindon†.....ex.pa	Dorset	Weymouth ...14	Wool 1	L. & S. W.	132	...	...
Binderton .....pa	Sussex	Chichester ...3½	Chichester 4	L. B. & S. C.	83	1790	96
Binegar .....pa	Somerset	Frome 11	Bath 14	Gt. Western.....	121	1216	358
Bines Bridge	Sussex	Steyning 4	Hassock's G. 10	L. B. & S. C.....	53¾	...	...

that time. The furniture used by that great man remains, as do the pictures selected by his judgment. The most valuable pieces are portraits, many of which were introduced by his consort; others, purchased by Addison, are the works of Vandyck, Vansomers, and Lely. A portrait of the countess in her thirtieth year has a mild and handsome face, and an expression peculiarly attractive; and another, painted when she was ten years older, at the period of Addison's love. A third portrait is of Miss Addison, when five or six years old. The gardens are extensive, and laid out in the straight formal taste of our ancestors. A long walk, the chosen retreat of Addison, and still termed Addison's walk, was shaded with Spanish oaks, planted by his hand, and now—cut down! Miss Addison bequeathed the Bilton estate to the Hon. John Simpson, in whose family it still remains. The church has a delicate octangular spire, and is throughout of fair proportions, and a respectable style of gothic architecture. In the chancel lie the remains of the only daughter of Addison, without inscription or other memorial!

BILTON.

Addison's walk.

* BINCHESTER is situated in the north-west division of Darlington Ward. The manor belongs to the Wren family, in which it has been since the time of James I., at the commencement of whose reign the manor-house, a venerable structure with wings, appears to have been erected. Binchester is a place of great antiquity, the undoubted site of a considerable Roman station, called Vinovium by Antoninus, and Binovium by Ptolemy. The exact dimensions and form of this station are difficult to ascertain, the walls having been destroyed, and the area having been enclosed and cultivated. It occupies the brow of an eminence, and commands an extensive prospect, particularly to the north and south. From the numerous antiquities found at this station, it was deemed by Mr. Cade an inexhaustible repository; and in the collection of Mr. Wren, the proprietor of the manor, are several elegant intaglios, which were found here, with a variety of silver and copper coins, both of the Upper and Lower empire, to the time of Valentinian and Theodosius. It is remarked by a writer in the Archæologia, that "perhaps the Roman pottery at Vinovium has been equal, if not superior, to most in Britain. I have seen some fragments of bowls and vases, enriched with vine branches, and others entire, which appear to have been used as sacrificing vessels, together with a vast variety of specimens of different compositions, some resembling terra cotta, and others of glass."

Place of great antiquity.

† BINDON is situated in the Blandford division. It is remarkable for a battle which was fought near it, A.D. 615, when Kinigels the Saxon beat the Britons, after a long doubtful contest. The remains of a double-formed camp are still visible on a hill to the south. Bindon has also been celebrated for its magnificent abbey, which stood in a pleasant and retired valley, on the banks of the Frome. This building was founded in 1172, by Roger de Newburgh, for Cistercian monks. Previously to the founding of this abbey, another appears to have been begun by William de Glastonia, at a short distance from the site of the present one. Of the abbey begun by William de Glastonia, little, however, is known; and as Roger de Newburgh removed it to its present site, and endowed it with lands, he was accounted the first patron. Henry III. confirmed, by charter, the gifts of the two founders to the church of St. Mary at Bindon, and the monks there. He also conferred upon them the wood of Stotwood, and several houses, places, streets, and gardens, within the liberties of Dorchester. In 1271, Henry de Newburgh, formerly patron, by his charter, allowed the monks to choose whom they pleased for patron, on which they elected himself and Queen Eleanor. Edward I. confirmed this election, and the clause by which the heirs of

Remains of a camp.

BINDON.

Robert de Newburgh were declared patrons for ever. Succeeding princes granted additional privileges, and the abbey continued to receive bequests from royal and noble personages; though it does not appear to have had equal power or opulence with many others in the county. It was dissolved among the lesser monasteries in 1536, its annual value being less than £200 (the sum specified in the Act); though both Speed and Burnet assert its revenue to be much larger. The king two years afterwards restored it, with some few others, and reinstated the abbot and monks in their possessions, making them hold it of himself in perpetual alms. This was soon proved to be a very precarious tenure; for, in 1541, it was entirely suppressed, and the site and manor granted to Thomas Lord Poynings. From the heirs of this nobleman it came by descent to James Earl of Suffolk, who in 1641 sold it, with the park, fishery, rectory, &c., to Humphrey Weld, Esq., of Lullworth castle. This gentleman made numerous judicious alterations in the estate and mansion, by which both were considerably improved as to manner and design. Immediately after the dissolution, the Abbey of Bindon was in part demolished; but the abbey church, though scarcely a fragment now remains, continued for a long time in its ancient splendour and magnificence. About the year 1750, many considerable parts were standing. In that year Buck's view was drawn; this represents five semi-circular arches, supported by six round massy pillars, with four narrow pointed windows above. A similar range of pillars, standing opposite to these, was blown down in 1703. In 1770, the north wall of the nave, 72 feet long, and 42 feet high, with a portion of an adjoining wall, 21 feet high, and 3 feet thick, were standing; though nothing remains now but the north-west angle of the tower. In order to show the different apartments and disposition of the whole abbey, Mr. Weld had the rubbish cleared away from the foundations; which enabled him to trace it with accuracy, and a plan of it was engraved. The fishponds have been cleaned out; the walks planted with trees in their ancient manner; a building erected in a style of architecture similar to the ruins; and the lands belonging to the monastery, containing about ten acres, surrounded with a pallisade. From the following dimensions of the church, some estimate may be formed of the other parts of the abbey:—The body, including the choir, was 170 feet long; the north and south aisles were each 115 feet long, and 15 feet broad. The eastern part seems to have extended twenty-four paces beyond the present ruins; perhaps here was a chapel to the Virgin Mary, as was usual in most conventual churches. The tower is 58 by 38 feet square. The intercolumniations are 10 feet; the circumference of pillars, 10 feet. In digging below the side altar, a figure of an abbot, of the natural size, was discovered; round the figure, in old English characters, was the following inscription:—

The celebrated abbey.

Dimensions of the church.

"Abbas Richardus de Banuers hic tumulatur:
Ad paenas tardus Deus hunc salbam tudatur."

"The greatest curiosity, however," observes Mr. Hutchins, "discovered here, was the sepulchral statue of a child, being about two feet in length, habited in the dress and ornaments of an abbot. It was found near where stood the staircase. In order to account for this singularity, we must have resort to the ancient custom, by which one of the children of the choir, on the festival, and during the whole octave of Holy Innocents, was, in cathedral churches, permitted to wear the insignia of a bishop; and, in abbatial churches, those of an abbot. Hence, if the juvenile bishop, or abbot, as we may suppose was the case at Bindon, happened to die in the course of this festivity, there is no doubt that he would be represented in the ornaments which he was entitled to during that period. There is just such a figure in Salisbury Cathedral, engraved in the introduction to the 2nd volume of Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, plate i., fig. 1." In the neighbourhood of the abbey, Mr. Weld, under the sanction of government, erected a building as an asylum for emigrant monks of the order of La Trappe. This order seems to have been founded on the discipline of the Cistercians: it had its origin in France, and was one of the most austere of all the monastic institutions. The following account is extracted from Dr. Maton:—"One strong instance of their

Monks of La Trappe.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Binfield* ....pa	Berks	Reading 9	Twyford 5	Gt. Western.....	36	3207	1280
Bingfield .....to	Northumb ...	Hexham 8	Corbridge.....6½	Newc. & Carlisle ...	302	2047	125
Bingham† ...m. t. & pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...9	Bingham	Amb. N. & B.	119	3054	2054
Bingley‡ .....m. t. & pa	W. R. York ...	Bradford.....6	Bingley	Midland	200½	13892	15339

unsocial and unnatural discipline is the profound silence which is enjoined them, and which is never broken unless on very extraordinary occasions, and with the leave of the superior of the convent. They shun the sight of women; and in their diet are so abstemious, that they live solely upon vegetables, never tasting flesh, fish, or wine. Their employment, in the intervals of their religious rites, is generally the cultivation of a garden, or any other manual labour. The founder of this order is said to have been a French nobleman, whose name was Bouthillier de Rance, a man of pleasure and dissipation, which were suddenly converted into devotion and melancholy by the following circumstance. His affairs had obliged him to absent himself for some time from a lady, with whom he had lived in the most intimate and tender connexions. On his return to Paris, he contrived a plan, in order to surprise her agreeably, and to satisfy his impatient desire of seeing her, by going without ceremony or previous notice to her apartment She lay stretched out an inanimate corpse, disfigured beyond conception by the small-pox; and the surgeon was about to separate the head from the body, because the coffin had been made too short. He was a few moments motionless with horror, and then retired abruptly, from the world, to a convent, in which he passed the remainder of his days in the greatest mortification and devotion."

BINDON.

Bouthillier de Rance.

* BINFIELD. The church here is a very interesting structure of ancient date. It was probably built at the latter part of the reign of Edward III. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a large square tower. In 1848, a new north aisle was added, corresponding in style with the body of the church, which was then restored and reseated. In the chancel, is a brass of Walter de Anneford, a former rector. Pope's Lodge, the famous residence of Pope, is now occupied by Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq. Here, Pope spent his youthful years, and wrote a great part of his early poetry. The original house, his "paternal cell," as he styles it in the well known lines—

"A little house with trees a row,
And, like its master, very low,"

has given place to a much larger structure; but a room, which tradition has fixed upon as "Pope's study," forms a part of the present building. The tree at some distance from the house, under which he is said to have been accustomed to compose, and which bore the inscription "Here Pope sung," was blown down several years ago. The neighbourhood affords some delightful walks.

Pope's Lodge.

† BINGHAM. A small and well-built market-town, without, however, possessing any features of interest requiring notice. The markets constitute the principal business of the place.

Inns, Chesterfield Arms, King's Arms.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Great Market*, last Thurs. in Sept. to last in May.—*Fairs*, Tues. and Wed. bef. Feb. 13, horses, Whit-Thurs. pleasure., Nov. 8, cattle, last Thurs. in Oct., hiring.

‡ BINGLEY is beautifully situated on an eminence near the Aire, and, commanding two richly wooded valleys, is both picturesque and salubrious. The church, repaired in the reign of Henry VIII., and lately renovated, is a plain but neat structure. The manufacture of worsted yarn is carried on to a great extent in the town and neighbourhood, besides which there are very extensive cotton mills. There are also paper manufactories, and there is some trade in malt. Of late years, this pretty town has become a place of much manufacturing and commercial importance. Near Morton, a lordship in this parish, was found a treasure in Roman coin, probably the most valuable ever discovered in the island. It consisted of a very large quantity of denarii, in excellent preservation, contained in the remains of a large brass box, which had probably been in the military chest of a Roman legion.

Roman coin.

Inns, Elm Tree, the Fleece.—*Markets*, Tues., Sat.—*Fairs*, Jan. 25, cattle, Oct. 21, barley.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Binham*.....pa	Norfolk.....	Wells 5	Fakenham ...10	Norfolk.....	149	2242	511
Binley .....ham	Hants	Andover 7	Newbury 9	Gt. Western	62	...	...
Binley .....pa	Warwick	Coventry.....3	Brandon 3	L. & N. W.	92	2470	205
Binnington .....to	E. R. York ...	Gt. Driffield.. 14	Ganton 2	York & N. M.....	227½	910	85
Binscombe .....ham	Surrey	Guildford 8½	Godalming ...1½	L. & S. W.....	35½	...	...
Binsey† .....pa	Oxford	Oxford 2	Oxford.....3	Gt. Western.....	66	470	77
Binstead ..... . pa	Hants	Ryde.....2	Gosport 8	L. & S. W.....	98	1475	317
Binsted .....pa	Hants	Farnham.....7	Alton 4	L. & S. W.....	54½	6833	1153
Binsted .....pa	Sussex	Arundel.....2½	Yapton 1½	L. B. & S. C.....	73	1086	124
Binton .....pa	Warwick	Stratford-on-A.4	Stratfrd-on-A. 4	Oxford, W. & W. ...	104	1260	219
Bintree .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham 8	Elmham 3½	Norfolk.....	135	1455	410
Birch.....to	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...2	Levenshulme 1½	L. & N. W.	187	...	...
Birch .....chap	Lancaster.....	Heywood.....2	Middleton ...2½	Lanc. & Yorks.	196	...	...
Birch.....pa	Essex.....	Colchester 5	Marks Tey.....4	E. Counties.....	50	3069	962
Birch, Much .....pa	Hereford	Hereford.....6	St. Devereux 4½	Newp. Aber. & Hrfd.	197	1287	497
Birch, Little .....pa	Hereford	Hereford 6	St. Devereux 5½	Newp. Aber. & Hrfd.	198	967	402
Bircham, Great.....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...10	Lynn 13	E. Anglian	112	3606	503
Bircham-Newton ...pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...10½	Lynn 14	E. Anglian	113	1128	114
Bircham-Tofts .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...9½	Lynn 13½	E. Anglian	112½	1431	157
Birchanger .....pa	Essex.....	B. Stortford ...2	B. Stortford ...2	E. Counties	34	1051	371
Bircher .....to	Hereford	Leominster ...4½	Berrington.....2	Shrews. & Herefd ...	199	...	...
Birches‡	Salop	Broseley 3	Wellington ...6	Shrews. & Bmgm....	151	...	...
Birches .....to	Chester	Knutsford 6	Hartford.....6	L. & N. W.	175	157	8

* BINHAM. A pleasant and picturesque village, much frequented in the summer by families visiting at Cromer, and at other places on the Norfolk coast. There are here the ruins of a priory of Benedictine monks, founded A.D. 1206 by Peter Lord Valoins, the Conqueror's nephew. The west front of the Priory church is very fine early English. On the ground is a rich arcade with perforated panels in the spandrils, and under the heads of the side arches. The centre archway is a doorway with fine mouldings. Above the arcade is a magnificent western window of two principal lights and a foliated circle in the head, but the whole has been long built up with bricks excepting the foliated circle at the top, which was glazed a few years since at the sole expense of T. Clarke, Esq., the impropriator of the parish. Over the gable is an early English bell-cot with a bell in it.

Ruins of a priory.

† BINSEY. In this little village, a short distance from Oxford, St. Frideside constructed a church, with watlyn and rough hewn timber, to the honours of St. Margaret, about the year 730. Taking great delight in the solitary shades and privacy of this neighbourhood, she not only built the church, but several other edifices, that she and her sisters, who lived with her in Oxford, might retire in times of distraction in the city. Binsey continued a cell, or place of retirement, for the nuns in succeeding ages. The present church, an ancient brick building, without a spire or tower, stands considerably remote from the village. At the west end was the noted well of St. Margaret, to which crowds of votaries used to resort in pilgrimage. Several priests dwelt here, to confess and absolve the devotees; and it is said that Secksworth, on the opposite side of the river, (of which but few traces remain,) contained twenty-four inns for the reception of these travellers. Over the well was a covering of stone, and on the front, the picture of St. Frideside, which was pulled down in 1639.

St. Frideside.

‡ BIRCHES, probably so called from some large birch trees which formerly grew here, is situated between Buildwas and Coalbrook Dale. In 1733, it was the scene of a violent convulsion of nature, the effect of which was similar to that of an earthquake. By this a large body of earth was precipitated into the Severn, which, thus obstructed, sought a new channel; a tract of country comprising eight fields was broken into small parcels, between yawned chasms of considerable depth and width; a road which ran parallel to the river was destroyed to a considerable extent; a part appeared mixed with a mass of soil, shrubs, and trees; and some of it wholly disappeared. The whole length of this scene of desolation was 321 yards along the road. A detailed description of the spectacle that presented itself when nature's throes had subsided, would be a picture of chaos. A barn, after travelling 35 yards, was swallowed up; a dwelling was removed a short distance from its original site, but remained standing. The inhabitants fled, but were

Violent convulsion of nature.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Birchington* ....pa	Kent	Margate 3½	Minster....3½	S. Eastern	96½	2070	885
Bircholt ....pa	Kent	Ashford....5½	Smeeth 2½	S. Eastern	74½	298	35
Birchover....to	Derby	Winster 1	Darley 3	Midland	155	...	78
Birdbrook†....pa	Essex	Haverhill 4	Audley End...15	E. Counties	58½	2386	616
Birdforth....to	N. R. York	Easingwold ...5	Sessay 3	North Eastern	212	604	49
Birdham ....pa	Sussex	Chichester....4	Chichester....4	L. B. & S. C.	83	1948	531
Birdingbury ....pa	Warwick	Rugby 7	Birdingbury ...	L. & N. W.	89	1180	206
Birdlip	Gloucester	Gloucester 7	Gloucester 7	Brist & Birmg.	121	...	...
Birdsall‡ ....pa	E. R. York	York 17	Kirkham....7	North Eastern	213	3972	282
Birkby ....to	Cumberland	Egremont....14	Ravenglass....3	Whitehvn & Furnss	277½	...	...
Birkby ....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 7	Dearham....1	Marypt & Carlisle...	306½	871	117
Birkby ....pa	N. R. York	Richmond ...12	Cowton 1½	North Eastern	229½	3619	243
Birkdale ....to	Lancaster	Liverpool 17	Birkdale	Lanc. and Yorks	218	5670	625
Birkenhead§ .... to	Chester	Liverpool 1	Brkenhead	Birk. Lanc. & Ches.	193	1265	24285

so terrified by the danger which threatened them, that they were afterwards unable to describe any of the circumstances which they witnessed. The bed of the river was so shaken that fragments of the rock which composed it, and a whole tree which was known to have lain there, were heaved with its foaming waters to a considerable height, and remained at some distance from the bank, many feet higher than the surface of the stream. It was decided by those who took most pains to examine the effects of this war of the elements, which did not last more than fifteen minutes, that it was a slight earthquake, accompanied by an eruption of confined air. This gust was so pestiferous that it blasted a yew and two other trees; and so violent that the windows of a house that stood near the chasm from which it issued were shaken, and rattled as if beaten by hail-stones.

Birches.

* BIRCHINGTON (the town of Birches) is a village about three-quarters of a mile in length, situated on the turnpike-road from Canterbury to Margate. The ground is rather rising, and on the sea coast the parish is bounded by bold cliffs, indented by Westgate Bay and Epple Bay. The church of All Saint's is a handsome edifice, containing some antique monuments of the families of Quex and Orispe, with brasses of the date of 1449. The gate-house of the ancient residence of the family of Dent de Lyon, who flourished here in the time of Edward I., is yet standing, and in tolerable preservation. It is embattled, and built with alternate courses of bricks and flints, having a small square tower at each angle. Over the greater entrance is a shield of the arms of Dandelion; *viz.* sable, three lions rampant, between two bars, dancette, argent; and at the spring of the arch of the lesser entrance is a demi-lion rampant, with a label issuing from his mouth, inscribed "Dandelyonn," in Saxon characters. The grounds belonging to this ancient seat have been partly converted into a tea-garden and place of resort for the summer visitants to Margate and Ramsgate.

Dandelion.

† BIRDBROOK is a small parish with a pretty church, in which was buried, on the 7th of May, 1681, Martha Blewitt, who was the wife in succession of nine husbands, but the ninth outlived her. The text taken for the funeral service was "Last of all, the woman died also." In the neighbourhood skeletons, Roman remains and urns, and coins have been found. At Watson Bridge is a Roman camp, and at Ford Meadow a large tumulus. Baythorn, in this parish, is a place as old as the time of Edward the Confessor. Baythorn House stands in a large park, and was built in 1668.

The wife of nine husbands.

‡ BIRDSALL. A parish in the Wapentake of Buckrose, in the east riding of the county of York. The church is an elegant structure, erected in 1814, at the expense of Lord Middleton. This place is celebrated as the birth-place of Henry Burton, a learned divine; he is styled by some writers a seditious puritan divine; he was born in 1580, and died in 1648. His publications were very numerous, some of which were in great esteem at that time; particularly his vindication of Independent churches (in answer to a work of the celebrated Prynne,) and his baiting of the Pope's Bull. At Fieldhead, near the above village, was born Dr. Joseph Priestly, the eminent philosopher, on the 18th of March, 1733; his father was a clothier, and a dissenting minister. He died February 6th, 1804.

§ BIRKENHEAD, which has not been inaptly termed the daughter of Liverpool, is one of the marvels of our time, for rapid as was the progress of its parent

BIRKENHEAD.

port, the celerity with which it has sprung from an obscure village to a great and flourishing town, is still more remarkable. The origin of its name *Birken* (birchen) haven, supports the opinion that in former times a forest covered this region, and that it extended from the Ribble in the north, to the Dee in the south. The act of disafforesting has been attributed to King Edward III. In 1170 a priory was established at this spot for sixteen monks of the Benedictine order, and until very lately fragments of a gable-end and of two chimneys remained to indicate the site. When the Earls of Chester had a parliament, the priors of Birkenhead sat in it as nobles of the palatinate, and among other possessions they held the ferry which has ever since been known as the "Monk's ferry," and which, extending across the Mersey to Lancashire, was granted to them by charter in 1282. On the dissolution of the monasteries the greater part of the Birkenhead priory estate was granted to a member of the Wortley family. It afterwards became possessed by the Powells, then by the Clevelands, and lastly by one of the numerous Welsh family of the Prices. The first step to rescue it from its insignificance was made in 1824, when Mr. Laird, an iron ship-builder at Liverpool, purchased of the lord of the manor at Birkenhead several acres of land on the shores of Wallasey Pool, situated a little to the north-west of the village of Birkenhead, and forming the estuary of a small river which emptied itself into the Mersey. Though purchased at the rate of fourpence per square yard, the ground was soon acknowledged to be most admirably suited for a series of docks, and the Corporation of Liverpool then bought up nearly all the land surrounding. For many ages Birkenhead was extra-parochial, and a mere chapelry in the parish of Bidstone, but an Act of Parliament was now obtained, constituting it a township, under the government of commissioners, and by taking in the neighbouring township of Claughton-cum-Grange, and part of the township of Oxton, Birkenhead was made thus to include an area of two square miles. In 1833 various powers were granted to the commissioners in respect to paving, watching, police, and markets. In 1841 the supply of water and of gas were arranged. In 1842 the commissioners purchased the whole of the manorial rights relating to the Woodside ferry, the nearest to Liverpool, and in 1844 they purchased the very ancient Monk's ferry. In 1840 the Chester and Birkenhead railway was opened, and since this time the progress of the place has been most rapid. When we speak of thirty miles of streets laid out, and twenty-seven miles of sewerage completed, some idea may be formed of the works finished and in progress. In 1844 was obtained the Act for the formation of the docks, and on the 23rd of October in that year the first stone was laid. An area of 120 acres, with nineteen feet depth of water has been assigned to the principal dock alone, and the surrounding quays and warehouses are on a proportionate scale of magnitude. On the dock company's estate are twenty large warehouses ready to receive goods and merchandise of all kinds; one of the finest mahogany sheds in the kingdom is in full operation; the wharf walls on their land are built as far as Wallasey-bridge, one entire side of the port; direct railway communication exists over the entire quays, and the Lancashire and Cheshire junction company have a private station on the margin of the dock, which will probably not soon be equalled for a combination of facilities for maritime and internal communication. There is also a tidal harbour of about forty acres, accessible at all times by the largest steamers employed in the coasting trade, and by all vessels whose draught does not equal fifteen feet; an harbour of refuge, with an area of ten acres, and beaching ground of nearly five acres for the free use of the river craft. The public buildings, all erected within the last few years, are both in style of architecture and purpose of design most creditable to their projectors. Hamilton Square is the Belgravia of Birkenhead, occupying six or seven acres of ground, and the stone-fronted houses, with their rusticated basements, their columnar fronts, and their frieze and parapet, present a majestic appearance. Near it is the new market, a fine structure, 430 feet long, by 130 broad. The area is divided into three arcades or avenues by iron columns, and is covered by a light iron roof, whilst the entire area is vaulted beneath, and the vaults are so constructed and so well ventilated by suitable arrangements as to constitute excellent store-houses for the reception and depositing of provisions. St. James's church, occupying the centre of a radiating series of streets, is in the early English period of Gothic architecture, and the warm hue of the red sandstone of which it is built imparts to it a very striking appearance. The

Birkenhead Priory.

Origin of the docks.

Rapid growth of buildings.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Birker & Austh-waite ....to	Cumberland	Hawkshead ...11	Ravenglass.....7	Whithvn & Furness	281½	...	113
Birkin ....pa	W. R. York ...	Brotherton.....4	Knottingley ...5	Gt. Northern	175½	5509	877
Birley ....pa	Hereford ...	Leominster ...5	Dinmore 4	Shrews. & Herefd ...	202	1094	172
Birling ....to	Northumber	Howick 7	Warkworth ...1	North Eastern	310	826	73
Birling ....pa	Kent	Maidstone 8	Strood 8	S. Eastern	39	1883	620
Birlingham....pa	Worcester.....	Pershore 3	Defford 1½	Bristol & Birmg. ...	122½	1210	370
Birmingham*bo. & m.t	Warwick	Nottingham...47	Birmingham ...	L. & N. W.	112½	7331	232841

church of St. Anne's, built of the same kind of stone, is in Beckwith street, and another new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been recently built in the Norman style. A Roman Catholic, and several dissenting chapels, a dispensary, a Theological college, and some commodious edifices for scholastic purposes contribute to the architectural effect of the principal thoroughfares. The park, laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, a name that has since become too popular to be easily forgotten in connection with it, is one of the finest in England, extending over a space of 120 acres. It is an oblong, irregular five-sided piece of ground, the sides measuring from 600 to 1,200 yards in length, but with nothing formal in their direction or in their angles. There is a carriage-drive winding in a gracefully curved line through the park, at no great distance from the external boundary, and a drive also crosses the park from east to west. There are seven entrances to the park in different directions, and at one of these a graceful Ionic gateway has been constructed. Mounds and hollows, shrubberies and flower-beds, meet the eye in pleasant succession, and all reveal the taste and liberality employed in the arrangement. The total cost of the land, with the expenses of laying out, planting, and suitable lodges, was £127,775. 17s. 6d.; this sum has been nearly met by the sale of building land around the park, computed at a liberal valuation to be worth £126,173. 10s. 6d., leaving the actual cost of this splendid memorial of zeal and talent at about £1,600 only. By railway Birkenhead is immediately connected with Chester, and thence with all parts of England, whilst the branch that has been recently extended to Warrington has brought Manchester and the cotton district within easy communication.

BIRKENHEAD.

PAXTON'S PARK.

Inns, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool Arms, Royal Rock Ferry Hotel, Eastham Hotel, Monk Ferry, Tranmere, Woodside, Wellington, Chester Arms, Egerton Arms, Conway Arms, Victoria, and Royal Hotel.—*Markets*, Wed., Sat.—*Fairs*, last Tues. in Feb. and April; July 3, Oct. 3, cattle, cheese, (if either of these days fall on Sat. or Sun., the fair is held on the Fri. before.)—*Newspaper*, the Birkenhead Advertiser (liberal), Sat.—*Bankers*, North and South Wales Bank; draw on London and Westminster Bank.

* BIRMINGHAM, one of the busiest manufacturing towns in Europe, is the seat of an election for two members for the borough, and a polling place for the northern division of the county. For municipal purposes, it is divided into thirteen wards, and is governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, alderman, and town councillors, with a recorder, bench of borough magistrates, town clerk, clerk of the peace, and treasurer. Birmingham is thus a borough, corporate, market, and union town, and from its situation in the north-west part of Warwickshire, on the border near Staffordshire and Worcester it might be called the capital of the midland shires. It dates its productive history from early times. Being situated at a moderate distance from the Staffordshire iron mines, which were unquestionably worked at a very early date, and placed in a district which was distinguished as woody (the northern or Arden division of Warwickshire), it offered great facilities for smelting the ore of iron, which, before the introduction of the steam-engine, could only be effected by means of charcoal. The iron being prepared on the spot, it is natural to suppose that a colony of artificers would settle here, and that they would early acquire skill in the use of that material. It is noticed by Richard, of Cirencester, as the Roman station Bremenium, and in Doomsday Book (1086,) by the name of Bermingham. Dugdale, who supposed the name to have been received from some Saxon owner, compiled his history of Warwickshire previous to the discovery of Richard of Cirencester, in whose work it is recorded as Bremenium, consequently that great antiquary must stand acquitted of ignorance on the subject. Mr. Horton, a local historian and poet, to whose researches we are indebted for some interesting details of the manufacturing processes now carried on, remarks that the first indication of the practice of metal-work, is that afforded by the accounts of the churchwardens of Bermingham for the year 1498.

ORIGIN OF ITS IRON MANUFACTURES.

BIRMINGHAM.

These contain the entry of a payment for "repeyling," or repairing the organ, to the organ-maker, at "Bromicham." From this orthography the name of the place was frequently pronounced Brummicham; and those who condescend to use such a mode of pronunciation, may be in some degree defended by an appeal to old writings, where the words are frequently spelled Brumwycheham, and Brymymcham. It has been supposed that the original name of the town was partly formed in allusion to the natural growth of the shrub termed Broom, on its site: and it may be observed, that two other places in its vicinity bear the name of Bromwich. The first writers who notice Birmingham mention the success with which the inhabitants cultivate the manufacture of articles of iron fabric; and Mr. Hutton, the historian of this populous and industrious town, labours to establish the belief of such a trade existing here as early as the time of the ancient Britons. The chief arguments in favour of this conjectured opinion, are comprised in the following observations:—"Upon the borders of the parish stands Aston Furnace, appropriated for melting iron-stone, and reducing it into pigs; this has the appearance of great antiquity. From the ore melted in this subterraneous region of the infernal aspect is produced a calx, or cinder, of which there is an enormous mountain. From an attentive survey, the observer would suppose so prodigious a heap could not accumulate in one hundred generations; however, it shows us perceptible addition in the age of man." It appears that Birmingham was a place of some consideration in the time of the Saxons, as William de Birmingham, then lord of the manor, proved in the year 1309, that his ancestors had the privilege of a market here before the Conquest; but in the Norman survey this place is merely rated for four hides of land, and woods of half a mile in length, and four furlongs in width; the whole being valued at twenty shillings. At a very early period the bishopric became vested in a family who assumed a surname from this possession, and who appear to have liberally protected the interests of the town. Peter de Birmingham obtained a grant for a weekly market on the Thursday, in the reign of Henry II., and William de Birmingham procured in the time of Henry III. a charter for two yearly fairs. A licence to take toll for three years on every article sold in the market, towards the expense of paving the streets of Birmingham, was obtained through the influence of Andomore de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in 1319; but it would seem that then the town was not in a very flourishing condition, as on this toll proving insufficient, the work was suffered to lie dormant for eighteen years; a second licence for the term of three years was afterwards obtained, and it was then completed. The de Birmingham family remained possessed of the manorial rights till the reign of Henry VIII., and resided in a moated house about sixty yards south of St. Martin's Church. Through the centuries occurring between the Norman conquest and the civil war in the time of Charles I., the inhabitants appear to have steadily attended to the labours of the anvil, without interfering in either of the great political questions which divided so many parts of the island; except that in the reign of Henry III., William de Birmingham led some few of the tenants of his lordship to the field of Evesham, where they fought unsuccessfully on the side of the Barons. But notwithstanding the laborious temper of the inhabitants, Birmingham made but few advances, during these ages, to high commercial consequence or greatness of population. The aspect and character of the place in the reign of Henry VIII. are thus noticed by Leland:—"The beauty of Birmingham, a good market town in the extreme parts of Warwickshire, is one street goinge up alonge, almost from the left ripe of the brook, up a mean hill, by the length of a quarter of a mile. I saw but one parish church in the town. There be many smiths in the town, that use to make knives and all manner of cutting tools, and many lorimers that make bitts, and a great many nailors, so that a great part of the town is maintained by smiths, who have their iron and sea-coal out of Staffordshire." Even two centuries later, the town only exhibited a few more houses, and those not of a better kind. In the civil war the men of Birmingham took part with the Parliamentarians against the king. The commencement of the modern era of Birmingham may be dated at the beginning of the reign of Charles II., when what is called the "toy trade," was here first cultivated. From that time a steady process of advancement has been going on, and the new branches of manufacture that have sprung up, year after year, have given rise to local manifestations of ingenuity and enterprise that it would be difficult to find surpassed elsewhere. There is

Mountain of cinders.

The lords of Birmingham.

Leland's description.

nothing in the later history of Birmingham to which it is necessary to advert; except, perhaps, the riots of 1791, arising from religious fanaticism and mistaken political enthusiasm, the establishment of the political union in 1831, which gained the Reform Bill, and the Chartist riots of 1839, which resulted in the organisation of an efficient, but expensive police force. It is only within the last fifty years that the town has assumed its great national importance, during which time both the trade and population have been quadrupled. The entire aspect, as well of the suburbs as of the town, has changed; more than a hundred miles of streets have stretched out into the fields and gardens, in every direction. Countless factories, with their tall chimnies and puffing steam-engines, each surrounded by its little industrial army, are busy and toiling incessantly, to supply every nook and corner of the world with the necessaries and luxuries of civilised life, and whilst thus engaged in providing the appliances of comfort and convenience to others, the requirements of the home population have been well regarded. Covering a larger area than any other town in the United Kingdom, except the great metropolis, new buildings and new institutions have risen up to meet the demands for increased knowledge and intellectual culture; handsome churches on noble sites have been erected, and although much yet remains to be done in this direction, care has been taken that the means of intellectual and reasonable recreation shall not be wanting to the tens of thousands of the artificers of both sexes let loose from toil at an early hour in the evening. Little more than a century ago the whole of Birmingham did not contain more than 4,000 houses—the growth of many ages, dating back to before the Conquest. Now to the 50,000 already existing that number was added in the course of the year 1853 alone.

BIRMINGHAM.

History of the past.

A lively writer thus suggests a mode of getting an idea of the first view of Birmingham. Select a large kitchen with an incurable smoky chimney, and when the wind is in the "wrong quarter," cover the floor with a multitude of bricks, with here and there an extinguisher intervening—here and there a pepper-box. Shut the door and look through the keyhole when the smoke is predominant, and you will have taken a bird's-eye view of Birmingham. This humorous delineation, exaggerated though it be, is not after all a bad notion of the picture that first presents itself to the eye of a traveller as he alights from the railway carriage. The want of conspicuous elevations, and the absence of green fields and parks, give a rather unpicturesque appearance to the town; but when once the stranger gets into the streets, notices their lively and bustling aspect, and gazes into the handsome shops, teeming with all the varied productions of the place, he becomes insensibly interested, and feels that it has deserved a more significant and comprehensive appellation than that of the "Toyshop of Europe." Birmingham is admirably supplied with railway communication. The traffic from London and the south by the London and North-Western, and the Birmingham and Oxford and Birmingham and Bristol companies—from Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland and Ireland, by the North-Western—from the east by the Midland line—from the mining districts around, by the South Staffordshire and the Stour Valley, all centres in the town at the new central station, in New-street, with the exception of the Oxford line, for which there is a station at Snow-hill.

First view of Birmingham.

The grand central railway station, in New-street, was opened on Thursday, June 1st., 1854. The entrance is at the bottom of Stephenson-place, where there is a plain gateway, leading to the main front of the station and hotel. Entering the station by an arcade, we arrive at the booking-offices for the respective railways here linked together; and thence emerge on a magnificent corridor, or gallery, guarded by a light railing. The interior presents a most striking effect, and to those who have not seen it, we can only convey a very imperfect notion by description. Let the reader imagine that he stands on a stone platform, a quarter of a mile long; that behind him is a range of forty-five massive pillars, projecting from the station wall; that in front of him are ten lines of rails, four platforms, and a broad carriage-way, bounded by another range of forty-five massive iron pillars; and that above all this there stretches, from pillar to pillar, a semi-circular roof, 1,100 feet long, 205 feet wide, and 80 feet high, composed of iron and glass, without the slightest support, except that afforded by the pillars on either side. Let him add to this that he stands on a stone platform, the fourth of a mile in length, amidst the noise of half-a-dozen trains, arriving or departing, the trampling of crowds of passengers, the transport of luggage, the ringing of

Central railway station.

BIRMINGHAM.

bells, and the noise of two or three hundred porters and workmen—and some slight idea can be formed of the scene witnessed daily at the central station. The roof merits particular description. It consists of thirty-six principals or arches of iron, strongly framed together. The upper bar, which is called a rib, is curved in the segment of a circle, and each end rests upon a pillar; but between the rib and the pillar an ingenious system of rollers is introduced, so as to allow of either expansion or contraction by atmospheric changes. From each rib depend, at regular intervals, twelve "struts," which are laced together by diagonal bars. The lower ends of the struts are attached to a bar of iron, called the tie-rod, and which corresponds in curvature with the rib. Each of these principals weighs about twenty-five tons. They are placed at intervals of twenty-four feet from each other. Each rib is composed of five distinct pieces, rivetted together. These ponderous metal bars were raised by means of a travelling stage; and the last rib was fixed on the anniversary of the day when the first pillar was set up. The pillars weigh 3 tons 12 cwt. each. From rib to rib numerous "purlins" are stretched; and these serve to support the smaller divisions of the glazed roof. The roof is composed of glass and corrugated iron—the former bearing a proportion of three-fourths to the latter, which runs along in a broad strip on each side, and in two bands on the crown of the arches. Ample provision is made for ventilation; and an elegant iron bridge, crossing the station from the booking-office corridor, affords passengers a safe and efficient means of reaching the further platforms. The station roof was constructed by Messrs. Fox and Henderson; and the building contracted for by Messrs. Bremson and Groythir. The engineer was Mr. Baker. The main front of the station and hotel forms a handsome building, in the Italian style, 312 feet long; and consists of a centre, and right and left wings. The hotel, which is entered by a fine stone porch, comprises the whole of the left wing, the centre, excepting the ground floor, and the third story of the right wing. The remainder of the edifice is devoted to railway purposes exclusively. The portion of the building fronting the station is 504 feet long, and 92 feet high. All the trains of the North-Western, Midland, Stour Valley, Shrewsbury, and Birmingham and Stour Valley, are thus brought together in the centre of the town. The station occupies an area of seven acres, and the roof four-and-a-half.

Central railway station.

The hotel.

There are about thirty churches and chapels in the town, belonging to the Established Church. Of these the oldest is St. Martin's, or the mother church, situated in the Bull Ring. Its ancient spire, which was so long its distinguishing feature, was taken down in 1853, on account of apprehensions having been felt as to its safety. The interior, which underwent a thorough alteration in 1786, contains four early monuments, supposed to be those of the lords of Birmingham. The register-book dates from 1544. St. Philip's Church, Colmore-row, was built of stone, in the Italian style, in 1711. The dimensions are 140 feet long, and 75 feet wide. It stands upon the most elevated spot in the town; and the bottom of the church door is stated to be on a level with the top of St. Paul's, London. It will contain more than 2,000 persons. The churchyard is surrounded by handsome buildings, the principal of which is the Blue-coat School, on the north-east. In 1845 the roof of the church was leaded, and the interior renovated, at a cost of £2,000. St. Bartholomew's Church stands on the eastern side of the town, near the end of Park-street. It is a neat and plain brick building, erected in the year 1749. St. Mary's Church, Loveday-street, was built in 1774, and is of brick, without any embellishment. The interior, which was repaired and beautified in 1838, is spacious, and will accommodate 1,698 persons. St. Paul's, erected in 1779, is a substantial stone structure in St. Paul's-square, accommodating about 1,000. In 1791 a beautiful stained-glass window was placed over the altar. It is the work of the celebrated artist Francis Eginton. The Free or Christ Church is in the immediate vicinity of the Town-hall, upon an angular piece of land, formed by the convergence of several important streets. It was built in 1805, and has a fine interior, accommodating upwards of 1,500 persons. The cost of erection was £26,000. St. George's Church, Tower-street, was built in 1820, by Mr. Thomas Rickman, in the early English decorated style. The cost of construction was £13,000; and the total number of sittings are 1,959. St. Peter's Church, in Dale-end, opposite the Priory, was built in 1826, at a cost of £19,000. It is in the Doric style; and at the west end is a massive portico, in imitation of the Parthenon. There are sittings for 1,903 persons. In 1831 it suffered severe injury from fire; but it has

St. Martin's church.

Churches.

since been refitted, and made a district church. St. Thomas's Church, at Holloway-head, was built in 1827, at a cost of £14,222. It is in the Ionic style, and contains 2,125 sittings. From the massiveness of the parts, the effect produced is imposing; and as, from the elevation of its site, the church may be seen from a great distance, it forms an admirable architectural ornament to the town. St. John's Chapel, Deritend, was founded in 1381; but the present building was built in 1735. It is a plain brick structure, holding about 700 persons. The Holy Trinity Chapel, Bordesley, is a beautiful edifice, situated on an eminence, opposite to the end of Bradford-street, on the Warwick and Oxford road. The building, which is of brick, faced with Bath stone, is in the Gothic style, and will accommodate about 1,821 persons. The cost of erection was £14,235; and the chapel was opened in 1823. St. James's Chapel, Ashted, was originally the dwelling-house of Dr. Ash, and converted into a chapel in 1789. In 1835 it was considerably enlarged, and will now accommodate 1,500 persons. All Saints' parish Church, at Birmingham-heath, a brick building, in the Gothic style, was erected at a cost of £3,817, and consecrated September, 1835. It contains 1,200 sittings. Bishop Ryder's Church is a brick structure, with a lofty tower, near Gem-street, Aston-street. It was built at a cost of £4,500, and opened in 1838. St. Matthew's Church, at the east end of Great Lister-street, is a Gothic building, erected at a cost of £3,400, and opened in 1840. St. Mark's Church, Summer-hill, cost £3,100, and was consecrated in July, 1841. St. Luke's Church, in the Bristol-road, is in the Norman style, and was opened in 1842. The cost was £3,500. St. Stephen's Church, Newtown-row, cost £3,200, and was opened in 1844. St. Andrew's Church, Bordesley, opened in 1846, cost £3,500. St. James's, Edgbaston, St. Jude's, Hill-street, and two churches at Balsall-heath and the Lozells, were added in 1854 to the number already enumerated.

BIRMINGHAM.

Churches.

The Roman Catholic cathedral, dedicated to St. Chad, is in Bath-street, and was erected by the late celebrated architect Pugin, in 1841. It is in the Gothic style, and the front has two towers, each 85 feet high. The interior is in the form of a cross, and is richly embellished. The pulpit is of oak, richly carved, and was brought from Belgium, and under the altar are interred the relics of a saint. St. Peter's Catholic chapel is in St. Peter's-place, Broad-street. There are other Catholic chapels in Well-lane, and at Erdington, likewise in the convent of our Lady at Handsworth. There is a branch convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Bath-street. At Ascot college is a Catholic chapel. Also the Oratorians, a Catholic brotherhood in Lombard-street. The Jews have a synagogue in Severn-street, rebuilt in 1827. The Baptists have a chapel in Cannon-street, founded in 1738, and rebuilt in 1806, and there are others in Circus-street, Bond-street, Newhall-street, Graham-street, Heneage-street, and Bradford-street. The General Baptists have a chapel in Lombard-street. The Scotch Church is in Broad-street, Islington. The Unitarians have a meeting-house in Old Meeting-street, that was founded in the reign of William III., and rebuilt in 1791 The new meeting-house is in Moor-street, and has a stone front. It was founded in 1730, and rebuilt in 1791; here the celebrated Doctor Priestly officiated. The Unitarians have also meeting-houses at the Unitarian and Domestic Mission chapel, Hurst-street, and one in Graham-street, New Hall-hill. Mount Zion, built in 1823, is in Graham-street. It is an octagon structure in the Doric style, capable of holding 2,500 persons. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house in Bull-street. The Independents have eleven meeting-houses, the principal one being in Carr's-lane, and capable of holding 1,200 persons. It was founded in 1748, and rebuilt in 1819. The Independent Methodists have a chapel in Fox-street. Ebenezer chapel, Steelhouse-lane, was built in 1817, and contains 1,200 sittings. Highbury chapel, in Graham-street, erected 1844, seats 1,300. The Wesleyan Methodists have chapels in Belmont-row, Bradford-street, New Town-row, Nechell's-green, and Balsall-heath, belonging to the Eastern circuit; and chapels in Cherry-street, Constitution-hill, Islington, Bristol-road, Summer-hill, and Nineveh, belonging to the Western circuit. The Association Methodists have a meeting-house in Bath-street. The New Connexion Methodists have meeting-houses in Oxford-street, Unett-street, and Nechell's-mill. The Swedenborgians have a small meeting-house in Summer-lane; and the Latter Day Saints have recently instituted a meeting-house in Livery-street. The Church of the Saviour, lately built in Edward-street, Parade, is not limited to any one sect.

Roman Catholic cathedral.

Dissenting places of worship.

The Free Grammar School, in New-street, is a great ornament to the town.

BIRMINGHAM.

Guild of the Holy Cross.

The site was originally occupied by the Guild of the Holy Cross, founded in the time of Richard II. Thomas de Sheldon, John Coleshill, John Goldsmyth, and William Stow, obtained a licence from that Prince, in the sixth year of his reign, to grant lands of twenty marks per annum value, lying in Birmingham and Edgbaston, for the maintenance of two priests to celebrate divine service to the honour of God, our Blessed Lady his Mother, the Holy Cross, St. Thomas the Martyr, and St. Catherine, in the Church of St. Martin, here at Birmingham. Within ten years afterwards, the inhabitants of this town, by the name of the bailiffs and commonalty, procured a patent from the same king, to found a Guild or perpetual fraternity amongst themselves, to the honour of the Holy Cross, consisting not only of men and women of Birmingham, but other adjacent places, and to constitute a master and certain wardens thereof; as also to erect a chantry of priests to celebrate divine service in the said Church, for the souls of the founders, for whose support, and of all other charges incumbent, there were eighteen messuages, three lofts, six acres of land, £40 rent, lying in the specified town of Birmingham and Edgbaston, then given thereto; the lands belonging to which guild were, in the 37th of Henry VIII., valued at £31. 2s. 10d., out of which the three priests that sung mass in the church here, had £5. 6s. 8d. each; an organist at £1. 13s. 4d.; the common midwife, 4s.; and the bellman, 6s. 8d. per year, with several others of less consequence.

Free Grammar school.

Which said lands, at the request of the inhabitants, in the 5th of Edward VI. were assigned by the king unto William Symmons, gent., Richard Smallbrook, then bailiffs of the town, John Shelton, Richard Swift, William Colmore the elder, Thomas Marshall, Henry Foxall, John Veysey, William Boyce, John King, Thomas Cooper, John Willes, William Paynton, John Ellyatt, William Aschrig, Thomas Smith, Robert Rastall, William Colmore the younger, Thomas Snowdon, and William Mitchell, inhabitants of this place, and their successors, to be chosen in upon the death or departure out of the town of any of the before-recited persons, for the support and maintenance of a Free Grammar School, within Birmingham, to be called the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI., for the education and instruction of children in grammar for ever, with one schoolmaster and usher under, extending to the value of £20 per year; whereby the said letters patent to continue unto the persons above specified, and their successors, to be held of the king and his successors, as of his Castle of Kenilworth, in free and common soccage, paying twenty shillings yearly into a court of augmentation, at the Feast of St. Michael, for all demands and services whatever.

The endowment arising from land at that time produced only £30 per annum, but now, from being let on building leases, produces nearly £10,000 per annum, which, on the expiration of leases, is still increasing. The management is still vested in a bailiff and eighteen governors, who appoint a head master, second master, and usher, with a writing and drawing master. A new and suitable edifice was erected in 1834, by the governors of this wealthy establishment, on the old site, at an expense of £50,000. The design was furnished by Mr. C. Barry, of London, and presents a mixed style of Gothic architecture, characterised by new, but beautiful and appropriate combinations. The external form of the structure is quadrangular, and extends 174 feet in front, and 125 feet in flank; the internal arrangements embrace two courts similar in form, around and between which the different sections of the building rise; the wings of the front and flanking buildings form elegant mansions for the head and second masters. Besides a fixed salary of £400 a year, the head master derives additional emoluments, in proportion to the number of boys in the school, by a capitation fee on each boy, which, calculating the number of boys at 400, will make the salary £1,000 a year. The governors have recently obtained an Act to enable them to appoint masters to teach mathematics, modern languages, and the arts and sciences, in the grammar school. The head master is also entitled to receive eighteen boarders, and the second master twelve. The annual visitation of the school is held, at which three resident members of the Universities attend and examine the boys, and report upon the state of the school to the governors. There are ten exhibitions of £50 a-year each, for four years, attached to the sthool; they are open to any college, and are given by the governors to the boys who are declared by the examiners to be highest in classical attainments. Five elementary schools, on this foundation, are under the inspection of the head master, the Rev. E. H. Gifford, M.A., *viz.*:—A branch in Gem-street, a neat building erected in 1838, to accommodate 135 boys, and

Elementary schools.

130 girls; a branch in Meriden-street, erected also in 1838, to accommodate 240 boys; and a branch in Edward-street, for boys and girls, to accommodate 140 each, built also in 1838. These schools are always fully attended, and by the report published, 1847, 1,200 children are returned for King Edward's School. A sum of £39,000 has been paid to the governors of the grammar school by the London and North Western Railway Company, for property required in Birmingham. The claim was for £42,000. This noble institution, after having for many years lapsed into comparative uselessness as an educational establishment, is now the chief pride and ornament of the town. The many abuses which had crept in to disfigure its history have disappeared before the inquiring spirit of an enlightened age, and now it ranks among the best-conducted seminaries of the age. BIRMINGHAM.

There are several libraries in Birmingham, but, taken as a whole, they are inadequate to the growing wants of the people. In 1851 an effort was made to establish a Free Library, under Mr. Ewart's Act. The principal library is that called the Old Library, in Union-street, which was established in 1779, at the time of Dr. Priestley. It comprises a handsome stone building, with a circular portico. The reading room is circular, and is lighted by a dome lantern, resting on handsome Ionic pillars of porphyry. It was erected in 1798, by William Hollins, Esq., architect and sculptor, at the cost of £900. In 1845, the library was enlarged, at the cost of £2,000. Library.

Of all the public buildings of Birmingham, the principal is unquestionably the Town-hall, a magnificent structure, built in the Corinthian style, after the proportions of the Temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. A rusticated basement rises to the height of about twenty feet, pierced with windows and doorways for the accommodation of the interior. Upon and above this basement the body of the building is placed, in front of which, on three sides of the structure, are placed ranges of noble Corinthian columns supporting entablatures above. There are thirteen of these columns along each side, and eighty in the principal front. A lofty pediment surmounts the columns of the chief front. Behind the columns, in the body of the building, are ranges to windows, one of each intercolumniation. These columns are about forty feet high, and being elevated to so great a height above the ground, they form a very noble and majestic object as seen from various parts of the town. The material is Anglesey marble, and the dimensions are:—length, 166 feet, breadth, 104 feet, and height, 83 feet. The large hall, which occupies the main part of the interior area is somewhat smaller than Exeter Hall, but is a remarkably fine room, being 145 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 65 feet high. It contains one of the largest organs in Europe, constructed by Hill, at a cost of nearly £4,000. The outer case is 45 feet wide, 45 feet high, and 17 feet deep, and there are above 4,000 pipes, the largest wooden pipe having a capacity of 224 cubit feet. There are seventy-eight draw stops, and four sets of keys. The bellows is very large, containing 300 square feet of surface, and requiring three tons weight upon the bellows to give the necessary pressure. The timber alone used in this instrument weighs between twenty and thirty tons, and the metal and other material employed in its formation, raise it to a total weight of at least forty tons. Before the erection of this Town-hall, in 1834, the triennial musical festivals for the benefit of the general hospital in the town, were held in St. Philip's church, but this much larger and more appropriate building is now used for the purpose. A performance on the organ takes place every Thursday from one to two o'clock, admission one shilling, and it is also to be heard on Monday evenings, when the admission fee is only threepence. At other times an application is necessary to the organist. Town-hall.

The Market-hall, a fine building of Bath-stone, was built in 1833, from the designs of Mr. Charles Edge. It is 365 feet long, 108 feet broad, and has a covered area of 39,411 square feet, with fronts opening on High-street and Worcester-street. The new Corn-Exchange, lately erected in High-street, has an elegant interior, sometimes used for concerts and public meetings. The public office is in Moor-street, and in New-street is the station for the detective police. The borough jail, in Winson-green, is a spacious building, capable of containing 340 prisoners. It was erected in 1848, at a cost of £50,000. There are three police stations, and about 300 police, and an excellent fire-brigade supported by the local fire-offices, contributes to the security of property in the town. The barracks are in great Brook-street, and were built in 1793; a con- Market-hall, &c

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siderable force of cavalry and infantry can be here accommodated. The Stamp-office is in Waterloo-street, the Excise-office in New-street, and in little Cannon-street is the Assay-office, founded for the assaying of gold and silver plate made in Birmingham, and thirty miles round, including the Coventry watch district. In Banbury-street is the gun barrel proof house, founded in 1813, for proving the barrels of fire-arms. The Theatre Royal is in New-street, and is a large and commodious building, capable of holding 2,000 persons. It was founded in 1774, and rebuilt, after the destruction of the old building, in 1820. Adjoining are some large rooms for exhibition purposes, called the Shakespeare rooms. A new building called Bingley-hall was licensed for theatrical amusements in 1854. The assembly and concert-rooms are attached to the Royal hotel. Numerous smaller concert-rooms abound. At Edgbaston is the garden of the Botanical and Horticultural Society, laid out in 1829. The Polytechnic Institution was founded in 1843, and has a large library. The News-room is at Bennet's-hill, and was built by Messrs. Rickman, in 1825. The Post-office, a large building well adapted to the purpose, adjoins the Inland Revenue Office, in New-street.

Queen's College.

The Queen's College, incorporated by royal charter, in 1843, is an imposing structure in the Gothic style, situated in Paradise-street, opposite the Town-hall, and was founded in 1828. The library contains upwards of 3,000 volumes. It has six departments, medicine, junior, arts, engineering, philosophy, law, and theology. To this college is attached the Queen's Hospital, opened in 1842. St. Mary's College, near Birmingham, is for Catholics; Spring-hill College, Spring-hill, is a branch of the University of London. The Blue-coat School, built in 1724, the numerous proprietary schools and educational establishments associated with benevolent institutions, and the scientific societies that here hold regular meetings, manifest the interest taken in the instruction of all classes.

Hospitals, &c.

In Summer-lane is the general hospital, a large building founded in 1766, and capable of containing 230 patients; within are some portraits and busts worth notice. The Lying-in hospital is in Broad-street, Islington, with twenty-five beds, and attached to the work-house at Spring-hill, is a large infirmary, with 200 beds. The general dispensary is in Union-street, and was erected in 1808. The self-supporting dispensary, in Colmore-row, was founded in 1828, and another is in great Russell-street. There is an institution for the relief of deafness in Cherry-street, and an eye infirmary in Cannon-street. The deaf and dumb asylum, and the institution for the blind, are both at Edgbaston. The Birmingham general cemetery has about twelve acres of land, with a chapel in the centre, at Key-hill Hockley. The church of England cemetery, in Vyse-street, was opened in 1848, and comprises sixteen acres of land. A handsome church, called St. Michael's, ornaments the grounds. It may here be appropriately mentioned, that, notwithstanding the vast number of manufactories and furnaces, Birmingham is considered one of the healthiest towns in England.

Nelson's monument.

In sculpture the town is singularly deficient. Near the Market-hall, and fronting St. Martin's church, is, however, a fine statue of Nelson, executed by Westmacott. It was exposed to view on the 25th of October, 1809, the day on which a jubilee was kept in honour of king George III. having entered the 50th year of his reign. The expense of this statue was £2,500. The attitude of the figure is expressive of that dignity and serenity with which the original was characterized, and the resemblance is, on the whole, admitted to be more than usually correct. The hero is represented in a composed and dignified attitude, his left arm reclining upon an anchor, which is to the right of the statue, and is the grand symbol of the naval profession; and Victory the constant attendant upon her favourite hero, embellishes the base. To the left is disposed a sail, which, being placed behind the statue, gives breadth to that view of the composition. Above the ship is a fac-simile of the flag-staff truck of *L'Orient*, which was fished up by Sir Samuel Hood, the day after the battle of the Nile, and presented by him to Lord Nelson, the same being deposited at Mitfort, as a trophy of that ever memorable action. This group is mounted upon a pedestal of statuary marble, a circular form having been selected as best suited to the situation.

Over the small river Rea, which is only an insignificant mill stream, is Derritend bridge, at the foot of Digbeth, begun in 1788, and finished in 1813. There are also bridges in Bradford-street and Cheapside. Lady-well, near Smallbrook-street, is an ancient and public well, supplying also a public bath. The new

Corporation baths are in Kent-street. There are two gas-works, one belonging to the Birmingham and Gas-light Coke Company, incorporated in 1819, and the other at West Bromwich, to the Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas-light Company, incorporated in 1825. The gas is conveyed into the town by pipes six miles in length. The waterworks are in Lichfield-road, Aston. There are almshouses for about 150 persons. The Birmingham Licensed Victualler's Asylum, in the Bristol-road, was erected in 1848-9, by voluntary contributions. It is a handsome building in the Elizabethan style. Lench's almshouses, for forty-six poor aged women, form a fine building in Ravenhurst-street. The Retreat, Warner-street, Bordesley, containing twenty-one houses and a chapel, was erected by J. Dowell Esq., a native of Bristol, but a long time resident here, and it was endowed by his widow in 1821. The inmates are allowed one-and-sixpence each weekly, with an additional one shilling per week each to a nurse and doorkeeper, together with £10 per year to a superintendent. All widows and spinsters, parishoners of Aston, or who may have resided therein twenty years, and being not more than seventy years old, with an income not exceeding £20 per annum, are eligble. Two tons of coals yearly in addition to the above are allowed to the respective inmates. There are also almshouses in Steelhouse-lane, Park-street, and Hospital-street.

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Almshouses.

Of the past, Birmingham retains but few vestiges. At Camp-hill it is recorded Prince Rupert encamped in 1643, previous to his making an attack upon the town, at that time filled with "Parliament-men," and determined in its hostility to the prince as well as to the king. The vestiges of a camp occupied by the Parliament forces may be seen by the angle formed by the Stratford and Warwick roads on Camp-hill. Prince Rupert fired the town, and William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, lost his life here by a random shot from an officer whom he was pursuing. What is now called Garrison-lane, took its name also from that period. About five miles south of Birmingham, and five furlongs from Solihull lodge, on an eminence, is a Danish camp, containing about nine acres, nearly triangular, the ditch, twenty feet wide, having only one entrance. Upon King's-wood, five miles from Birmingham, and two hundred yards east of the Alcester-road, runs Mortimer's bank, nearly a mile in length, and thrown up by the famous earl of that name in the reign of Edward II. to enclose the wood. The parishes of King's Norton, Solihull, and Yardley threw it down and murdered the earl's bailiff, for which the earl recovered £300 against them, but did not live to receive it. Of the few ancient buildings that existed previously to the erection of the more modern part of Edgbaston, the hall, which was garrisoned for the Parliament in the reign of Charles I., and a private house called the monument, from the erection of a very high octagonal tower of brick, are the principal now remaining. The reservoir here of the Birmingham canal, an extensive sheet of water, covering nineteen acres, derives from the rich foliage on its banks, all the beauty of a small lake. The suburbs are rapidly extending, from the number of merchants who have fixed their country residences in the vicinity.

Antiquities.

Steam-engines are now very numerous in Birmingham. Their number was estimated in 1854, at 5,400 horses-power, consuming about 380 tons of coal per day, and equalling the labour of 86,400 men. There are few large factories, properly so called, in which an article goes through the entire range of manufacing processes; but there is a vast number of workshops, more or less extensive, in each of which portions of the work are done. One manufactured article, which is sold retail for a penny, may go through twenty workshops before it is finished; some having forty or fifty workmen, some four or five, while some are simply the garrets of workmen, who ply their trade each by his own fire-side. With the exception of the metropolis, there is perhaps no town in England where there are so many persons combining in themselves the characters of master and workman as Birmingham, and none in which there is more observable a chain of links connecting one with another. The School of Design is rendering much service in Birmingham. The classes have been well filled from the time of their establishment; and it is found that boys who have attended those classes are sought after by manufacturers in preference to those who have not had such training. During 1854 there was about fifty pupils in the modelling class alone: a branch of study peculiarly important in a town where so much metal casting is carried on. Some time elapsed before the Birmingham manufacturers fully appreciated the necessity of cultivating the arts of design, as a

Manufactures, &c.

School of Design.

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means of competing with France in productions of taste; but this necessity is now well understood and rapid advances are being made in the right direction.

It has been well observed that whatever metal can do, Birmingham will make it do—from a pin's head to a steam-engine, from a pewter pot to a copper boiler, from a gilt button to a brass bedstead. There is not a room in this country, however small, and not a person in that room, however poor, but what in some way feels the benefit of some branch of industry carried on at Birmingham. It would, perhaps, occupy less space to enumerate the articles not made at Birmingham, than to describe what were. To mention among the principal manufactures, buttons in every variety, buckles, cloak pins, and snuff-boxes; toys, trinkets, and jewellery; polished steel, watch chains, corkscrews, plated goods for the dining and tea table; japanned and enamelled articles; swords and fire-arms of every description; medals and coins of various kinds; copying machines and pneumatic apparatus; grates, fire-irons, gas-burners, nails, umbrella fixings, and steel pens; together with every metallic article that can be considered curious, useful, or ornamental, would still leave a hundred other departments unrepresented. There are upwards of 2,300 firms carrying on some business, directly or indirectly connected with the above articles. Whilst some of these firms are so limited as to consist of only a master and a few operatives, others number as many as 500 workers. In fact, the division and subdivision of labour are reduced to such a marvellous degree of minuteness, that an article appearing to emanate from one factory may have in reality been produced at a dozen: and when ready for sale, its price is made up of a number of fractions of wages, and profits, added to the original cost of the material. All this, however, is chiefly done by manipulative skill, for although there are numerous steam-engines employed, they are principally for the rougher kind of work, and human fingers are found more practicable and profitable than the agency of steam for the lighter fancy work.

Manufactures.

Those who know anything of Birmingham at all, will readily agree with us when we describe the button manufactories as not only being the largest, but perhaps the most interesting of any in the town. Man's life has been described by one philosopher to merely consist of a continuous series of buttonings and unbuttonings; and with this view of existence, Birmingham has certainly a most important part to perform. If all the world came to Birmingham to be buttoned up, Birmingham could discharge the duty with the greatest facility and expediton. Buttons of every kind, gilt, silvered, silk, plaited, Florentine, shell, horn, pearl, glass, bone, and wood, are made by various processes in several large establishments. To show the commercial importance of this apparently trivial trade, it may be stated that a new kind of button has cost the manufacturer, before it was introduced into the market, thousands of pounds, and months of mingled thought and toil. There are even many who obtain an excellent livelihood by merely inventing buttons. The new patterns are modelled in wax, submitted to the manufacturers, and, if approved of, adopted with a reward proportionate to the ingenuity and novelty exhibited. An idea of the various processes the different buttons undergo will be best understood by visiting a button manufactory, to which the exertion of a little private interest will readily procure admission.

Button manufacture.

Proceeding to one of the largest of these establishments, we shall find about 500 hands employed, distributed through a number of brick buildings of two or three stories in height, with rooms generally spacious and well ventilated. Each species of button has its own department; and, as may be supposed, there is a minute division of labour. The first department into which the visitor is generally conducted is that for the metal, gilt, and plated kinds. A button of this sort consists rudimentally of a disk, punctured from a plate of metal. The making and fixing of the shanks are more curious operations than the actual cutting out of the button. The shank being formed by bending and shaping, is dipped slightly into a soldering composition, and placed as it is to remain on the under side of the button. To make it adhere, the button and shank are struck between a bent piece of metal, not unlike a Jews' harp in shape, and these clasps, each holding a button, are placed by hundreds at a time in an oven, where the heat effects the required union. This process of affixing shanks on the buttons is performed by women with amazing rapidity. The gilding or silvering is effected by a chemical wash, which imparts to them a different colour, and the process is finished in some cases by the application of heat. The stamping of the buttons with any ornamental design, or for liveries, army or naval uniforms, &c., is an important branch of the art. Presses, however, such

as are employed for striking coins and medals, are not used, but a simple machine for stamping the pattern is employed instead. The button being placed to receive the blow on the upper surface, a weight faced with a die is allowed to descend smartly upon it, so as to produce the impression. In order that the weight should fall straight on the top of the button, it is guided between two upright iron bars. When the blow has been given, the weight is instantly raised again by a cord passing over a pulley down to a loop round the right foot of the operator, which is the agent of force, whilst his hands are busily employed in arranging the buttons. A row of a dozen men at a bench, each with his apparatus before him, will in this way stamp an immense number of buttons daily. The finer kinds of round gilt buttons are chased by the hand, but this delicate and artistic work is executed by a higher class of operatives. The rapidity with which the cutting-press is employed by the female assistants in the earlier stages is almost inconceivable; some of the convex circular disks of metal are stamped at the rate of thirty in a minute, each stamping involving three distinct operations; the placing of the strip of metal, the movement of the stamping-press, and the removal of the little disk from the cell or die where it lies. An obvious, but not the less striking feature in these establishments is the apparently inexhaustible supply of dies. Many of the stamping works, which are very numerous, possess a quarter of a million separate dies, and any or all of these are liable to be thrown out of use, and become merely so much waste metal, by one of those fluctuations which are constantly attending changes of fashion.

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Stamping the disk.

The Florentine and silk button department is not less interesting. Florentine is the technical name for that twilled worsted stuff from which the greater number of buttons on cloth garments are now formed. We have seen that a metal button consists only of two things, the disk and the shank; but a Florentine button, as would be seen on dissecting one, in the way that juvenile anatomists so well know, is made up of several component parts. Each button consists of two pieces of cloth, an interior skeleton of metal, a morsel of paste-board and glutinous material, and an outer disk of metal, through which a piece of cloth is projected to form the shank. To prepare and put all these together in a single button, fourteen pairs of hands, and a number of machines are employed, and yet by the division of labour, a set of fourteen buttons can be sold for three-half-pence. Pressure by small stamping presses is the universal agent in their production, and all the operations are performed by women and girls. Room after room may be seen filled with from fifty to sixty females, who, seated at long benches, are busily engaged with their small iron presses before them in jerking and squeezing the button into its proper shape. When there is a raised flower or device to appear upon the button, great care is requisite to bring it into its proper position; for, should the ornament be ever so slightly away from the centre, it is instantly rejected by the tailor. A fine eye and long practice are required to mark the centres whilst the cloth is in the piece. An instrument resembling a large needle, on which there is a moveable ring, is held in the hands of the girl, as she sits looking at the cloth before her. Rapidly placing the point of the needle on the centre of the flower, she brings down with the other hand the ring upon the cloth; and this having been previously chalked, a white mark is left upon the cloth. The stamping out the cloth, exactly upon the circles, is done by another operator, and the round pieces so prepared are then ready for coming under the presses. Some thousands of yards of cloth are used at each manufactory monthly. For buttons of shell, wood, or bone, the chief operations are the mechanical ones of turning, stamping, and drilling; while for those of horn, the main process is pressure in a die or mould while the horn is in a softened state by heat.

Silk buttons

The pearl button manufacture gives employment to about 2,000 people. The principal operations are piercing or cutting, which is performed by the workman holding the shell in his left hand, and who, by use of the lathe, and a hollow revolving tube, the diameter of the intended button, pierces or cuts out the blank of the entire thickness of the shell; secondly, filing or flattening, which is merely reducing the size of the shell on either side by use of a file; thirdly, bottoming, or turning at the lathe, for the purpose of giving it the required convexity; fourthly, shanking; fifthly, edging or smoothing the edges; and lastly, that of polishing, generally executed by females. The ordinary shirt-button has to be drilled with two or four holes, as the pattern may direct. This process is performed by girls, who rapidly drill them at the lathe. The price usually paid for drilling

Pearl buttons.

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four holes in pearl shirt buttons, is a halfpenny per gross, at which rate a girl would have, before she could earn five and sixpence, to drill holes in no less than 132 gross, or 19,008 buttons, containing 76,032 holes, or 12,672 per day.

The manufacture of shirt studs employs hundreds of people. Besides the pearl studs, plain or ornamented, there is a variety of studs produced in Birmingham of almost as many designs as buttons themselves. Gold, silver, steel, glass, ebony, agate, cornelian, enamel, pearl, ivory, and bone, employ the invention of the manufacturer and skill of the workman. Gold and silver studs employ the jeweller rather than the button manufacturer; but studs of all the materials above mentioned, and of many others, are manufactured by the pearl button factories and general button manufacturers and small masters. Birmingham has been long celebrated for the length to which its "toy" manufacturers will make an ounce of gold go in the production of cheap jewellery. As a humorous illustration of this fact, it used to be a saying:—"Give a Brummagem manufacturer a copper kettle and a sovereign, and he will produce a hundred pounds' worth of cheap finery." The stud manufacturers still keep up the ancient fame of their town in this respect; for they produce gilt, burnished, and enamelled studs of great beauty and durability at prices so low that they would seem to leave no room for profit. Handsome burnished and enamelled shirt studs, of countless variety of pattern and colour, have been sold wholesale at the rate of about thirty shillings per gross of sets, being less than one penny per stud.

Shirt studs.

A number of young girls are employed in the manufacture of glass buttons, which are chiefly used for children's dresses, and for exportation to the African market. Among other buttons extensively manufactured are the four-hole iron and brass buttons used for trousers; the steel button for ladies' dresses; the wooden button for over-coats, and the bone button for under clothing. There is, as may be imagined, a constant demand for novelty of design and pattern. One firm in the general button trade, that has been in existence about fifteen months, has produced in that time 740 different patterns of coat buttons; 249 of crest and livery buttons; and 1,135 of vest buttons. Another firm has produced in three years upwards of 5,000 of Florentine buttons. Pearl buttons include the large buttons worn on shooting coats, and the smaller ones either drilled or scolloped, which are worn on vests; besides fancy pearl for ladies' dresses, boot buttons, shirt buttons, and studs. The pearl workers sometimes combine with the button manufacture that of various fancy articles made of, or veneered with mother-of-pearl; such as counters for cards, reels for work-boxes, card-cases, knife-handles, paper-knives, &c. The beautiful shell from which these articles are formed is commonly called the mother-of-pearl oyster, and is known to naturalists as the "Concha Margaritafera." Five kinds of pearl shell are employed in the manufacture of buttons and pearl toys. The first is called the Buffalo shell, from the fact of its arriving in this country packed up in the Buffalo skins from Panama, and sells to the trade at about £15 a ton; secondly, the black shell, or black Scotch, which comes principally from the Sandwich Islands, whence it is sent to Valparaiso and shipped for England, and fetches a price of from £15 to £30 per ton, according to the quality and size; thirdly, the Bombay or white Scotch, a shell of a purer and more uniform whiteness than the last mentioned, varying in price from £20 to £50 per ton, according to size and quality; fourthly, the mother-of-pearl shell from Singapore, which is a very thick, large, and beautiful shell, and worth from £80 to £90 per ton; and fifthly, the mother-of-pearl shell from Manilla, as large, beautiful, and valuable as the one from Singapore, and only differing from it in having a slight border of yellow round the edge. It also commands a price of from £80 to £90 per ton. These shells, which are not unfrequently of the size of a common dinner-plate, have been sold at the high price of £120 per ton. There is a church built on New Hall-hill, where it was originally established by the Irvingites, that stands over a place where the button makers, twenty or thirty years ago, used to cast the refuse of the black Scotch shell, and it is estimated that under its foundations lie several hundreds of tons of this material, worth, at the lowest calculation, from £15 to £20 per ton. So changeful has fashion been, that the blackness of the shell formerly considered as a defect, is now looked upon as a beauty; and the upper surface of the button, instead of being turned, as formerly, of the interior of the shell, is turned now of the exterior, as being a more variegated black. The origin of the term "Scotch," as applied to these shells, is not very clearly known. In a note to

Glass buttons.

The pearl shell.

"Beckman's History of Inventions" relating to pearls, it is stated that "irregular pearls are called barogues, or Scotch pearls, because an abundance of such were once found at Perth in Scotland; and that some years ago artificial pearls, of an unnatural size, called Scotch pearls, were for a little time in fashion." It is probable that the name of Scotch, applied to the pearl, may have been extended to the mother-of-pearl shell from some similarity of colour or appearance.

Shirt buttons.

The making of white linen buttons for shirts and other articles is replete with the same kind of interest; and numbers of women and children are constantly employed placing the various kinds of buttons on cards, and tying them up in packets. The sewing of the shirt buttons on the cards is performed with such amazing celerity, that it is no uncommon thing to find a nimble-fingered girl sewing on 3,600 buttons a-day, or 25,000 a-week. An average hand manages about thirty gross a-day, which yields about ten shillings for the week's work.

A man of the name of Hill first invented the shank, about ninety years ago. Since then, Ralph Heaton, senior, invented the machine to make button shanks; and Heaton, Son, and Dugard have now twelve machines, each of which produces 100 a minute. In their manufactory forty tons of button shanks have been made annually; and the whole number of shanks annually produced in Birmingham is estimated at 600,000,000.

Steel toys.

What are locally termed "light steel toys"—such as watch chains, snuffers, snaps, buckles, and other articles of a similar kind—are made by fifty manufacturers, who employ about 1,000 men and 300 women. Formerly the shoe-buckle gave alone employment to 5,000 persons; but this, which used to be one of the staple trades of the town, has long gone out of fashion. There are some large manufactories of brass weights, brass taps, and military ornaments, together with eight or nine makers of brass and copper wire, who employ about 130 boys. Nearly thirty tons of brass wire are made weekly, or 1,560 tons annually. The production of even such a trifling article as the brass thimble gives employment to 250 persons, who are principally women and children. Curtain rods, brass tubing, iron and bronze gates, railings, statuettes, and similar articles of ornament and utility, are made in immense variety. The lamp and chandelier trade is also an extensive one. Candlesticks, since the general introduction of patent candle-lamps, have gone much out of demand; but the brass candlestick manufacture still employs about 500 hands. They are chiefly for the supply of the foreign market. The electro-plating has, since the recent galvanic discoveries, assumed a prominent position among the art manufactures of Birmingham, and the process is at once surprising and beautiful, though requiring too much space to be fully detailed here. A model, varied in its character and material, according to the purpose in view, is prepared by the designer, the modeller, the moulder, and the chaser; and having been immersed in a vessel containing a chemical solution of gold or silver, the application of a galvanic battery suffices in a few minutes to separate the costly metal from the solution, and deposit it in a fine layer on the model.

Electro-plating.

Birmingham has long been celebrated, though in a less degree than Sheffield, for works in Britannia metal, German silver, albata, argentine, and other materials imitating, and in appearance nearly resembling, silver. The latter metal is also extensively used in the local manufacture of pencil-cases, thimbles, and other small articles, as well as in plating spoons, forks, salvers, &c., of copper and white metal. For the latter purpose, 15,000 ounces of silver were used in Birmingham in the year 1846. In the establishments of Messrs. Elkington and Co., Collis, Hardman, Gough, and some others, silver plate is constantly produced. There are in all more than fifty silversmiths in the town, and the total quantity of silver annually used in different branches of art and manufacture exceeds 150,000 ounces; one manufacturer having melted 34,000 ounces in trinkets, for his own consumption, in one year.

The establishment of Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co., is perhaps the most interesting, as a manufactory, in the midland counties, combining, as it does, modern scientific inventions of great value and importance, employing about 700 workpeople of skilful acquirements, and possessing one of the most extensive and elegant show rooms in the world. There are few branches of industry which excite feelings of greater interest in the man of science, or the manufacturer, than the rapid advance of the electro-plate trade, now little more than ten years established; for scarcely is the period passed when specimens of electro-depositing, such as medals, &c., were shown as curiosities.

BIRMINGHAM.

The first successful process of coating metals from a solution of gold was discovered by Messrs. Elkington in 1836, and patented by them, both in England and France. The patent was most severely contested in France, having been tried in a variety of forms before all the courts of law in succession, but finally decided in favour of the patentees. The *Societè d' Encouragement* of arts and manufactures awarded their gold medal for this invention at an early period of the patent. Messrs. Elkington patented, in 1840, the application of alkaline substances for the deposition of gold and silver in connection with an electric current; and without this change in the nature of the solutions, no satisfactory deposit has, we believe, yet been obtained of either gold or silver. About the same time, they also patented the same invention in France, and the *Académie des Sciences* awarded the Monthyon prize of 12,000f. jointly between Messrs. Elkington and M. De Ruolz; the latter gentleman having extended the application of the same kind of solutions to other metals, such as platinum, nickel, cobalt, &c.

Electro-plating.

The whole of the electro-plated articles manufactured by Messrs. Elkington are produced from a metal which consists of an alloy of nickel, &c., the introduction of which is one of the most important improvements in connection with the manufacture, as the alloy is of greater hardness, while its colour approaches exceedingly close to that of silver. When castings are required, the metal is employed, as in the case of other metals, in a molten state, and is poured into moulds previously prepared for it; in large or complicated objects, they are cast in separate parts, which are afterwards joined by solder. The great improvements which have recently been made in the mode of casting metal enable the manufacturer to produce articles of the most elaborate and ornamental character, as was shown in many of the castings of iron, zinc, &c., in the Great Exhibition. Where surfaces are required to be finished perfectly plain, the process of raising, by stamping the required ornaments upon a sheet of metal previously laminated, is employed. In such cases the pattern or form required is engraved upon hardened steel dies, which are placed under the hammer of a stamp, which moves between two perpendicular rods, and, falling with great force upon the sheet of metal placed under it, completes it in the form or design engraved upon the die. Smooth surfaces are also obtained by the usual process of hammering. When the required surface has been obtained, it is polished by means of brushing or grinding by steam power, with emery, sand, or rotten stone. The various parts, such as handles, borders, and ornamental cast work, &c., required to form the complete article, are united together by hard solder, melted by means of the blowpipe, and when finished by the chaser they are ready for the reception of metal to be deposited.

The advantage which, at this period of manufacture, the article possesses over other plated goods in the same stage, consists therefore, in the use of white metal formed as above described, and of greater strength and hardness than silver itself, as a base, instead of copper, upon which the pure metal is deposited; the colour of the metal forming the base approximates closely to that of pure silver, and thereby avoids the unsightly appearance presented by the copper showing itself, after a short period of wear, in those plated articles where that metal is used as a base.

We have now taken the reader through the various preliminary processes of manufacture to the stage when the article destined to recive the coating of pure metal is polished and completed in every respect. The next step is the electro-plating itself. It is an exceedingly interesting sight to witness in the workshop of the artizan the galvanic troughs and the magnets sending forth that subtle agent which, in former times was known only in its uncontrolled power, as it issued from the thunder-cloud; but which, traversing the slender wires, becomes in the hands of the workman a means of accomplishing his purpose as fully and as completely as any other tool or implement which he employs; and causing, at his discretion, a deposit of the gold and silver in the solutions to take place upon the articles required to be coated. Messrs. Elkington and Co. employ a gigantic magnetic electrical machine, worked by a steam engine, a shock from which would annihilate a dozen men. This monster machine consists of a series of sixty-four permanent magnets, arranged in a circle in such a manner that an armature of wrought iron may revolve with great rapidity at a short distance from their poles, the current produced from which is conveyed by means of wires to different parts of the factory, in the same mode as gas in ordinary houses. The solutions of gold and silver are formed by dissolving an oxide, or salt of

Gigantic electrical machine.

the metal, in cyanide of potassium; the articles which are required to be coated are attached by the operator to a wire in connection with the positive, or zinc plate of the electrical apparatus, and are immersed in the solution. A plate of silver, gold, or other metal required to be deposited is placed in the vessel which contains the solution, and, being connected with the negative or copper plate of the apparatus, is partially dissolved, and transferred to the article by the current of electricity which passes between them. A period varying from five to ten hours is required for a good coating of silver; gold, in consequence of a less proportion being usually needed, being deposited with greater speed. Where it is required that the object should be only partially gilt or coated, the portions not requiring the deposit are covered with a varnish, which effectually prevents its adhesion. BIRMINGHAM.

When the articles have received their coating of pure metal, deposited without the bright surface, they may be either burnished or polished. The polishing which spoons and forks, and small plain articles of that nature undergo, is performed by an instrument formed either of blood-stone or polished steel, of various shapes, as required; the burnishing which all gilt articles receive is performed by rubbing the surface with a burnisher and soap and water. A large number of females are employed in this department.

The great advantages which the finished article produced by this process possesses are, that the union of the deposited surface with the base is so perfect and complete as to form, in fact, but one body. This is proved in a striking degree by the great pressure which the surface undergoes in the polishing, and by the fact that it will support a red heat without injury. To those who object to electro-plated goods on the ground that the surface is liable to peel off, such tests as these would, we should conceive, prove quite satisfactory. A second great advantage is, that the metal deposited on the more prominent parts of the article, and those which are more exposed to wear, is stronger than on those portions which are less exposed, thus giving electro-plated goods a decided advantage over those plated by the ordinary mode. The articles exhibited in the show room also prove that the most beautiful plain surfaces, as well as every description of style, however elaborate, and whether embossed or engraved, can be produced with equal facility and success. No visitor to Birmingham, or passing stranger, should omit visiting this attractive place, which vies with the oldest and most wealthy establishments of its class in the perfection of its models and designs, and the well-earned excellence of its workmanship, this being clearly made manifest by the truly magnificent display of articles, solely of their own manufacture, exhibited in their beautiful show rooms.

At T. Fearn's Electro-Gilding and Plating Works, 20 and 22 Vittoria Street, the electro-gilding department is perhaps the most complete and extensive in the kingdom. Here the operations are pincipally confined to gilding. Electro-gilding.

The art of dead gilding, such as now is applied to time-pieces, was formerly confined principally to the French and Belgians, who have always excelled in this description of workmanship. It was for a long time felt to be a desideratum in electro-gilding, and was at length accomplished by Mr. Fearn, who now effects, with certainty, a dead gilding which may vie with the best specimens the French and Belgians can produce. Even zinc castings are gilt so as to exhibit all that softness and richness so characteristic of the French amalgam gilding.

The following will give an idea of the nature of the process:—the articles, being carried to the dipping shed, are, by means of dilute aquafortis, deprived of what is technically called the scale, which is metallic oxide covering the surface, and caused by the repeated heatings which they have undergone in the process of manufacture. After scaling they are dipped in strong aquafortis, which causes them to assume a beautiful metallic lustre. They are now ready for the operation of gilding, which is conducted in a spacious room, where, on entering, the attention of the visitor is at once attracted to the immense range of enamelled boilers mounted upon cast-iron tables, and extending the whole range of the building. Each particular boiler contains a solution of gold for a separate purpose; one for depositing the alloy of gold and silver; a second for the alloy of gold, silver, and copper; a third for the alloy of gold and copper; a fourth for yellow gilding for toys and buttons; a fifth for dead gilding; asixth for gilding the insides of cups, sugar-basins, cream-ewers, &c.; and a seventh for gilding gold. This last may sound strange to the reader, but it is a fact that a

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vast amount of gold work is now submitted to the operation of gilding, in order to avoid the trouble of colouring, which is an uncertain process, and frequently attended with fatal consequences to valuable productions in jewellery. Along the wall, near to the solution, a number of copper wires are extended in parallel lines, reminding one of the telegraph wires of a railway, and communicating with an immense voltaic battery in a shed outside the building. From these parallel wires shorter ones branch out for the use of the operators at each gilding solution. A plate of fine gold is suspended in the yellow gilding solutions, and an alloyed plate in the solutions for gilding red, pale, &c., which are attached to the wire in connexion with the copper or negative plate of the battery. The objects to be gilt, after a second dipping in aquafortis, are connected with the conducting-wire of the zinc or positive plate of the battery, and immersed in the liquid. Thus the circuit of the battery is complete, and the deposit of gold commences instantaneously; at the same time the dissolution of the gold plate is effected, which furnishes a supply of gold to the liquid to compensate for that which is reduced upon the work. The articles are gently agitated in the solution during the operation, until a sufficient coating of gold is obtained; the time, varying from a minute to half an hour, depending, of course, on the quality of gilding desired. The process of gilding toy work, buttons, &c., is very rapid, in consequence of the intense battery power employed. It appears as if it were done by magic; common metal articles which but a few minutes ago presented a rough, dark appearance, as if just taken from the fire, are now clothed with a splendid covering of pure gold, equal in effect to the richest-coloured gold articles. The alloy gilding is accomplished with equal facility: the operator, having perfect control over the solutions, is able by a judicious variation of the battery power to produce any desired effect, varying in one solution from the deep red to the rich orange, and in another, from the yellow to the pale green. In gilding the insides of vessels, such as sugar-basins, &c., the operator fills them with the gold solution, and suspends a gold plate in the interior, the article and the gold plate being in connexion with the opposite poles of the battery, the liquid forming the medium between the two extremes: a current of electricity is the result, which is continued until the articles have received the desired thickness of gilding.

The last operation is scratching. This is effected by pressing the gilded part of the vessel against fine brass wire brushes, fastened round the circumference of a wooden chuck, which is made to revolve by means of steam-power, the brushes being moistened with a continuous supply of beer, producing considerable froth or lather, and thereby preventing the cutting action of the brushes, which would otherwise take place. This operation removes the somewhat dead effect of the gilding, and renders the surface clear and uniform in colour.

Magneto-plate works.

At the Magneto-plate Works, Northwood-street, carried on by Messrs. Prime and Son, the articles produced are principally spoons, forks, &c., which are plated by the magneto process as follows:—After the casting and rolling of the metal (German silver), they produce what is called a blank. For this purpose the rolled metal is cut into convenient strips: these strips have their ends rolled much thinner than the middle, and in this state are placed singly under a powerful press; this press has a pair of steel tools fitted into it, one having a hole in it the size and shape of the intended blank, the other a projecting part exactly fitting the bowl; the strip of metal is placed between these tools, and the press coming down with great force, cuts out the spoon blank from the strip of metal, the end previously thinned forming the part for the spoon bowl: this blank, in a rough state, is then filed all over, to smooth the surface, and put it into shape; it is then stamped between steel dies, under a powerful stamp, which strikes a blow equal to many tons weight. The dies have impressions cut into them, according to the pattern or design the spoon is intended to be. The spoon receives from eight to ten blows, after which it is again filed, until it assumes its proper proportions. Up to this point it is quite flat: it then goes into the hands of the bowler, who, by means of a press, &c., gives the spoon the peculiar hollow shape required. It is then stamped and marked according to the quality it is intended to be, and lastly, it goes into the mill, and is polished and made quite smooth; this latter process is done by lathes worked by steam-power, and which revolve about 2,000 times per minute. After it is polished quite smooth and fine, it is examined and passed into the plating apparatus. The plating is effected by suspending the articles between large sheets of silver, in a vat con-

taining a solution of that metal. The articles and plates are each connected with the terminal wires or conductors of a powerful magnetic machine, the electric current from which effects the deposition of the silver from the solution to the articles, and at the same time causes an equivalent of silver to be dissolved from the plates into the solution. The thickness of the coating is regulated by the time the articles are left suspended in the solution. During this process the articles are kept in constant motion by an ingenious apparatus which moves gently in an inclined plane. This motion serves two valuable purposes; in the first place, it causes the deposited silver to be distributed equally over the surface of the articles in the vat; and in the next place, it preserves the surfaces perfectly free from the current marks to which the deposited silver is otherwise subject, and which would be very detrimental to the finished articles. The employment of the magnetic machine in plating was, until lately, peculiar to these works. The machine was invented and patented by the late Mr. Woolrich, and was first introduced and made practicable by the Messrs. Prime, in 1844. This beautiful invention was founded on the discoveries of Professor Faraday, who demonstrated that if a loop of copper wire was brought over the poles of a steel magnet, an electric current was immediately caused to pass through the wire; and this current was repeated as often as the wire was brought over or taken off the magnet. If instead of being brought over in a single loop, the wire was twisted into a number of loops, the electric current was found to be proportionately strengthened. From this discovery, simple as it appears, has sprung, passing through various stages and improvements, the splendid machines now used for depositing silver, gold, &c. The largest machine contains forty steel magnets of considerable dimensions, each one being two feet in length, ranged into four compound magnets: these act upon eight powerful coils of wire, which are rapidly revolved between the poles of the magnets, by steam-power, and when at full speed, these coils give off about 22,500 distinct currents of electricity every minute, which, combined, produce a blaze of light that completely dazzles the eye. The ends of each coil are connected with an apparatus called a break or divider, which is of a peculiar construction, and which has the property of separating the various currents one from the other, in such a manner, that all the currents of a similar property are passed in one direction, whilst those of an opposite property are passed in another. Springs are made to bear upon the break, which collect the various currents from it as they are given off, and so pass them by means of the conductors to their proper destination at the depositing vats, where they effect the silvering or gilding, according to the solutions they are passsd into. The machines are so constructed, as to be under the most perfect control of the operator, who can increase or decrease the power of the current at his will. At the same time, the machine works so accurately and regularly, that if a given quantity or weight of gold or silver is required to be deposited, the time can be calculated to one minute that it will take to effect the deposit. After the articles have received their proper coating of silver, the thickness of which varies according to the quality required, they are brushed on wire or "scratch brushes," which are revolved by steam-power, and kept moist by the use of sour beer, which is made to run upon them: these brighten the surface of the plated articles without injuring the surface, and so prepare them to go into the hands of the finishers. The process of finishing spoons, forks, &c., consists in burnishing the surface all over with steel burnishers, which close the minute pores in the silver; they are then buffed with leather and a finely-prepared sand, like flour, which is made for the purpose: this gives them a beautiful surface. They are then taken to a lathe, and by means of leather bobs and prepared rouge, are polished to a very high colour; this colour is heightened by the subsequent friction of the hand, which gives it a polish equal to that of a brilliant mirror. A spoon or fork that has undergone the various operations thus briefly described, has gone through about forty distinct processes.

BIRMINGHAM.

Magneto-plate works.

A rolling-mill well deserves a visit. Here lumps and bars of various metals are pressed into sheets and strips of different sizes and thicknesses. Moved generally by two steam-engines, one of eighty, and the other of sixty horse-power, there are here to be seen various machines of enormous force, for rolling and cutting the pieces of metal presented to them. The rolling-machines principally consist of smooth iron cylinders, revolving at a regulated distance from each other, which, by dragging in a piece of metal offered to them by a man on one side, squeeze it to the desired thickness, and deliver it to a person opposite

Rolling-mills

Birmingham.

The thinning requires several successive pressures, the distance between the cylinders being lessened each time by regulating screws. A lump of iron, the size of an ordinary brick, may in this way be pressed out to a thickness suitable for a sword-blade, or some more serviceable implement. As an example of the amazing power of these machines, we have seen a piece of tin about an inch and a half in length, an inch in width, and a quarter of an inch in thickness, squeezed by successive pressures between the rollers, to seventeen feet in length, and made to have all the appearance of a glittering ribbon of metal. Copper for coins, sheathing, and other purposes, metal for buttons, zinc for house-roofing, &c., are in this way pressed with ease, as far as personal energy is concerned, and with most surprising quickness. After being pressed, the sheets of copper are placed in an oven to be annealed, whence they are finally dragged by huge pincers to be cooled in water. The floor of the workshop is always deeply strewed with pieces of metal; and the noise of handling and throwing down the iron or zinc to be rolled out comes with deafening effect, and with incessant recurrence on the ear of the visitor.

A steel-pen manufactory is another place to which a stranger in Birmingham should obtain an early introduction. If unable so to do, the particulars we are enabled to furnish will afford our young friends some compensation for the loss. As regards ingenuity of contrivance, or factory organisation, there is nothing, perhaps, very remarkable in the steel-pen manufacture. The process is just as curious and interesting if conducted in a small shop as in a large; but of course where it is seen on a large scale of production, the extent of labour engaged in producing so minute an article is necessarily striking. Steel pens are almost exclusively manufactured by women and young girls; and, it is probable, that out of the 2,000 persons and upwards now engaged in the business, not above 100 or 150 are of the male sex. Besides these, the manufacture of pen-holders gives employment to an additional number of women and children, estimated to be nearly as many more. About thirty years ago the first gross of "three-slit" steel pens were sold wholesale at the rate of £7. 4s. 0d. the gross. A much better article is now sold at sixpence the gross. One factory here alone produces them at the rate of no less than 40,000 gross, or 6,760,000 in a week, being about one million every working day. At the very lowest calculation, Birmingham produces 1,000 millions annually. The cheapest pens are sold wholesale as low as twopence per gross, and the price rises, with the elasticity and finish of the pen, up to five shillings per gross. All these are produced at Birmingham; and the proprietor of one establishment has the distinctive marks of 500 different dealers in all parts of the country, as well as on the continent of Europe and America, for whom he manufactures according to order. The sheets of steel received from Sheffield are reduced to the requisite tenuity by successive transits through one of the rolling-mills such as we have just described. When they have been reduced to the thinness of a steel-pen, in slips of about two feet in length, and three inches in breadth, the sheets are ready for punching out the blanks. This process is performed with such rapidity, that a girl possessing average industry and dexterity, can punch out about 100 gross per day. To remove the hardness which the rolling of the sheets had imparted, these "blanks," as they are termed, have to be annealed, and then carefully cleaned to get rid of all impurities.

Steel pens.

Stamping presses are next employed, to impress singly the manufacturer's name on each blank, and to cut out the distinctive aperture, if any such is used. The next process is to give the pen that division which enables it to retain the ink and distribute it according to the will of the penman; and this is accomplished by a very fine cutting tool worked by a press, which slits the metal, not, however, quite through, but leaving it to be completed in a later stage of the manufacture. The hollow or dished form is managed by placing the blank on another press, over a concave die; and being thus subjected to the force of a convex punch, which is driven down directly upon it, the yielding metal is made to conform exactly to the concavity of the die. All embryo pens that have arrived at this critical period of their metallic existence, are now removed to an adjoining furnace, where they are heated red-hot, and afterwards suddenly plunged into cold oil, acquiring, by this, great hardness and flexibility. The slit is now finally perfected by adroitly pinching the nibs with a pair of peculiar pincers, made for the purpose, and externally the pen is identical with those on the writing-table. To the microscopic eye of the workman, however, there are

sundry inequalities and asperities visible on its surface, which, if suffered to remain, would materially obstruct the free passage of the pen, and render it comparatively useless. To remedy this a very simple, but useful machine is employed. A perforated cylinder, made of block tin, about three feet in length, and ten inches in diameter, is suspended on joints at each end to cranks, one being formed on each of two axles. These are furnished with a fly-wheel, and one of them, with a handle, is turned by machinery. Directly this handle is set in motion, the cylinder containing the pens is thrown violently up and down, to and fro, and from side to side, with a velocity that continues for some time, to bring the pens continually against each other; and by this attrition they come out exquisitely bright and clean. The operation is carried on for several hours, but as nearly fifty thousand pens are operated upon at the same time, it is in reality a most expeditious process. Every improvement has had for its object to overcome the rigidity of the steel, and whilst bestowing a superior durability, to imitate the elasticity of the quill. Some idea may be gained of the marvellous supply the world receives from this busy hive of industry, when we state that millions of buttons, pins, pens, screws, hooks, and nails are being turned out complete every hour throughout the day. BIRMINGHAM.

Though hand-made nails continue to be produced in large, and, perhaps, undiminished quantities in various parts of the kingdom, Birmingham nail factories are almost exclusively devoted to the manufacture of nails by machinery. A steam-engine of fifty-horse power moves long ranges of machines, before each of which stands a lad with a rod of iron in his hand; and the duty of this operative consists of little else than holding the rod to the machine, which chops off nails and stamps a head upon them at the rate of about fifty every minute. The nails drop in a finished state from the hopper into the basket. The produce of nails, large and small, is from fifteen to twenty millions weekly, and it is quite a customary thing to receive an order for a million nails all of one size. In the screw nail factories a number of women are employed turning the screws at small iron engines, placed before them on a bench. The cutting of the lengths, heading, screw, and notch cutting, are performed by steam power. Some women can turn out twenty-four gross of screws a day, at which rate their wages would be about eight shillings weekly. One factory alone in Birmingham cuts up from thirty to forty tons of iron every week to make into nails. Nails.

Pins and needles are both manufactured in Birmingham to a great extent, though the latter are made in larger quantities at the village of Redditch, in Worcestershire, whence nearly five thousand millions of needles are sent forth every year. Every needle goes through thirty separate and successive processes before it can be called complete. Pin-making is divided into the following departments; wire-drawing, wire-straightening, cutting, pointing, head-spinning, head-cutting, heading, cleaning and whitening, and sticking or papering. Children are generally employed in the pin factories to a large extent. The first process is the wire-drawing, and this is done by horizontal wheels revolving rapidly, drawing the wire through holes of the required compass. Removed in coils from the drawing-bench, the wire is next straightened into lengths of perhaps ten or twelve feet. A wheel which draws the wire between fixed iron pegs on a table, effects this purpose with great facility. The wire is now cut by a machine into four or six pins, accordlng to size; and the pointing is done by taking a handful of these lengths spread evenly out, like the teeth of a comb, and submitting them to a grind-stone, where they are worked rapidly round, until both ends are sufficiently pointed. Pins and Needles.

The spinning of the heads is performed by boys, who manage it very adroitly in a room devoted to head-making. The process is simple enough. A long wire is fixed to the spindle of a wheel, and another wire is spun round it. When the inner wire is filled, it is drawn out, leaving six or eight feet of spiral, like the fine spring of a brace. With a handful of such spirals, a man, sitting at a scissor-like machine, chops off at each movement a portion of each, to perhaps the extent of two rounds. Vast quantities of heads can be prepared in this manner by one or two boys. In the heading-room numbers of children are seen sitting in rows on low benches, and each working with diligent rapidity at a little iron machine moved by a treadle beneath. Catching up a head with the pointed end of the pin, and placing the pin through a small opening in the machine, so as to leave the head only visible, a sudden jerk is communicated through the treadle wheel, which lets fall a weight upon the head, and fixes it, the operation

Birmingham.

being completed by a movement which ejects the pin and leaves room for its successor. The dexterity with which the children manage this part of the business, from long practice, gives additional interest to the scene. The fixing of fifty heads a minute is a fair estimate of the average work done, and multiplying this number by the fifty juvenile operators, who work ten hours a day, we have in one single workshop no less than 150,000 pins produced every hour, or 1,500,000 in a day, and ten millions in a week. No wonder that the grave inquiry of "what becomes of all the pins," is yet an unsolved mystery of household philosophy. From the heading-room the pins are carried to an out-house, where they are cleaned in a barrel with a quantity of hot water mixed with a detergent ley. After being tempered in an oven, they are boiled in a solution of tin, which gives them a white appearance, and they are then dipped in cold water, and next dried and polished by being churned into a barrel containing dry rough bran. They are next papered by young girls, who, assisted by an instrument for holding the paper in folds before them, perform their task with much neatness and despatch, and they are then collected in packages for sale.

Papier-maché.

In papier-maché Birmingham has no rival—hardly an equal. The japanner formerly was limited to iron plates for tea-trays and other flat objects, whilst for furniture wood was almost universally used. About half a century since, paper was first applied to these purposes at Birmingham, by the firm of Jennings and Betteridge, and they now employ about four hundred hands exclusively in its manufacture. Most of the appliances of decorative art, scrolls, foliage, cornices, picture-frames, mouldings, and other embellishments, have been for some time formed of this material; and with equal boldness of relief and variegated beauty to works in wood or metal, there is an additional advantage in lightness and economy which must ever cause it to have the preference. The pulpy mass, produced by shredding and softening pieces of paper, is pressed into moulds, and then, when impressed with the required form, it is subjected to the after processes of japanning, painting, gilding, varnishing, and polishing. The numerous articles of ornament and use that have been made from papier-maché, and the exquisite designs with which they have been embellished, will be best understood and appreciated by a visit to the show-rooms themselves.

Glass works.

In Spon-lane, and not more than two miles from the works of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors for the great Crystal Palace of 1851, are situated the extensive glass works of the Messrs. Chance, who manufactured the whole of the glass for that building. These glass-works are said to form one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world, and are devoted entirely to the manufacture of plate and crown-glass and glass shades. At the period of executing the above contract, upwards of 1,200 men were employed on the premises, and amongst them were several Belgians and Frenchmen, more especially in the plate-glass department. The quantity of glass supplied amounted to 400 tons, requiring about 600 tons of fine sand and other materials for its manufacture, and consuming 3,000 tons of coals. The works cover a large space of ground, and are admirably conducted; but as they are not accessible to strangers, and as we shall have occasion hereafter to describe the glass manufacture when speaking of St. Helen's, it is unnecessary here to go into details.

Gold and silver manufactures.

The gold and silver manufactures of Birmingham exhibit the workshop system of that town more than the manufactures in other metals. There are very few or no large factories for these goods. The pencil cases, pen-holders, thimbles, bodkins, tooth-picks, tweezers, brooches, finger rings, and gold wedding rings, of which 25,000 have been marked in the Assay-office of Birmingham in one year, together with chains, ear-rings, bracelets, clasps, and countless other articles in silver and gold, are mostly made in small workshops, or in the attic or back shop of a workman. There are many manufacturers, or warehouse-keepers, who supply these goods to the shopkeepers and dealers, but who do not have premises in which the goods are actually made. Such an employer supplies himself with gold and silver of the requisite thickness and standard, and gives out this material either to a workman or to an intermediate manufacturer, who keeps a small number of men and apprentices under him. So subdivided is the employment, that one article of gold and silver is made, perhaps, by a dozen different persons, in as many places, each workman, or small master, undertaking to make only one fragmentary portion of the complete article. The articles themselves are made by varied applications of the processes of tube-drawing, wire-drawing, rolling, stamping, pressing, turning, filing, punching,

chasing, engraving, and rivetting, according to the size and nature of the thing to be made. The little bits of gold and silver are mostly fashioned at small workbenches in small workshops. Hence arises one palpable peculiarity of Birmingham trade. Few towns equal it in the number of small workshops, scattered throughout its streets and lanes, or in the number of its small masters. BIRMINGHAM.

The manufacture of fire-arms is one of the most extensive trades carried on at Birmingham; and in its various departments of stock, lock, and barrel, is estimated to give employment to between 6,000 and 7,000 persons. During the war happily ended by the peace of Waterloo, Birmingham could not manufacture fire-arms with sufficient rapidity to meet the necessities of the Government; although for a period of many years it turned out, according to the phrase repeated in the town, "a gun a minute, night and day, Saturdays and Sundays," or 525,600 per annum. The Government, therefore, established two factories of its own, one at Enfield, the other at Lewisham, the former of which is still in existence. Though the trade since those times has greatly diminished, Birmingham still manufactures immense quantities of fire-arms of all descriptions, and supplies the gunmakers of every part of the kingdom with gun-barrels and gun-locks, which are afterwards fitted together in London and elsewhere. The manufacture of gun-barrels alone, without reference to "lock" or "stock," gives employment to about 1,600 persons. A proportion of the gun-barrels thus produced are for the Government and the East India Company, and another portion are for sporting purposes, for the home and foreign trade; but by far the largest number are manufactured for Africa. The African trade in this article alone supports many hundreds of people. The guns are of the cheapest and commonest description. The orders are received from the merchants of London and Liverpool, who barter the guns on the African coast for ivory, spices, gold-dust, and other produce. It is asserted that many of these guns find their way to Brazil, and that the Brazilian slave-traders carry on an extensive business with some of the African kings and chiefs by exchanging guns for men. When this abominable traffic was legal in England, a Birmingham gun was the common price for a negro. During the few months that succeeded the French revolution of February, 1848, there was quite a stir in the gun trade in Birmingham, in consequence of the demands for fire-arms that came from Sardinia, Sicily, and Denmark; and the manufacturers disposed of large quantities of their old stock at considerably advanced prices, and found constant employment for their workpeople at high wages for about six or seven months. Fire-arms.

Among the peaceful articles that are to be converted into murderous implements, and forming a very heterogeneous mass, are innumerable sheets of waste steel from the button and pen manufactories, from which the blanks for buttons and pens have been pierced or punched out; fragments of steel chains, dog-collars, old knives and forks, steel fenders, hammer-heads, keys, horse-shoes, coach-springs, hinges, iron spoons, steel tubing, fragments of rods from iron bedsteads, and countless other fragments of steel and wrought iron. The barrel having been bored and ground, it becomes necessary to have it proved. For this purpose, and before any great expenditure of labour or money takes place, a "pin" or "nut" is screwed to the breech end, and the barrel is conveyed to the proving-house. This establishment was founded in 1813, at the instance of the Birmingham Gunmakers' Company, who obtained an Act of Parliament for the purpose. The business of the proof-house is under the control and direction of three warders, who are annually chosen from the general body of guardians and trustees of the company. In addition to the members of the Corporation of Gunmakers, the Lords-Lieutenant of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford, the members serving in Parliament for these counties, and the magistrates acting in and within seven miles of the town of Birmingham, are ex-officio guardians. The act was obtained to ensure the proper and careful manufacture of fire-arms in England. Under its provisions, "every person who shall use, or cause or procure to be used, or to be begun to be used, either by ribbing, break-off, fitting, or other process, in any progressive state of manufacture in the making, manufacturing, or finishing of any gun fowling-piece, blunderbuss, pistol, or other description of fire-arms, usually called small-arms, or who shall offer for sale, or sell, or cause, or procure to be taken or received, or permit or suffer to be received on his behalf, any barrel which shall not first have been duly proved, and marked as proved, at the proof-house established at Birmingham, under the provisions of the Act, or some Gunmakers' Company.

Birmingham.

other proof-house established by law, shall forfeit and pay for every offence twenty pounds, such penalties to be recovered in a summary way before two justices of the peace, the one-half to go to the informer, and the other half to the poor of the parish where the offence shall be committed."

As many gun-barrels burst in the severe proof to which they are subjected, they are put to the test before they are mounted. Boys may be seen at all hours of the day in the streets of Birmingham carrying the barrels on their shoulders to this establishment, where they are duly received and entered, and proved with all convenient rapidity.

The buildings connected with the proof-house form three of the four sides of an interior court, at one extremity of which, and detached, is a small powder magazine. The proof-house itself is a detached building. All the interior of this room is lined with plates of cast-iron, from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in thickness; the door and window shutters of this apartment are also made of cast-iron. The barrels are set in two iron stocks: the upper surface of one has a small gutter to contain the train of powder; on this train the barrels rest, with their touch-holes downward, and in the rear of the breeches of the barrels is a mass of sand to receive the barrels which may recoil. A second mass of sand is formed before the muzzles of the pieces under proof, to receive the balls.

Proof-house

When the train of powder is laid, and the gun or pistol barrels placed on the stocks, the window-shutters are closed up, and fire is set to the train from without, by the insertion of a bar of red-hot iron, through an orifice in the wall. A deafening explosion succeeds. After a short delay, lest any of the barrels should have hung fire, the window-shutters are opened, the smoke dissipates, and the attendants remove the barrels. Accidents are of rare occurrence, but in September, 1850, a dangerous explosion took place by which several were injured. The scale of proof is the same as that used by the Board of Ordnance, and by the London Gunmakers' Company; and is at the rate of from three to five times the quantity of powder that would be used for the piece in actual service. It is regulated according to the number of the ball to the pound; for a ball of a pound, eleven ounces of powder are used; for two balls to the pound, five ounces and five drachms; and so, by a gradually descending scale, to balls of from forty-five to fifty in the pound, when the weight of powder for proof is five drachms and a half. The fee for proving varies from twopence-halfpenny to one shilling per barrel. For any common barrel not above the calibre of 13.16 of an inch, the fee is sixpence; for every pair of common pistols, sixpence; for every twisted barrel, sixpence; for every pair of twisted, ninepence; and for every barrel above the calibre of 13·16 of an inch one shilling. It is curious to observe the fantastic shapes into which the barrels that burst under the severe trial of their strength are contorted, twisted and rent. What is called "spilly" iron, or iron with which sand or any other foreign material has been wrought, invariably bursts under the proof.

The barrels that appear to have undergone the proof satisfactorily, and that have not burst, are taken out and put aside to undergo a further test; while those which have burst are condemned as old iron. After twenty-four hours the barrels are again examined; and if no discolouration from the saltpetre appears in the exterior, which is the certain sign of a flaw in the iron, they are considered to be fit for service. Should there be any possibility of a crack or flaw, however slight, which the saltpetre has failed to disclose by discolouration, the gun-barrel is filled with water, and a ball larger than the bore is hammered down into it. This compresses the water so violently, that if there be the slightest crack, it oozes through and betrays the unsoundness. Should the barrels have undergone satisfactorily all these tests, they are marked with separate marks, one for viewing, and one for proving. After the barrels have undergone this process, they are taken to the gunmaker or stocker; and lock, stock, and barrel—which severally go through a variety of hands, quite independent of each other, and forming separate trades—are finally united.

The most picturesque part in the manufacture of guns is considered to be the grinding of the outer surface of the barrel after it has been bored, and as it passes rough and coarse from the hammers of the welders. Entering a large

Gun-barrels

and gloomy shed, into which a kind of twilight is all the light that penetrates, the visitor sees a number of immense grindstones revolving with dizzy velocity, The weight averages three tons, and such is the velocity at which they turn. that when it has been wished to stop them for any purpose, without stopping

the whole machinery of the establishment, they have been known to continue their revolutions for more than ten minutes after the connecting bands have been displaced. Let the reader picture to his imagination no less than twelve or thirteen of these ponderous stones whirling round at this fearful rate under a dark and gloomy shed—let him further picture a constant dripping of water upon them from a tank on the roof, and a workman seated astride a wooden block, called a "horse," before each of them, and holding with both hands a gun-barrel to the fast-revolving rim—let him fancy the loud sharp noise of the grinding, the monotonous whizz of the machinery, the semi-darkness of the place—and picture to himself the stream, or rather torrent of sparks, rushing upwards to the roof from the iron tube which each workman holds, as if the very substance of the metal were being converted by his grindstone into flashes and sparks, and as if that conversion were the whole object of the process, and he will have a faint and imperfect idea of the scene presented in the grinding shed of a large gun-barrel foundry. Should the hand of the workman come into contact with the grindstone, the flesh would be ground or torn from the bones; or should the barrel itself, as presented to the grindstone, revolve in the naked hands, the agony would be too great for endurance. The right hand of the workman is therefore protected by a thick piece of leather, fitting on the thumb and palm, while the left grasps a mandril, which is inserted through the bore of the barrel. It is curious to note that each workman is the colour of the stone at which he works. Clothes, hair, face, and hands are covered with the mingled dust of the grindstone and the steel. Some of them are formed of red sandstone blocks, and the workmen from top to toe are of a dingy red. Others are of a lighter-coloured stone, and the workmen are of a dirty yellow; and others are as grey as granite—workmen and stone alike. Sometimes the stone breaks, and the man is either killed or seriously injured. This wholesale manufacturing of the implements of warfare is the only branch of Birmingham industry to which we cannot sincerely wish success. BIRMINGHAM.

At Handsworth, two miles from Birmingham, is the celebrated "Soho," founded in 1757. In 1762 it came into the possession of Matthew Boulton, and ever since it has been carried on under the name of the firm of Boulton and Watts. The show-rooms only are exhibited to strangers, but the place which is, and has been, one of the great schools of mechanical engineering and the arts of design, is well deserving an early visit. The works cover several acres, and consist of a steam-engine factory, foundry, machine factory, mint, and toy factory, and electro-plating, on a very extensive scale. Coinages for the English Government, African Company, East Indian Company, Russia, &c., have issued from this mint. In Handsworth church, by the factory, are the tombs of Boulton and Watt. Chantrey's statue of Watt is one of the finest works that sculptor ever produced; and the wonderful expression of steadiness and thought in the countenance of Watt, the ease of attitude, and the skilful placing of the statue in a small chapel over Watt's grave, all invest the spot with an enduring interest. In the same church are smaller memorials of Boulton and Murdoch, who was the engineer who first applied gas-lighting with success, and caused the "Soho" to be the first large building which was so illuminated. Considering what the steam-engine, the power-loom, and the gas-lamp have since done, it is something for a small village church to have enshrined within its limits the mouldering remains of such men as James Watt, Matthew Boulton, and Murdoch, who have left imperishable legacies to their country. Among the principal establishments at Birmingham likely to invite the earliest notice of the stranger, may be enumerated the glass-works of Messrs. Chance and Osler; Gillott's vast steel-pen manufactory, in Graham-street; Mitchell's steel-pen factory, in Newhall-street; Walker's percussion-cap manufactory, in Graham-street, where upwards of 3,000,000 of caps are manufactured weekly; Collis's (late Sir Edward Thomason's), in Church-street, where, in the show-rooms, a fine copy of the Warwick vase is shown, together with other exquisite works of art; Jennen's and Betteridge's show-rooms, for papier-maché, at Constitution-hill; Messenger and Son's factory, in Broad-street, for ornamental work in bronze and ormolu; Elkington's electro-plating and gilding works, in Newhall-street; Ratcliff's electro-plating works, in Suffolk-street; Boyle's, in Steel-house-lane, for cut glass, porcelain, chemical apparatus, &c.; and the Cambridge-street works, where the proprietor, Mr. Winfield, employs above 400 workmen, in brass-founding, gas-fitting, and making metallic bedsteads. Soho.

BIRMINGHAM.

The glass work manufacture is extensively carried on in the town, though there seems to be no other reason for the location of so many eminent glass works in Birmingham, than is to be found in the fact of its close proximity to the coal districts, that realises an advantage in the purchase and transit of that fuel, which no other town could command, some establishments using as much as thirty tons per week. The glass works of Messrs. Bacchus, in Dartmouth-street, are among the most complete. There are a number of men constantly

Glass works

employed in this establishment from Monday till Friday in each week, the latter being the time at which it is thought expedient to re-feed the immense furnaces with the chemical preparation, which requires the lapse of the above interval, in order to be molten to the necessary consistency. This preparation is composed of a peculiar kind of flint sand found in the Isle of Wight, and red lead. The fires are burning night and day throughout the week, and on Monday the men are able to re-commence their operations. The first act is to dip the end of a long iron tube into the pot in the furnace, and, twisting it round two or three times, collect a small portion of the fiery substance on the end. The operator then withdraws the tube, and swings it a few times to lengthen the redhot mass; he then rolls it on a flat slab, and blows into it to make it hollow; these operations he repeats more than once, if necessary, until he has got it to his mind; he then seats himself on a stool, and begins to form the heated mass into the desired shape, which we will suppose is a decanter. He commences rolling the tube backward and forward, horizontally, upon the arm of his seat, a level bar of iron. He has a boy in attendance, who, at his bidding, blows through the tube again, and increases the capacity of the vessel, keeping the rod continually revolving with his left hand, which preserves the rotundity of the vessel. By the aid of a small iron tool he flattens with his right hand the bottom of the bottle, occasionally heating it in the fire until it is perfectly formed. If the object desired requires handles or feet, they are formed from separate pieces of glass attached to them while they are hot, and immediately modelled into shape by the operator. As soon as they are formed, they are put into an annealing oven, where they are first exposed to a high temperature, and then allowed to cool by degrees. Without this process they would be too brittle for use, or if they needed cutting, would perish under the operation. The Messrs. Bacchus have also moulds for the making of some articles, such as ink-pots, &c., into which the fiery liquid is deposited, and by a very rapid and ingenious process, comes out a veritable ink-pot. This firm have attained great eminence for their beautiful green and yellow cut glass, in which they are considered unrivalled. A very praiseworthy effort has been for some time in operation to establish a school for the benefit of the people (particularly the juvenile portion) employed at the works.

The Islington Glass Works, Broad-street, carried on by Messrs. R. Harris and Son, are very large and extensive, and a great variety of articles in glass are produced there, particularly wine glasses, which are beautifully finished. The brilliant show-rooms of this firm exhibit some magnificent specimens of coloured glass, especially the ruby and purple objects, which, for gracefulness of form and beauty of style, may contest the laurel with any other establishment. The processes by which these are manufactured are of course similar to those already described (varied somewhat to obtain the colour) as appertaining

Glass works

to the trade. They employ a great number of hands, and more French artists than any other house in the town. The order and discipline maintained in the various departments of the works is an admirable feature, reflecting, as it does, credit upon the proprietors of the establishment.

The Birmingham manufactures are prettier to the eye of a visitor than brass-founding. The name does not promise much, and the greater therefore is the pleasure derived from a visit. There is so much variety in the process that, however, but little notion can be given in the space here allotted. The mixing of the metals tells itself for the most part. The mould for the ingots stands at our feet, in a shed, where the copper is melted in the furnace, in pots of Stourbridge clay. As there is no night-work here, no keeping up the heat continuously, as is done in glass-houses, these pots do not last as their larger and more important brethren do. They are creatures of a day; to-morrow but a heap of shreds to help to make a new generation. The spelter does not need to be melted in pots; it melts like sugar in tea, by being merely stirred in the hot liquid: this is because a lower degree of heat will melt zinc than is required by

copper. Here comes the flaming hot jar of copper, carried by a man well armed with the necessary tongs: another man stands ready with a piece of spelter; he puts it in, stirs it round to mix thoroughly, and is not, as one is surprised to see, suffocated on the spot by the fumes. There is the beautiful flame! and we have more of it flickering and sparkling as the mixture flows red hot into the moulds, whence it will come out as ingots. Those light grey flakes in the air are the sublimated zinc; after a whirl or two towards the rafters, out they go at windo and door! We ask, what are the proportions of the two metals? and we find that the mixture is varied according to its destination. The particular ingots at our feet are two parts of copper to one of zinc, because the brass is intended for common articles. If for finer purposes, there would be more copper. For hinges, drawer-handles, brass nails, and, we suppose, warming pans and kitchen candlesticks, this mixture of two to one is the right thing. We must remember the brass we see made here is only for castings. For ornamental works this process begins in a very different place from a raftered shed, among furnaces and clay pots. It may be in a country churchyard, under an ivied porch; or in the church itself; or under a tree in a park, where deer are browsing within sight; or on a mossy and fern-clad wall; or lying on the grass; or even in bed; or in the British Museum; or in a great study, where the light is taken great care of. The design is the first step; and the designer may have derived ideas from altar railings; or from great men's tombs; or from beasts, birds, and flowers; or from antique sculpture; or from his own memory and imagination. Young artists seek money, and give a chance to their ambition, by offering to eminent brass-founders, such as Messrs. Simcox, Pemberton, and Co., Livery-street, designs for chandeliers, and other articles of ornamental furniture; and for railings, gates, &c. Specific pieces of work, such as monumental railings, statuettes, and brass plates for particular purposes, are done from designs forwarded with the order.

BIRMINGHAM.

Brass-founding.

Next to the design comes the model, which is made of the wood of the pear-tree; it is carved after the design, and in the same separate pieces, fitting into each other, they will be required by the casting process. Here we have in wood the knobs, sockets, fluting, angles, that are to be reproduced in brass. From this wooden model a cast is taken in lead, which must be, of course, its reverse, as the cast is to produce a brass copy of the wooden model. The leaden cast is chased a little, then it is cast in brass, and well finished by chasing. Here is the pattern complete, ready to take its place with countless others; a hundred thousand of them are stowed away in such a manner as that they may be immediately found when wanted. With these models is laid by a great wealth of steel dies—these are a large investment, and a very uncertain property. An ordinary-looking die may prove to be worth its weight in gold; while a pair which has cost fifty guineas may not be required to give out as many copies; and while there may be a dead loss on such an article, a batch of the commonest brass-headed nails, requiring the labour of thirteen pairs of hands, may sell at Calcutta with a profit of eighteenpence to each person. Next comes the casting: for the material required, we must look to the Old Cemetery, the cost of which is largely defrayed by the sale of its red sand to the metal founders of the town. It is very fine sand, remarkably free from impurities, and particularly adapted to the wants of the town under which it lies. The mould consists of two boxes, which, when filled, are bolted together, the sand on their faces meeting, except in the hollow made by the pattern, and the channel through which the metal is to flow. The moist sand is firmly rammed down in each, round the pattern. Wherever there are recesses in the pattern, they are filled in with sand. If the article is to be hollow, it is "cored," by the pattern being filled in with sand.

Brass-founding.

The cores of sand are built up like bricks, before the casting, and are removed afterwards by pushing out the sand through holes left for the purpose. When the articles are cool there is easy work for the boys, breaking off the cast articles from the metal in the channels, and then poking out the sand from the "cored" articles: they poke away as if they liked the business. The sand requires more removing than this, however. There is a churn in the yard, in which the articles are whirled round till all the sand is shaken out of them.

The technical term "finishing," means putting together the parts to make the articles complete. This technical "finishing," is done by soldering, with which we are familiar, and leads to the counters of the burnishers. This work of burnishing is not done by women, as at most places—it is enough for the

BIRMINGHAM.

strongest men; they rub away with their hard steel burnishers, or with bloodstones: such common things as hinges and door-handles are polished by a brush and rotten-stone. We are now to see the final process of lacquering—this process seems to spoil the beauty of the hue of the metal, but it is essential to the preservation of it. On entering the lacquering room, we see companies of women, who, considering the heat and smell of the place, sit comfortably enough; they earn good wages. The demand for female handiwork in Birmingham has so

Lacquering.

increased, that women's wages have risen latety about twenty per cent. The lacquer is laid on with a brush while the article is hot, so that the spirit of wine evaporates, leaving a coating of the gum; we need not say the commonest lacquer gives simply a deeper yellow to the brass.

The brass and iron foundries of Messrs. Matchett and Sons, George-street, are very extensive and important works, comprising a variety of departments and a large amount of well-contrived machinery. The most interesting process to be seen here is the casting of iron from the different moulds which have been previously prepared. The models are manufactured of well-seasoned wood; they are pressed into, or piled around with the fine red sandstone of this district, and which, being of a small grain, is well adapted for giving a sharp impression of the model. This sand is used in a moist state, to cause it to cohere, and to retain the form impressed upon it after the model is withdrawn. A mould formed of sand is only availiable for one casting. This firm is continally producing hinges, castors, sash-pulleys for windows, and every article of brass and iron that is used in building. Their export trade is also great in Italian irons, knockers, &c., &c. They employ about 160 men. The Scotland-street brass works, in the possession of Mr. John Moffatt, are also on a very extensive scale, and are increasing in the amount and extent of their productions. The number of manufactured articles in brass which are sent from these works into the home and foreign market, is almost beyond calculation. Chamber and pillar candlesticks, trays, burners, egg-cups, spittoons, &c., are got up at this establishment in great abundance, besides tubing by the mile.

The Screw Manufactory of Messrs. James, Bradford-street, is a very extensive and well conducted establishment; about two hundred hands are continually employed, principally females. The screw is made by machinery from beginning to end. After the wire is drawn (which is done on the premises), it is cast off the required length, and headed by a most ingeniously constructed machine. It is then smoothed by lathes, which are turned by steam power, then nicked

Screws.

and wormed—the latter process is one of a very interesting character; the screws are then counted and packed ready for exportation. When the late Mr. James began, no machinery was used. The present firm are able to produce as many as seven or eight thousand gross per week.

Messrs. Henn and Bradley's Crown Taper Wood Screw Manufactory, Rea-street, is well known for its production of an article that had been desired for years, the above firm having introduced and successfully carried out a perfect taper screw, eminently adapted for all the purposes for which a screw is required, but more particularly for pianoforte and the best class of cabinet makers.

The nail-cutting machine, which may be seen at Mr. Farmer's works, where it is also manufactured, is a ponderous mechanical contrivance for causing the

Nail cutting machine.

sharp square edge of a massive cutting tool to rise and fall at regular intervals, and with irresistible power, some hundred times per minute. If the nail requires a head—and they are made to pattern by these machines—additional mechanism is necessary. In this case the nail is caught, the instant it is cut off, in a kind of vice, which holds it fast while it receives a heavy blow from a lateral punch, cut so as to give the form of head desired. One of the greatest advantages of machine nail making is the economy of the material. When nails are forged, twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the iron is wasted; when they are cut, there is positively no waste at all to speak of. Some of the machines, which are used for cutting what are called brads, cut the heads complete without striking; and it would be possible to catch them as they fall from the machine, and to fit them together again into the form of the strip of iron from which they are cut; and if they were weighed before and after cutting, it is a question if any appreciable loss of metal would be found to have ensued. In addition to the machines which cut but a single nail at each blow, there are others with broader blades, and of a more complex description, which cut as many as six nails at each

descent of the tool. These are chiefly used for cutting the smaller sorts of headless nails used by shoemakers; the strips of iron from which they are cut are laid in trenches side by side, and a whole row of them cut at once; in this case there is no turning round of the metal to be cut, the motion which produces the wedge-like shape of the nails being effected by a modification of the machinery. So rapidly do some of these machines do their work, that several thousands of nails are produced in a single minute. The fruits of their labours lie around, packed in bags of about fifty pounds each. From twenty to thirty tons of iron are thus cut up weekly in this factory, producing probably not less than fifteen hundred millions of nails in a year. When we remember that nearly five hundred tons of iron are cut up into nails every week in Birmingham, and that each ton, taking one sort with another, is calculated to produce a million of nails, by far the major portion of them being very small, we may form some idea of the cut nail trade, and may well wonder what becomes of so tremendous a product. BIRMINGHAM.

The hook-and-eye manufactory of Mr. J. H. Cutler, in Newtown-row, is of a most interesting character. The machinery which conducts the wire, and forms it instantaneously into the shape of a hook, though apparently complicated, owing to the several functions it performs in the same moment of time, is, in reality, constructed on the most simple and beautiful principles. It can be worked with astonishing rapidity and regularity; as many as 300 hundred hooks or eyes may be produced per minute, and it requires little or no superintendence. The wire from which the hooks and eyes are made is coiled round a kind of spinning-wheel, standing at the back of the machine, which unwinds the wire as fast as it requires it, and deposits it in a receptacle placed beneath, in the shape of finished eyes. The wire, entering a small orifice in a steel plate at the left-hand side of the machine, is gradually propelled forwards from left to right, in the course of which journey it is not visible to the spectator: when it reaches a certain point in its progress, and at which it is visible, a portion sufficient for the formation of an eye is suddenly cut off by a small descending blade; at the same instant a small cylindrical steel nipple falls upon the centre of the detached inch of wire, and bends the central loop, while at the precise moment two smaller nipples, one on each side, project above, round which the ends of the wire are firmly coiled by simultaneous blows from a couple of lateral punches. The "eye" being now complete, it would remain coiled round the three nipples, occupying the place of the next comer, were it not for the appearance of a little spider-looking claw, which springs forward like a "detective" upon his prey, and dashes it off into the drawer beneath, along with thousands of its predecessors. They are worked by a steam-engine of eight-horse power, which also distributes its giant aid to such of the mechanical apparatus of the establishment as requires it. The shaft which communicates with the wheels of the machine, performs fifteen revolutions per minute, while the wheels, whose diameter is proportionably lessened, describe forty-five in the same lapse of time. The process described above goes on during the whole of the day, and of course the number of hooks and eyes produced by these ingenious machines is almost countless. They present a remarkable triumph of mechanical skill, and it is difficult, while watching their beautiful evolutions, to get rid of the idea that there is some inherent intelligence within them; and to realise the fact that all these complicated motions are generated by the aid of mechanical appliances, from the up-and-down movement of the piston-rod of a steam-engine. Military and ornamental buttons are also produced at these works, by the usual processes of stamping and pressing, and a number of persons of both sexes are constantly employed in dipping, silvering, japanning, polishing, and finishing, until each article is made to assume the brilliant appearance it wears on going into the market. Thimbles, studs, and pearl buttons, in all their endless varieties, are also produced here in great abundance. Hooks and eyes.

We must not omit to notice the manufacture of percussion caps, which is connected with the fire-arm department of industry, and which, though apparently insignificant, gives employment to a great number of hands, and requires no little skill to perfect. The machinery in common use for making caps was the invention principally of Mr. Richard Walker, of Graham-street, in this town, an ingenious and enterprising man, the single-handed architect of his own fortune, and even now the largest manufacturer of caps in the country. The working of his machinery in some respects is exceedingly simple; in others complicated; Percussion caps.

Birmingham.

in its general operation most effective. There are caps at this establishment fitted for every possible size and variety of fire-arms, from those used in the smallest nipple up to those required for instruments of the most destructive calibre. The average supply from this manufacturer to her Majesty's Board of Ordnance is one ton a month, containing a million of caps: and the same quantity to the Hon. East India Company. The process of manufacturing this little instrument is as follows:—Suppose a strip of metal about four and a quarter inches wide, one sixteenth of an inch thick, and about five hundred yards long. This strip is passed through an ingeniously constructed machine, which cuts diagonally thirteen small crosses or blanks at a time, and drops them into a box below. The machine performs one hundred and forty revolutions in a minute; so that five hundred and seventy blanks are struck in a second. This is the first stage of the manufacture of a cap. The machine, indeed, may be called self-feeding, for when the coil or ribbon of metal is once within its grasp, it never loses hold until the whole length has its surface cut with the nicest precision. The blanks are then put, one by one, into a screw press, worked by the hand, which gives them the form of a cap; and so dexterous are some of the hands (mostly women) engaged in this process, that they can make 15,000 caps per day. They are next cleaned, then primed with a detonating compound at the rate of twenty-one gross per minute; after this they are dipped in a simple machine, containing a prepared solution, forty-two at a time, which renders the priming impervious to the moisture of the atmosphere. The caps are then put into a stove or muffle to dry, great care being necessary to prevent explosion; then follows glazing, and lastly, a minute examination of each cap, when the manufacture is completed.

Saws, &c.

Until a late period Sheffield had almost monopolized the trade in saws, as she does in knives, razors, and other kinds of cutlery; now, however, Birmingham is pushing its claims to distinction for the manufacture of this, as well as its countless other articles of general utility. The making of the steel of which this article is composed, gave to Sheffield an advantage which she still enjoys, and which will enable her to maintain her acknowledged pre-eminence. In the late Exhibition, however, Birmingham gave ample evidence of its power and determination to dispute the supremacy of its northern sister in the production of saws. Messrs. Atkin and Sons distinguished themselves by their specimens in this manufacture; and, in consequence of their increased trade, have erected a large manufactory, called "The Sheffield Works," in Rea-street South, adjoining the premises in Barford-street, in which they have, for upwards of a quarter of a century, carried on the manufacture of saws, files, gimlets, skates, joiners' and edge tools, &c. The old established plane trade of William Moss, of this town, and the celebrated make of Ames, of London, (formerly Sims), have been more recently added.

Bedsteads, &c.

Messrs. Winfield and Son, of the Cambridge-street Works, are the proprietors of the original patent for metallic bedsteads, and patentees of the continuous pillar and other improvements; and at these works immense numbers of these indispensable articles are fabricated at all prices, from the lowest to the highest, and of every variety of design, from the plainest to the most elegant and ornimental, and not only bedsteads, but everything which the most fastidious man can require, with which to adorn his residence or conduce to his comfort, supposing only it can be manufactured in metal, is here to be found, and in such wholesale quantities as to perplex the choice of the purchaser. Bedsteads of every form and style, from the couch of the cottager to that of the courtier, many of them most gracefully conceived and elaborately executed, show that talent of no mean order has been called into requisition. Not only bedsteads, however, but a multitude of other articles in brass and bronze, such as cornices, curtain bands, pier and consol tables, balustrade bars, and gas-fittings of all kinds, of which Messrs. Winfield are the largest manufacturers in the world; most, if not all of these are characterised by some originality in conception, and attest the ingenuity of the workmen, and the extensive resourses of the establishment.

"The Cambridge-street Works were originally commenced in 1820, upon a comparatively limited scale. So greatly have they increased, however, since that period, that upwards of 800 workmen now ply their busy craft within the limits of the factory. Of the above-mentioned number 200 are engaged in the manufacture of metal bedsteads, an equal number in the fabrication of the best

quality of gas-fittings, and the remainder in the production of stamped brass ornaments for upholstery furnishing, metal tubing, wire, and the partial preparation of some of the objects which are subsequently completed by smaller manufacturers. An idea of the extent of its operations may be gathered from the fact that 130 tons of copper, and 45 tons of zinc are annually consumed in the making of brass, and that upwards of 300 of the ordinary iron bedsteads are sent off every week. Many very important improvements in the construction of metallic bedsteads have been invented and introduced in this establishment. Here every process of manufacture necessary for completion of the articles produced, is carried on upon the premises. Here is a reduplication, to all appearance, of the rolling mills of Messrs. Muntz, with all their ponderous machinery, as well as smelting furnaces, where the metals are mixed and refined, and cast for rolling, either for consumption on the spot, or for other manufacturers. Here are the largest engine and the highest chimney in the town. Here are powerful machines for drawing metal piping, and others for coating rods of iron in suits of shining brass. Here may be seen innumerable castings of exquisite design, combining elegance with usefulness. Here are forges, and foundries; carvers, turners, polishers, and fitters, and an army of men variously employed in processes which to specify would but be to go over ground we have already trod. The interior of this vast manufactory is a little world of industrial and artistic activity, abundance of room, of light, and of air, and the prevalence of order, decorum, cheerfulness, and cleanliness, being the chief characteristics of the scene. BIRMINGHAM.

The manufacture of lamps (which, properly speaking, comes under the head of brass-founding), occupies now a conspicuous place among the staples of Birmingham; no trade presents more gorgeous objects to our admiration, and none is more completely ruled by the capricious will of fashion. Every week brings out new patterns of elegant designs to attract the eye of the purchaser, and the rivalry in artistic excellence and elaborate ornamentation has brought this article to a perfection it has never known before. When we mention such houses as Messenger, Stroud (late Ratcliff), Potts, Toy and Son, *cum multis aliis*, it will be sufficient to claim for this branch some consideration. The latter firm have lately taken the celebrated establishment at Soho, so rich in its associations of our local manufacturing history,—for many years occupied by Messrs. Boulton and Watt. These extensive works, so long hidden from the public gaze by high walls and thick over-hanging foliage, are now seen from the main road, and at once robbed of their long-loved seclusion by the bold hand of modern innovation. This change, though involving the loss of much that was pleasing and picturesque, is nevertheless attended with some advantages, for no one can look down upon the spacious and noble building, with its broad descending carriage-roads, and not feel that its exposure yields an additional ornament to the neighbourhood. The premises have, of course, undergone some renovating process; but generally speaking, they were in excellent repair. The Messrs. Toy call themselves gas machinists and founders, and are extensively employed in the manufacture of chandeliers, lamps, and candelabra in bronze, ormolu, electro-plate, and crystal glass; gas lamps, pillars, branches, and fittings of every description; together with patent wrought-iron tubes and fittings, as well as brass and iron bedsteads. This description will convey some idea of the immense responsibility attached to the conducting of such an establishment. Lamps.

Among the many celebrated manufactories for which Birmingham stands distinguished, the Universe Works of Messrs. John and Edwin Wright (established nearly a century), the extensive rope and twine manufacturers of Dartmouth-street, occupy a prominent position. It would scarcely be believed there was such a complete establishment in a town whose fame has hitherto been associated with the production of those articles of hardware which form the staple of the district. But such has been the success of these enterprising gentlemen that they have recently erected vast works, nearly 600 feet in length, for the manufacture of the above articles. This immense building is galleried on each side, being lighted from the roof; and some idea of this monster structure can be formed from the fact that it affords sufficient space for making several thousand yards of rope at the same time. Although this amazing quantity seems incredible, the superiority of their goods has caused so great a demand, that they have laid down some very powerful machinery (driven by steam power) on a gigantic scale, and upon a new principle, to expedite the supply of this useful product of Universe works.

BIRMINGHAM.

manufacture, and thus introduced steam machinery, for the manufacture of ropes, twines, &c., for the first time in the midland counties.

The term "jewellery" is generally understood to comprise all the various ornaments fabricated from gems, precions stones, and precious metals, either to be worn upon the person or enshrined in caskets; thus brooches, chains, cameos, pins, rings, seals, bracelets, necklaces, tiaras, and even pen-holders and pencil-cases—all, in one sense, are jewellery; but the fact is that the manufacture of these several articles, and a great many more might be added, are separate and distinct trades, though it is not unusual to see several of them combined in one establishment. Birmingham has of late years retrieved the character she once lost in reference to this branch of her trade, and the greater portion of the jewellery disposed of in this country comes from her workshops. It has been calculated that the consumption of fine gold in Birmingham, for chains alone, amounts to no less than a thousand ounces weekly; and that more of the precious metals are consumed in her manufactures than in any other town in the kingdom, not excepting the metropolis itself. The recently-erected gold and jewellery works of Mr. Goode, late Goode and Boland, in St. Paul's-square, are on a very large scale, and present a splendid appearance. The front of the building, which is in the most modern style, and cemented, forms, in fact, the chief ornament of the square. The interior, that commands our highest admiration, has been completed under the direction of Mr. Goode himself. No expense has been spared in these new erections to secure the comfort of the workpeople—to encourage habits of delicacy and propriety in the occasional association of the sexes—and to adopt ingenious contrivances for the free ventilation of all parts of the edifice with pure air. In addition to all these advantages, Mr. G. has it in contemplation to establish some educational machinery for the benefit of the juvenile portion of those in his employ. There are three rooms of immense length, which occupy floors over each other, and in which females are ranged on either side, busy at their handicraft. There are about five hundred people (principally females) employed at these works, and such is the amount of gold used in all directions, and flying about in dust from the edges of grinding wheels, that its accumulation in the form of sediment from the washing of the hands (for which there is every convenience) is of great value in the course of the year. Although the staple of the manufacture at this extensive establishment would appear to consist in ornamental neck-chains, watch-guards, &c., in all their beautiful variety, yet numbers of brilliant articles, combined of gold and gems, are continually in course of formation. On going over these workshops, in which the various departments of the manufacture are carried on, one cannot help being struck with the quantity of gold which everywhere meets the eye. All hands are at work upon it, in quantities greater or less. It lies in flat sheets upon benches; it is piled in little heaps before the work-people; and if it is even trampled under foot, it will be gathered in again by sweeping, a task of some care and importance.

Jewellery.

Independently of the trades already noticed, and which may be said to form the chief staples of the town there are many others carried on with great success, which belonged originally to neighbouring towns, such as Walsall, Willenhall, and Wolverhampton; among these may be noticed the coach and saddlers' ironmongery, which has been for some years a trade of growing importance. Lamps being useful as well as ornamental appendages to a carriage, have of late years been greatly improved, both in utility and appearance. The old-fashioned plain lamp is superseded by handsome unique designs, well adapted in shape and style to harmonise with the taste so well displayed by the English coach-builder, in the great variety of carriages now made.

Inns, Royal Hotel, Hen and Chickens, Queen's Hotel, Nelson Commercial, Stork Hotel, Union Commercial, George Commercial, White Hart Commercial, Woolpack Commercial, Beech's Railway Hotel and Commercial, White Horse Commercial and Market Inn, Black Boy and Woolpack Commercial, Private and Commercial, Temperance Hotel.—*Markets*, Mon., Thurs., and Sat.; Tues. hay market.—*Fairs*. These are held for three days, commencing on Whit-Thurs. and the last Thurs. in Sept. There are also wakes—Bell Wake, Deritend Wake, Chapel Wake, &c. The iron-masters' quarterly meetings are held on the second Thurs. in Jan., April, July, and Oct.—*Bankers*. Private Banks, Attwood, Spooner. & Co., draw on Spooner, Attwood, & Co.; Lloyds & Co., draw on Hanbury and Lloyds; Moilliet & Sons, draw on Lubbock & Co.—Joint Stock Banks, Bank of England (branch bank), draw on Bank of England; Birmingham Banking Comp.. draw on Jones, Lloyd, & Co., and Glynn, Halifax, & Co.; Birmingham and Midland, Banking Comp., draw on Union Bank of London; Birmingham-town and District Banking Comp., draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.; National Provincial Bank of England, draw on London and Westminster.—*Newspapers*, Aris's Gazette (neutral), Monday; Midland Counties' Herald (neutral), Thursday; Birmingham Journal (liberal), Saturday; Birmingham Mercury (liberal), Saturday.—Post-Office. There are three general deliveries by letter-carriers daily; the first commencing at 7, a.m., the second at noon, and the third at 4, p.m., excepting on Sundays, when there is only a morning delivery.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Birstal ....pa	W. R. York ...	Dewsbury.....3½	Birstal	L. & N. W.	191½	13656	33222
Birstall .....chap	Leicester	Leicester 3	Leicester 4½	Midland	107	...	491
Birstwith .....to	W. R. York ...	Ripley 3½	Ripley 4½	N. Eastern	212	1670	630
Birthorpe.....ham	Lincoln	Grantham ...15	Surfleet.....15	Gt. Northern	112	...	56
Birtle-cum-Bamford.....to	Lancaster.....	Bury.....3	Bury.....3	E. Lancashire.....	201½	1388	1850
Birtles .....to	Chester	Macclesfield ...4	Chelford 3	L. & N. W.	175	460	65
Birtley .....to	Durham	Durham 9	Washington...3½	N. Eastern	266	1392	1833
Birtley..... pa chap	Northumber.	Bellingham ...5	Hexham 11	Newcastle & Car. ...	309	6720	428
Birts Morton .....pa	Worcester ...	Upton 5	Tewkesbury ...7	Midland	136	1268	318
Bisbrooke .....pa	Rutland	Uppingham ...1	Seaton 2½	L. & N. W.....	118	720	254
Biscathorpe .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 7	Louth 7½	Gt. Northern	148	1050	69
Bisham.....pa	Berks.....	Maidenhead ...4	Maidenhead 5½	Gt. Western	28	2520	743
Bishampton .....pa	Worcester ...	Evesham.....7	Pershore 4	Oxford W. & W.....	117	2140	451
Bishop Auckland*m.t.	Durham	Durham 10	Bishp. Auckld.	Stockton & Redcar	246	1919	5112
Bishopsbourne .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ...4	Canterbury ...5	S. Eastern	86	2002	348
Bishops Cannings †pa	Wilts	Devizes 3	Chippenham 11	Gt. Western	105	12641	3925
Bishop's Castle‡bo, m.t. & pa.	Salop	Montgomery 8½	Marsh Brook...8	Shrews. & Hereford	178	5649	1961

* BISHOP AUCKLAND, a small but neat town on an eminence, bounded on the south-east by the river Gaunless, and on the north by the Wear. Auckland Castle, the palace of the Bishop of Durham, stands on a hill above the town, and is a splendid but irregular pile, built at different periods. Its situation with hills, green-sloping lawns, and rocks, woods, and water, is very beautiful, and was selected by the celebrated Bishop Anthony Beck, who built here a fine castellated manor-house, which, at the time of the Commonwealth, fell into the hands of Sir Arthur Hazelrigge. He destroyed the old buildings and erected a splendid house here, which, however, on the Restoration, was again pulled down by Bishop Cousins. The present edifice has been raised by his successors to its present condition and greatness. It contains some noble rooms, adorned by several fine paintings, and in the chapel is a monument by Nollekens, in memory of Bishop Trevor, and a picture of the Resurrection, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The grounds attached and connected with the castle are estimated at 800 acres. The Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway connects the lead districts with the coast. Between Bishop Auckland and Durham is Brancepeth Castle, a stately building, erected by the Bulwer family, most probably during the early part of the reign of King Stephen. It is said to have derived its name—the Brawn's-path—from a huge brawn or boar reputed to have once haunted this spot, and to have been killed by one of its lords. The castle was rebuilt and restored by the father of the present possessor, but still retains much of its original aspect and massive strength, and is one of the noblest mansions in the county. The rooms are splendid, and furnished with corresponding taste and richness. In the entrance hall there is a suit of armour, richly inlaid with gold, and said to be that of David Bruce, King of Scotland, taken at Neville's-cross. The Baron's Hall contains a fine collection of arms and armour, and the rooms are adorned by some good paintings. In the church are various monuments of the Nevilles. The country around is pleasant and fertile.

Auckland Castle, palace of the bishops of Durham.

David Bruce.

Inns, Talbot, King's Arms.— *Markets*, Thurs., Holy Thurs., June 1, Thurs. bef. Oct. 11.— *Bankers*, J. Blackhouse & Co.; draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.

† BISHOPS CANNINGS, a parish containing a scattered village of the same name. The church, a large and beautiful structure in the Norman and Gothic styles, was built more than 600 years ago. The interior was renovated in 1829. The aisles are separated from the nave by pointed arches, supported by cylindrical pillars. The chancel is very roomy, and there is a small but finely painted eastern window. The organ, erected in 1809, at a cost of 400 guineas, with the yearly interest of £600 to keep the instrument in repair and pay the organist, was the bequest of Mr. William Bayley, a native of this place, and once a schoolmaster here; he circumnavigated the globe with the celebrated Captain Cook, and died in 1809. Near it is the small village of All Cannings, on the banks of the Kennet and Avon canal. The church is an ancient structure, repaired in 1842. [*Fairs*, St. Ann's-hill, Aug. 6, for cattle and sheep.

Bequest of an old voyager.

‡ BISHOP'S CASTLE. The bishops of Hereford had formerly a castle here, which, however, has long since been destroyed. The town is irregularly built on a declivity near the river Clun, and possesses a neat market-house. The church is an ancient building standing below the town; its detached situation

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bishop's-Cleeve ....pa & to	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham .. 3	Cleeve 2	Brist. & Birmg.	119	8150	2117
Bishopdale .....to	N. R. York .	Hawes 7	Bedale 23	N. Eastern	249	4805	77
Bishop's Fonthill ...pa	Wilts	Warminster 10½	Salisbury 14	L. & S. W.	110	1735	189
Bishop's Frome .....pa	Hereford	Bromyard.....4½	Hereford 13	Shrews. &Herefd. ...	212¾	4550	1070
Bishop's Hull.....pa	Somerset	Taunton 1½	Taunton 2½	Brist. & Exeter	165½	1341	1677
Bishopside, High and Low .....to	W. R. York ...	Ripon 9	Ripley 10	N. Eastern	217½	5813	1862
Bishops Itchington pa	Warwick	Southam 3½	Harbury 2	Gt. Western	101½	...	540
Bishop's Lydeard ...pa	Somerset	Taunton 5	Taunton 5	Brist. & Exeter	168	4683	1366
Bishop Middleham .....pa & to	Durham	Durham 9	Ferry Hill 3	N. Eastern	251	5971	1719
Bishop's Moat.....	Montgomery	Montgomery 6½	Mrsh Brook 10½	Shrews. & Hereford	180½	...	...
Bishop's Monkton...to	W. R. York ...	Ripon 4	Wormald Grn 2	N. Eastern	212½	2089	435
Bishop Norton .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 14	Northorpe 8	Man. Sheff. & Linc.	164	4249	464
Bishop's Nympton pa	Devon	S. Moulton.....3	S. Moult Rd. 9½	N. Devon	224½	9579	1246
Bishops Offlow .....to	Stafford.....	Eccleshall.....3½	Norton Bridge 6	L. & N. W.	144	...	218
Bishop Stoke * .....pa	Hants	Winchester ...6	Bishop Stoke...1	L. & S. W.....	75	3360	1249
Bishopston .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Swansea 8	Swansea 8	S. Wales.	224	2387	513
Bishopstone .....pa	Hereford	Hereford.....7	Hereford.....7	Newport & Herefd.	296½	776	280
Bishopstone .....pa	Sussex	Lewes 9	Glynde 5	L. B. & S. C.	58	1937	328
Bishopstone.....to	Warwick	Warwick.....9	Stratfrd-on-A. 2	Oxford, W. & W. ...	102	...	...
Bishopstone .....pa	Wilts	Wilton.....4	Salisbury 5	L. & S. W.	101	4452	606
Bishopstone .....pa	Wilts	Swindon 6	Shrivenham ...3	Gt. Western.....	74	4452	755
Bishop Stortford †..... m.t & pa	Hertford	Sawbrdgworth 4	Bish. Stortford	E. Counties	32	3241	5280
Bishop's Sutton ‡ ..pa	Hants	Alresford 1	Alton 9	L. & S. W.	59½	3510	529
Bishops Tachbrook pa	Warwick	Warwick 3½	Leamington ...3	L. & N. W.	101	3446	663
Bishop's Tawton ...pa	Devon	Barnstaple 2	Barnstaple ...1½	N. Devon	231	4263	2004
Bishopsteignton ...pa	Devon	Teignmouth ...2	Teignmouth ...2	S. Devon	211	4748	1119

BISHOP'S CASTLE.

being explained by a tradition that the town was once of considerable strength, but that having been destroyed by fire, it never afterwards regained its population. The town formerly returned two members, but it has been some time disfranchised. Three miles distant is Walcot Park the seat of the Earl of Powis, and near it are the remains of several encampments.

Inns, Castle, Bull.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, March 26, 27, second Mon. in June, Fri. before July 13, Sept. 9, Nov. 13, cattle, pigs, sheep; Fri. after May 13, also hiring and general; July 5, wool, cattle, and pigs.—*Bankers*, North and South Wales Banking Company; draw on London and Westminster Bank.

* BISHOP STOKE. At the extremity of this village is situated the station of the South-western Railway, from which the branch to Gosport commences; also the Salisbury branch. The church is a handsome stone structure, with a square tower, and containing several handsome monuments. The river Itchin, running through this parish, is navigable to Winchester, and is used for the conveyance of coals, timber, and other heavy articles.

† BISHOP STORTFORD. This town, situated on the Eastern Counties Railway, derives its name from its situation on each side of a ford, on the river Stort, which river is navigable hence until it joins the river Lea, at Roydon. Its prefix arises from it having been bestowed by William the Conqueror on Maurice, Bishop of London, and his followers. The town consists principally of four streets, built in the form of a cross, and comprising several neat buildings. The corn exchange and market-house is a handsome and commodious edifice, built in 1828. A free grammar-school was founded and endowed in 1579, by Mrs. Margaret Dane, of London. An excellent library, increased by recent presentations, belongs to the school. The church, which stands on rising ground, is an elegant and spacious structure, adorned with an elevated tower and spire. The national school was established in 1818. There are also several smaller schools, some almshouses, and places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends. A considerable trade is carried on in malt and grain. On the east side of the town may be traced the remains of the keep of Watymore Castle, said to have been built by the Norman Conqueror. The town is a polling-place for the election of members for the county.

Ruins of a Norman keep.

Inns, Railway Inn, George, Crown.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, Holy Thurs., Thurs. after Trinity, Sun., Oct. 11.—*Bankers*, Gibson & Co.; draw on Drewett & Fowler, London and County Bank (branch), draw on head-office. Sparrow, Round, & Co.; draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.

‡ BISHOP'S SUTTON. The bishops of Winchester had formerly a palace here, the remains of which have been converted into a malt-house. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, with a small pointed tower.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr. Rl*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Bishop Thornton ...to	W. R. York ...	Ripley 3	Ripley 4	N. Eastern	211½	3027	691
Bishopstrow .....pa	Wilts	Heytesbury ...2	Warminster ...2	Gt. Western	116	1045	287
Bishop's Waltham *.....m.t. & pa	Hants	Winchester...10	Botley 3½	L. & S. W.	82¼	7388	2265
Bishop Wilton .....pa	E. R. York ...	York 14	Pocklington ...5	N. Eastern	212	7224	886
Bishop-Thorpe † ...pa	W. R. York ...	York.....3	Copmanthorpe 2	Gt. Northern	189	760	406
Bishopton ‡ ...pa & to	Durham	Stockton.....6	Stillington 3	W. Hrtpl Dck & Ry.	257½	4031	484
Bishopton .....to	W. R. York ...	Ripon 3	Ripon 3	N. Eastern	219	375	147

* BISHOP'S WALTHAM. Bishop's Waltham has immemorially been the property of the see of Winchester, whence the affix "Bishop's." Domesday describes it among the lands of the see in Hampshire, and says that it was held in demesne, and had always belonged to the bishopric. It was then, as formerly, assessed at twenty hides, but there were actually thirty. It was in the time of the Confessor worth £31—was afterwards worth £10. 10s.—but was then worth £30. There were seventy villagers and fifteen yeomen, employing twenty-six ploughs; there were seven servants; and Radulphus, a priest, held two churches belonging to the manor, with two hides and a-half. There were three mills, which paid 17s. 6d. Leland speaks of Bishop's Waltham as "a praty townlet; here the Bishop of Winchester hath a right ample and goodly maner-place, motid about, and a praty brooke running hard by it. The maner-place hath been of many bishops' building; most part of the three parts of the lease court was builded of brick and timbre by Bishop Langten; the residew of the inner part is all of stone." The brook mentioned is the small river Hamble, the source of which is about a mile from the town, and passes through a piece of water, which is described as having been a large and beautiful lake, half a mile long, and a furlong broad; but it is now deprived of this character by the growth of rushes and the encroachments of the soil. The bishop's castle, mentioned by Leland, was originally built by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen; but much of the grandeur which it ultimately attained is attributed to the architectural taste of William de Wykeham, whose favourite residence it was, and who there terminated his active life at the age of eighty. The great hall in the second or inner court was 65 feet in length, 27 in breadth, and 25 high, and was lighted by five large windows, of magnificent proportions. The castle was demolished during the civil wars by the Parliamentary army under Waller; and the ruins, which consist of the remains of the hall and a square tower, are now mantled with ivy. The park in which it stood has been converted into farms. The town is chiefly remarkable for the neighbourhood of this castle, but there is a considerable trade carried on in leather. The church is a neat structure, dedicated to St. Peter; and there is an endowed charity-school, founded by Bishop Morley. Eastward of the town is Waltham-chace, a waste of 2,000 acres, belonging to the Bishop of Winchester.

Bishop's castle.

Inns, Crown, Dolphin.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, 2nd Fri. in May, July 30, Fri. after 11.—*Banker*, Gunner & Co.; draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.

† BISHOP-THORPE, or Thorpe-upon-Ouse, is situated on the western bank of the river Ouse, and in the vicinity of the York and North Midland Railway. Since the destruction of Cawood Castle, in the Parliamentary war, the palace erected here in the reign of John, by Archbishop Walter de Grey, has been the residence of the archbishops of York. De Grey also founded the chapel, which is in the early style of English architecture. The principal additions and alterations were made by Archbishop Drummond, in 1763-6, and several new apartments were added by archbishop Vernon. The pleasure grounds, which are beautifully laid out, occupy about six acres.

Residence of the archbishops of York.

‡ BISHOPTON. There are here vestiges of an intrenchment supposed to have surrounded the mansion of Roger de Conyers, who, says Lambarde, "in tyme of King William resisted one William Camyn, an ambitious prelate, which sought by forcible and warlike means to invade the sea, and to have compelled the monks of Durham to have elected him after Gaufriede, their bishop, who died about the year 1136, which, because they refused to do, he besieged, sacked, and spoiled not only the abbey, but the town of Durham also, with such cruelty and exquisite torments of death as scarcely is the like." He was, however, ultimately compelled by Conyers and the nobility to forego his design, and submit to the "lawfully-elected bishop."

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bishop-Wear-mouth* .. ...pa & to	Durham	S. Shields 8	Sunderland ...1	N. Eastern	269	9444	35035
Bishop-Wearmouth-Pans .....to	Durham	S. Shields.....8	Sunderland ...1	N. Eastern	269	5	316
Bishton .....pa	Monmouth ...	Newport 5½	Magor 3	S. Wales	154	1211	218
Bisley †.....m.t & pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester ...10	Brimscombe ...4	Gt. Western.....	103	8033	4801
Bisley .....pa	Surrey	Guildford 8	Woking 4	L. & S. W	29	950	340
Bispham .....pa	Lancaster.....	Kirkham 11	Poulton 3	Lanc. & Yorks.	227½	5865	2857
Bispham .....to	Lancaster.....	Wigan 8½	Rufford 2	E. Lancashlre.....	221	926	270
Biston Closes.....vil	Hants	Lymington ...11	Ringwood 3	L. & S. W.	109	...	...
Bistree .....to	Flint	Mold 2	Llong 1	Chest. & Holyhd ...	191	...	1540
Bitchfield .....pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham 8	Cerby 3½	Gt. Northern	100½	1344	209
Bitchfield.....to	Northumber.	Morpeth.....9	Newcastle.....13	N. Eastern	291	717	33
Bittadon ....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe ...5	Tiverton 36	Brist. & Exeter	220	1018	67
Bittering, Little ...pa	Norfolk.....	Dereham.....6	Wendling 3½	E. Anglian	125	398	16
Bittern and Pollack ti	Hants	Botley 3½	Southampton 3	L. & S. W.....	83	...	1573

* BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, a township comprised in the Parliamentary borough of Sunderland, with which its description will be found allied. It stands in a charming vale on the north side of the river Wear. The adjoining copyhold or customary lands in the township of Bishop-Wearmouth, on the south and west sides of Sunderland Town-moor, held by Messrs. Bramwell, Pemberton, William Robinson, the North Eastern Railway—late the York Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company—and the Sunderland Dock Company, as the copyhold tenants of the Bishop of Durham, in his manor of Houghton, still stand enrolled on the books of the manor in the halmote court-office, in the exchequer, Durham, under their ancient name, previous to the enclosure and division of the extensive moore and wastes in Bishop Wearmouth, in the year 1649, of the Hall-moor or the Great-field. After the enclosure, this part of the moors was known as the Moor-farm, and from this farm Moor-street, Bishop-Wearmouth, derives its name. The house and other buildings attached to this farm were in Coronation-street, then called the Back-lane, or Backlonin. The ancient windmill, built by Mr. Alexander Bowmaker, in 1756, and mentioned by the Rev. John Wesley, in his journal, was pulled down in 1841, and houses erected on its site. It stood on the opposite side of the Hendon-road, to the borough steam-mill, now belonging to the descendants of the same gentleman, well-known as "Alic the Miller." Near Bishop-Wearmouth are Thornhill, High-Barnes, Low-Barnes, Ford, Low-Pallion, and across the Wear Hilton-place, and Hilton Castle, formerly the baronial residence of the Hiltons, who possessed the manor from the time of Athelstan till the year 1746.

† BISLEY. In the early part of the fifteenth century, the manor of Bisley belonged to Edward Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., about whose time the church is supposed to have been partly rebuilt. Under a window, in the south aisle, is the monument of a crusader, reported to represent one of the Nottingham family, which was settled at Cotes and Cirencester, in time of Edward I. This building was new pewed in 1771, when a fresco painting, in very lively colours, about ten feet square, of St. Michael subduing the fallen angels, was discovered against the north wall; but it was immediately defaced; the monuments, &c., are numerous. In the church-yard is an ancient stone cross, said to have been erected over a deep well, into which a man falling, the church-yard was excommunicated for three years, and the inhabitants were obliged to carry their dead to Bibury. Lysons supposes this cross to have been built in the thirteenth century: on its top has been placed the ancient font that was removed from the church when it was new pewed. The extension of the cloth manufacture introduced many new inhabitants into this parish, who settled on the declivities of the Great-common; and the cottages which they erected now form a detached hamlet called the Lynches. The common was given to the poor of Bisley by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in the reign of Edward III: it then consisted of 1,200 acres, but has been much lessened by enclosure since that period. The celebrated Roger Bacon is traditionally claimed as a native of this parish; but that honour is given, on clearer evidence, to Ilchester in Somersetshire. Several Roman antiquities have been found in different parts of this parish. The principal manufacture now carried on is coarse clothing, but, owing to the unfavourable situation of the town, the market is thinly attended.

A church-yard excommunicated.

Fairs, May 4 and Nov. 12.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Acres	Sta.	Pop.
Bitterley* ....pa	Salop	Ludlow 4	Ludlow 4	Shrews. & Herefd ...	186¼	6591		1070
Bittesby .....lib	Leicester	Lutterworth ...3	Ullesthorpe ...2	Midland	92½	...		17
Bitteswell ....pa	Leicester	Leicester 13	Ullesthorpe ...2	Midland	93½	2630		474
Bitterscote .....lib	Stafford.....	Fazeley 1	Tamworth ...1½	L. & N. W.	111	...		44
Bitton .....pa	Gloucester ...	Bristol.....6	Keynsham 2	Gt. Western.....	115½	7156		9452
Bix .....pa	Oxford	Henley 2½	Twyford 8	Gt. Western.....	39	3075		367
Bixley .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 2½	Norwich 3½	E. Union	117	760		128
Blaby .....pa	Leicester	Leicester 4½	Wigston 1½	Midland	100½	3300		1952
Blackawton.....pa	Devon	Dartmouth ...5	Totness 7	S. Devon	230	5646		1360
Blackborough .....pa	Devon	Cullompton ...4½	Cullompton ...4½	Brist. & Exeter	186	508		113
Blackbourton.....pa	Oxford	Bampton 2	Farrngdn Rd 12	Gt. Western.....	76	1300		278
Blackburn† bo. m.t & p	Lancaster ...	Preston 11	Blackburn	Lanc. & Yorks.....	212½	45269		84919
Black Callerton .....to	Northumber.	Morpeth 11	Newcastle 6	N. Eastern	284	1377		200
Blackden .....to	Chester.....	Knutsford ...6½	Holmes Chapel 3	L. & N. W.	168½	735		164
Blackdown ... .ham	Dorset	Beaminster ...5½	Yeovil 15	B. & Exeter	191	...		...
Blackford.....pa	Somerset	Glastonbury 15	Frome 18	Gt. Western.....	133	578		175
Blackford.....ham	Somerset	Wells 10	Highbridge ...5½	B. & Exeter	151	...		...

* BITTERLEY. The church of Bitterley is a handsome structure, consisting of a body without side aisles. The chancel is divided from the body by a screen of oak, carved in open quatre foils: at the top are foliage and grotesque ornaments. It contains an ancient stone font. In the churchyard is an elegant stone cross, raised on steps, supporting an hexagonal shaft. On the top are tabernacled niches, containing sculptured representations of the Virgin and Child, the Crucifixion, &c. The Clee-hill, near the churchyard, is a grand and bold object, upon the top of which are the remains of an encampment, said to be Roman. The extreme point, called Titterstone, appears to be of volcanic formation. Many parts of the hill afford extensive and beautiful prospects, whilst the interior produces an abundant supply of coal and limestone.

Hill of volcanic origin.

† BLACKBURN. This extensive and populous manufacturing town stands on the bank of a brook anciently called Blackburn, from which it is said to take its name. In Domesday-book it is written Blackeburne, the districts being formerly called Blackburnshire, and for many ages it was dreary, wild, and uncultivated. This entire territory was bestowed by the conqueror on Hubert de Lacy, who and his descendants parcelled it out to their followers, and most of the estates derive their titles from these grants. The town is sheltered by a ridge of hills stretching from the north-east to the north-west, and of late years considerable improvements have taken place. From 1850 to 1854 several important architectural additions were made. A Town-hall has been erected on the north side of the market-house, and an exchange has been formed on an extensive and handsome plan. The parish church of St. Mary, originally founded before the Conquest, was taken down in 1819, and a new building erected, which stands partly on the site of the ancient grammar-school. In the early part of the year 1831 this structure was reduced by fire to nearly a mass of ruins, the whole roof of the nave being destroyed and the tower much injured. The church, as restored, presents a striking example of modern Gothic architecture. The other churches are St. John's, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, Trinity, and St. Michael's, of these Trinity church, the last erected, forms with its lofty spire a conspicuous object for miles round. It stands on a commanding elevation at Lark-hill, and has commodious schools connected with it. St. Michael's has lately been purchased from the Wesleyans and licensed to the service of the Establishment. Educational institutions and places devoted to benevolent and religious purposes abound in Blackburn. Schools for the instruction of the humbler class of children are attached to nearly all the places of worship, and the various denominations of dissenters have numerous and commodious chapels. The grammar-school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1567, and endowed with a small stipend payable from the Duchy rents. A new market-place, covering two acres of ground, has been just formed in a central situation, and a market-house has also been built, at the cost of £6,000. There is an abundaut supply of fuel furnished by the southern vicinage, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal passing on the southern side of the town affords an easy mode of conveying it at a cheap rate. The opening of direct railway communication with the manufacturing district around has given a tremendous impulse to the trade of the place. In fact, Blackburn is now one of the great cotton manufacturing towns of Lancashire. As far back as 1650 one particular article of the staple trade of the county was produced here with better success than in any other place. It was known by

Rapid growth of the town.

Manufactures.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Blackfordby .....chap	Leicester	Ashby-d-l-Z. 2½	Ashby-d-l-Z. 2½	Midland	126½	1117	573
Blackheath* .....ham	Kent	Deptford.....1	Blackheath	S. Eastern	6	...	...
Blackheddon .....to	Northumber.	Newcastle ...14	Prudhoe 10	Newcast. & Carlisle	298	1619	54
Black Hill	Warwick	Warwick.....5	Strtford-on-A. 4	Oxford, W. & W. ...	104	..	...
Blackland ....pa	Wilts	Calne 1	Chippenham ...8	Gt. Western.....	102	537	72
Blackley .....to	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...3	Manchester 3½	L. & N. W.....	192	1764	3503
Blackmanstone .....pa	Kent	New Romney 3	Smeeth 7	S. Eastern.....	79	293	14
Blackmore .....pa	Essex.....	Chelmsford ...8	Ingatestone...4½	E. Counties	28	2576	704
Blackney .....ham	Dorset	Beaminster ...4	Dorchester ...21	L. & S. W.....	162	...	...
Black-Notley .....pa	Essex.....	Braintree 1½	Bulford.....1½	E. Counties	44	1936	527

BLACKBURN.

the name of "Blackburn checks," and was a species of cloth consisting of a linen warp and cotton woof, one or both of which being dyed in the thread, gave to the piece when woven a striped or checked appearance. This fabric was afterwards superseded by another, "the Blackburn grays," so called because the materials of which it was composed were not dyed, but sent to the printers unbleached, or as it is technically described, in the gray state, in order to have the patterns stamped upon them. In the history of the improvements by which the manufacture of cotton has been brought to its present state of perfection, it appears that several improvements of considerable importance owe their discovery to the ingenuity and talent of natives of this town. Among others the invention of the crank and comb for taking the carding from the cylinder of the carding-engine undoubtedly belongs to James Hargrave, a working carpenter of Blackburn. His patent was one of the earliest that was taken out for the construction of the spinning-jenny. But, for a long period, the chief article manufactured here was calicoes, for which the Blackburn weavers were celebrated. This branch of trade is now transferred to the power-looms, and the remnant of hand-loom weavers are chiefly employed in making low-priced muslins. According to statistics recently furnished there are now from 50,000 to 60,000 pieces of cotton goods manufactured each week in Blackburn and the vicinity, on which above 10,000 persons are employed. The annual value of the goods produced is supposed to exceed £2,000,000. About 100,000 spindles are employed in cotton spinning, producing about 100,000 pounds of yarn weekly, at forty hanks to the pound. Under the Reform Bill, Blackburn obtained the privilege of sending two members to Parliament.

Vast supply of cotton goods.

Inns, Bay Horse, Garth's Hotel, Old Bull Hotel.—*Markets*, Wed. and Sat.—*Fairs*, May 12, Oct. 17, for cattle, Yorkshire cloth, &c.; there are also fairs for cattle held on every alter. Wed. from the first Wed. bef. Feb. 2, until Mich.—*Bankers*, Cunliffe, Brook s and Co.; draw on Cunliffe and Co., London. Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company; draw on Smith, Payne and Smith.—*Newspaper*, The Blackburn Standard, Wed.

* BLACKHEATH is situated partly in the parish of Greenwich and partly in those of Lewisham and Charlton. Its name is derived either from its soil or the bleakness of its situation. The Watling-street led across this heath in its course from London to Dover; and various Roman antiquities have been found here, especially on the side nearest to Greenwich. Where the roads to Dover and Lee separate are remains of three barrows, in one of which some bones have been found. Blackheath has frequently been the station of a military force. In 1381 Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, and their associates, were encamped here. Jack Cade twice occupied the same station in 1540. In 1452 Henry VI. pitched his tent upon Blackheath, when preparing to withstand the forces of the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV.; in 1471, the Bastard, Falconbridge, encamped there with his army; and, in 1497, Lord Audley, and the Cornish rebels, pitched their tents upon Blackheath, where they awaited the arrival of Henry VII. and his army. A battle ensued; the rebels were overthrown, and their chiefs taken and executed. Blackheath has been the scene also of several triumphal processions and ceremonial meetings. In 1400 Henry IV., with great parade and magnificence, met here the Emperor of Constantinople, Manuel Palæologus, when he arrived in England, to solicit assistance against Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks. Here, in 1415, the mayor and aldermen of London, with 400 citizens, met their victorious monarch, returning from the field of Agincourt. Here, in 1415, the citizens met the Emperor Sigismund, who came to mediate a peace between France and England, conducting him hence to Lambeth, where he was met by the king. In 1474 the citizens met Edward IV. here as he returned from France. In 1519 a solemn embassy, consisting of the Admiral of France, the Bishop of Paris, and others, with

Historical associations.

1,200 persons in their train, was met by the Lord Admiral of England, attended by a numereus retinue. The same year cardinal Campeius, the pope's legate, was received here by the Duke of Norfolk, and a number of prelates, knights, and gentlemen, who conducted him to a rich tent of cloth of gold; there he arrayed himself in his cardinal's robes, and rode thence in much state to London. A still more magnificent procession was that which appeared upon Blackheath at the meeting between Henry VIII. and the Lady Anne of Cleves, on the 3d of January, 1540-1. In April and May, 1585, the city militia, to the number of 4,000 or 5000, mustered before Queen Elizabeth, at Greenwich, completely armed, for six or eight days: during this period, they encamped on the heath. On the 1st of May, 1645, "Colonel Blunt, to please the Kentish people, who were fond of all old customs, particularly May games, drew out two regiments of foot, and excercised them on Blackheath, representing a mock fight between the Cavaliers and Roundheads. The people," says the writer of the Diurnal, whence this extract is taken, "were as much pleased as if they had gone a maying." The Paragon, and one or two of the mansions in South-place, which nearly adjoins it, on the south part of the heath, are modern brick edifices, tastefully ornamented by colonnades. Morden College, so named from its founder, Sir John Morden, Bart., a Turkey merchant, who had been settled at Aleppo, and on his return erected this structure for the reception of decayed merchants, lies at a short distance from the Paragon, on the east. When the buildings were completed, in 1695, he placed in them twelve decayed Turkey merchants. By his will he endowed his college with the reversion, after his lady's decease, of various estates, the annual rental of which is now about £2,600. The pensioners, the number of whom is now increased to seventy, must be upwards of fifty years of age, and either bachelors or widowers: the allowance of each is 40s. per month, with coals, candles, washing, medicines, &c. There is also a treasurer and chaplain; the former has a salary of £50 and the latter of £60 per annum. The management of the college is vested in seven trustees of the Company of Turkey Merchants. The college is of brick, with stone quoins and cornices; it forms a spacious quadrangle, having a piazza surrounding the inclosed area. Over the entrance are full length statues of Sir John and Lady Morden; and in the hall are their portraits, with that of Queen Anne; in the chapel are the arms of the founder and his lady; and a record of benefactions which have been made to the college, since its original endowment, amounting to nearly £3,000. Immediately adjoining the west side of Greenwich-park, are several respectable villas, one of which, an irregular brick building, was for some years the residence of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who, in 1807, was made ranger of Greenwich-park. This house had been previously inhabited by the Duke of Buccleuch, and prior to that, by the late Duke of Montagu. Chesterfield House, nearly adjoining, was enlarged by Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, and afterwards occupied by the Duchess of Brunswick, by whom the lease was purchased in 1807. Another of these villas was formerly inhabited by Major-General Edward Wolfe; occasionally by his son, the conqueror of Quebec; and more recently by the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton. Several other very handsome and stately villas are situated on the opposite part of Blackheath, towards Lee and Lewisham, some of which are on the estate of the Earl of Dartmouth. In digging into the earl's garden, in 1803, several Roman urns were found. Ascending the hill, from Deptford to Blackheath, between 200 and 300 yards from the road, on the north, a singular cavern was discovered about the year 1780. The entrance is on the side of the hill, by a flight of steps, descending about fifty feet; this leads into a range of seven irregular chambers or apartments, cut out of a stratum of solid chalk, and communicating with each other by smaller avenues. The apartments vary in extent, from 12 to 15, or 36 to 40 feet, both in length and width. In the furthermost chamber is a well, 27 feet deep, which formerly supplied very fine water. The extreme depth of the lower parts of this cavern from the surface of the ground is supposed to be about 170 feet, and its length from the entrance is nearly the same. The cavern was until lately open to the visits of the curious, but the entrance having been obstructed by a falling of a portion of the roof, it is now shut up. Just above these subterranean chambers, a corner of the heath juts boldly over the town below, thus gaining its name "The Point." It commands an extensive view, including the course of the river, the lines of the railroad, and a fine sketch of undulating country, closed in by a range of hills. The

BLACKHEATH.

Reviews on the heath.

Morden College.

The cavern.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Blackpool* .....to	Lancaster.....	Kirkham.....9	Blackpool.....	Lanc. & Yorks.	228	...	2180
Blackrod† .....to	Lancaster ...	Bolton 8	Blackrod.....¼	Lanc. & Yorks.	206	2367	2509
Blackthorn .....ham	Oxford	Bicester 3	Bicester 2¼	L. & N. W.	69	2280	417
Blacktoft .....pa	E. R. York ...	Howden 8	Staddlethorpe 3	N. Eastern	200	3313	522
Black Torrington ...pa	Devon	Sheepwash ...1½	Eggesford.....17	N. Devon	228	7200	1115
Blackwall‡ .....ham	Middlesex ...	Bow 2	Blackwall.....	Lon. & Blackwall ...	4	...	...
Blackwater	Cornwall	Redruth.....3	Plymouth.....55	S. Devon	302	...	...

BLACK-HEATH.

heath comprises now about seventy acres. An elegant church, with a lofty and conspicuous spire, has recently been built on the borders of Blackheath-park, as that portion near Lee is usually called. [*Fairs*, May 12, Oct. 11.

* BLACKPOOL, to which is a branch line of three-and-a-half miles, from the Preston and Wyre Railway, is the nearest watering place from Preston, and is much frequented by the northern pleasure seekers who wish to avoid a longer journey. It acquired its name from a boggy pond at the southern end of the village, and was until the last eighty years a place of no importance: but owing to its eligibility for bathing, it is now frequented every summer by crowds of provincial and metropolitan tourists, for whose accommodation there have been erected some commodious lodging-houses and hotels. The beach slopes gently from the site of the houses, and the sands are smooth and firm, whilst the air is highly salubrious. The Marine-parade forms, from its extent and convenient width, a very agreeable promenade, giving an extensive prospect of the falls in Westmorland and Cumberland and the mountains in North Wales. Here, as elsewhere, the sea appears to have encroached considerably on the shore, for a large stone—popularly known as Penny Stone—lying on the sands, about half-a-mile from the shore, is stated by tradition to mark the site on which a public house formerly stood. There is railway communication with Preston; Lytham, another small watering place, and Fleetwood at the mouth of the river Wyre. The church, a neat modern structure, built in 1821, was considerably enlarged in 1844.

Encroachments of the sea.

† BLACKROD. [*Fair*, Fri. after July 12.

‡ BLACKWALL. In Strype's Appendix we find the origin of the name thus traced:—"To Poplar adjoineth Blackwall, a notable harbour for ships, so called because it is a wall of the Thames, and distinguished by the additional term 'Black' from the black shrubs which grew on it, as on Blackheath, which is opposite to it on the other side of the river; or, perhaps, from the blackness of the place and situation." The reach of the river from the wharf is very fine. Here are several taverns famous for their white-bait dinners. The Brunswick wharf was opened for the reception of packets, July 6th, 1840. The Blackwall Railway, about four and-a-half miles in length, was opened immediately afterwards. The stationary rope engines were discontinued in 1849, and the usual railway engines introduced instead. In this neighbourhood are erected the finest commercial docks and warehouses in the world. The West India Docks were commenced February 3rd, 1800, and opened August 27th, 1802. The East India Docks were commenced under an Act passed July 27th, 1803, and opened August 4th, 1806 (see article "London.") In consequence of the winding of the river, Blackwall is nearly eight miles from the city by water, though not more than half that distance by land. There is a vast extent of iron ship-building carried on here, an art of construction but of twenty-years growth—one of the most extensive of these is Messrs. Mare and Cos., iron ship-building works, spreading along both sides of Bow Creek, on one side reaching to the line of the North-Eastern Railway, and on the other side to the Thames. In this yard some of the most powerful machinery is in motion, and numerous furnaces are kept in constant operation, heating and melting huge masses of iron. The scene presented here is most striking, and the noise, blaze, and seeming confusion are bewildering to a stranger. Mr. Mare has from time to time built here, the fine fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ships, all of large tonnage. The *Himalaya*, of 3,500 tons, and other fine vessels engaged in the service of the Government for the transport of troops during the war with Russia in 1854, were here constructed. In that year Mr. Mare employed 4,000 workmen, whose wages amounted on the average to £5,000 per week, from which some idea may be gained of the extent of the works.

Blackwall pier and railway.

Iron ship-building.

Name of place.	County	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Blackwater*	Hants	Bagshot 4	Blackwater 3	L. & S. E.	36	...	...
Blackwell, High to	Cumberland	Brampton 10	Carlisle 2	Lanc. & Carlisle	302	2459	370
Blackwell, Low to	Cumberland	Brampton 10	Carlisle 2	Lanc. & Carlisle	302	941	182
Blackwell ham	Worcester	Shipston 2	Chpg. Camden 7	Oxford & Worces.	104	...	234
Blackwell	Worcester	Birmingham 14	Blackwell	Midland	125	...	...
Blackwell pa	Derby	Alfreton 3½	Alfreton 5½	Midland	144	1700	467
Blackwell to	Derby	Bakewell 7	Rowsley 10½	Midland	164½	1071	28
Blackwell to	Durham	Darlington 2	Croft 2¼	N. Eastern	235	1499	272
Blackwood and Crow-borough to	Stafford	Leek 5½	Leek 5	N. Stafford	160	...	524
Blacon-cum-Crab-hall to	Chester	Chester 2	Chester 2	L. & N. W.	180	1115	115
Bladon pa	Oxford	Oxford 7	Woodstck Rd 3¼	Gt. Western	74½	1350	720
Blaen-Aeron to	Cardigan	Lampeter 11	Carmarthen 34	S. Wales	279	...	259
Blaen-Caron to	Cardigan	Lampeter 11	Carmarthen 34	S. Wales	279	...	100
Blaenglesyerch to	Montgomery	Dolgelly 13	Shrewsbury 58	Shrews. & Birmg.	213	...	...
Blaengwrach chap	Glamorgan	Neath 10	Glyn-Neath	Vale of Neath	202½	3032	346
Blaenhonddan ham	Glamorgan	Swansea 9	Neath 2½	S. Wales	210½	...	1341
Blaenpeal chap	Cardigan	Lampeter 8	Carmarthen 32	S. Wales	277	4105	505
Blaenporth pa	Cardigan	Cardigan 6	Carmarthen 23	S. Wales	268	3548	719
Blagdon to	Northumber.	Morpeth 7	Cramlington 4	N. Eastern	291	...	...
Blagdon ti & ham	Dorset	Cranborne 3	Salisbury 12	L. & S. W.	108	...	...
Blagdon ti	Somerset	Taunton 4	Taunton 5	Brist & Exe.	168	...	...
Blagdon pa	Somerset	Axbridge 6½	Yattou 7	Brist. & Exe.	137	3535	1128
Blagrave ti	Berks	Lambourn 2	Hungerford 6	Gt. Western	67	...	296
Blaina	Brecon	Newbridge 8	Blaina	Monmouthshire	178	...	...
Blaisdon pa	Gloucester	Gloucester 8	Okle Street 5	S. Wales	124	900	299
Blainey parcel.	Brecknock	Crickhowel 4	Abergavenny 10	Newpt. & Hereford.	188	...	2582
Blakemere pa	Hereford	Hereford 10	Hereford 10	Newpt. & Hereford.	209	1127	183
Blakeney ti	Gloucester	Newnham 4	Lydney 4	S. Wales	137½	...	...
Blakeney† pa	Norfolk	Wells 8	Fakenham 14	Norfolk	153	1865	1108
Blakenhall to	Chester	Nantwich 6	Basford 3	L. & N. W.	158	1541	226
Blakenham, Great pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 5	Claydon ¾	E. Union	73½	859	244
Blakenham, Little pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 5	Claydon 2¾	E. Union	75½	1054	139
Blakesall ham	Worcester	Kidderminster 3	Kiddrminster 4	Oxford, W. & W.	137½	...	...
Blakesley pa	Northampton	Towcester 4½	Blisworth 9¾	L. & N. W.	72½	2840	798
Blanchland, or Shotley High Quarter to	Northumber.	Hexham 10	Stocksfield 5	Newcas. & Carlisle	296	3728	491
Blandford Forum‡ m.t. & pa	Dorset	Dorchester 16	Wimborne 10	L. & S. W.	125	832	3948

* BLACKWATER, a large village three miles from the Winchfield station, on the South-Western Railway, and occupying a low situation on the western bank of the river Blackwater, and at the point of junction of the three counties of Southampton, Surrey, and Berks. On the northern side of the road is a range of handsome buildings, appropriated as residences for the masters of the adjoining Military College of Sandhurst. [*Fair* for cattle and sheep, Sept. 8.

† BLAKENEY, anciently called Snitterley, is a small seaport town with an excellent harbour, well adapted for sheltering vessels. The old church of St. Nicholas is an ancient and curious structure, standing on a height a little to the south of the town. It is built partly in the early and partly in the later English style. There is a lofty embattled tower at the west end, which formerly contained a light for the guidance of vessels, but which still serves as an excellent landmark to mariners. The font is handsome, and a fine specimen of ancient sculpture. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have both places of worship here. Here are some remains, consisting chiefly of several fine arches, of an ancient Carmelite monastery. In this monastery John de Baconsthorpe, a learned divine and acute metaphysician became a friar, and ultimately provincial of the English Carmelites. Henry III. granted a market, and in the 31st of Edward III a statute was passed for the regulating of the fish trade, which was then carried on to a considerable extent, and attracted a great number of Dutch merchants to reside in the town. The trade of the port is now chiefly in coal, timber, hemp, iron, tar, and tallow, of which the imports are considerable. The export trade is almost confined to corn. A few vessels are employed in the oyster fishery, and there are upwards of 300 licensed boats used in the crab, lobster, and cod fisheries.

The fisheries.

‡ BLANDFORD FORUM, or Blandford Chipping, or Market Blandford, is situated in the Blandford division, near the centre of the north-east part of the county. It lies in a fruitful country, on a bend of the river Stour, which flows on the south and west sides of the town, and over which is a substantial bridge of six arches. In the Domesday Book no less than nine parishes are comprehended under the general name Bleneford, or Blaneford: four of these were after-

BLANDFORD FORUM.

wards distinguished by the name of Blandford Forum, Blandford St. Mary, Blandford Bryanston, and Long Blandford; or, as it is now called, Langton. This manor, being part of the honour of Leicester, and Duchy of Lancaster, was, in the reign of Richard I., mortgaged for £452. 6s. 8d., by Robert Bellomont Fitz-Parnel, Earl of Leicester, to Aaron, a Jew of Lincoln, whose estates being afterwards seized, this manor, among others, was put into the roll for the king's use. Soon after, however, the earl procured a discharge under the seal of Aaron for £240. 6s. 8d., and dying very rich, his large estates were divided between his two sisters, Amicia and Margaret; the former married to Simon de Montford, afterwards Earl of Leicester, the latter to Saier de Quincy, afterwards Earl of Winchester, one of the twenty-five barons who had possession of the city of London in the time of King John. De Quincy was also one deputed to govern the realm, and for this was excommunicated by the Pope; and, continuing disaffected, he was appointed, jointly with Robert Fitz-Walter, styled by his adherents Marischallus Dei et Ecclesiæ, to solicit Philip the Dauphin to head their army against the king. In the first year of Henry III. De Quincy kept the Castle of Mount Sorrel for the Dauphin, and repulsed the king's friends; but, being afterwards routed and taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, he submitted, was pardoned, and his lands and honours restored to him. Soon afterwards he joined the crusaders, and proceeded, with the Earls of Chester, Arundel, and other noblemen and knights, to the siege of Damietta; but died on his journey further towards Jerusalem. He left a son named Robert, who married Avice, sister and co-heir of Randel de Mechines, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, and had by her Margaret, married to John De Lacy, who, in her right, became Earl of Lincoln, and the possessor of the manor. His son Henry, Earl of Lincoln, the next lord of the manor, was a nobleman greatly distinguished by his sovereign, who employed him in the most honourable commissions; and his heroic actions against the French, in the reign of Edward I., are much celebrated. He led the front of the army at the famous battle of Falkirk, in which the Scots were completely routed. He was also one of the noblemen to whom Edward I. left the care of his son, with the charge not to permit the return of Piers Gaverston into England. Washington relates that the earl, a short time before his death, was compelled to represent to his son-in-law, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, the slavery of the church, and the impoverished state of the realm, and requested him to redress the various grievances of which he complained. This earl bought the estate in the county of Middlesex, called after him Lincoln's Inn. Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, married Alice, only daughter of Henry de Lacy, and obtained with her the earldom and possessions of her father; but, afterwards rebelling against Edward II., his relation, he was beheaded. His widow married Eubolo, Baron Strange, and conveyed the honours and estates to her second husband, who dying also without issue, she married Hugh de Frenes. Alice survived her last husband also, and bequeathed her numerous honours and inheritances to Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, her brother-in-law. His son Henry, Earl of Lincoln, the next possessor, attended Edward III. in all his expeditions. He left two daughters: Maud, who died without issue; and Blanch, united to John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, and afterwards Duke of Lancaster. Lancaster's son, Henry of Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby, Duke of Hereford, and afterwards king, by the title of Henry IV., succeeding him, the manor came to the crown. Henry V. bestowed this and other manors on Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his uncle Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, and Cardinal of the Holy See. After this the manor reverted to the crown, and attached to it till Edward IV. granted the whole to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. From this time the accounts of the manor are contradictory; part of it appears to have been joined to the principal manor of Kingston Lacy; and the remainder was either given to the corporation, or purchased by them. Blandford, in old records, is styled a borough; but it returned members to parliament twice only. James I. incorporated a free borough, with the addition of certain liberties, besides those they had from time immemorial enjoyed. The charter confirms all courts-leet, view of frank-pledge, liberties, &c. ever enjoyed by prescription or custom. It has no considerable manufacture, though formerly it was famous for band-strings, which growing out of use, the inhabitants established a manufactory of bone lace; and the finest lace or point in England, equal, and perhaps superior, to that of Flanders, and valued at £30. a-yard, was

History of the Manor and its possessions.

made at Blandford, till the beginning of the seventeenth century. Blandford has been destroyed several times by fire. In Camden's time it was accidentally burnt, but soon rebuilt in a handsome manner. It was a second time partially burnt in 1676 or 1677; and a third time, in 1713; but the most unfortunate and destructive fire occurred on June the 4th, 1731, when a general conflagration almost destroyed the town. The fire broke out at a tallow-chandler's near the centre of the four streets which composed the town, and burnt with surprising fury. The church, town-hall, alms-house, free-schools, and all the houses but forty were destroyed. The deplorable situation of the inhabitants was increased by the small-pox, which raged at the time in above sixty families; but, perhaps, from the necessity they were under of removing into the fields, gardens, and other places in the open air, only one died of the contagion. About fourteen aged persons, who were forgotten in the general confusion, perished; and many died afterwards through fatigue and terror, as well as through grief for their losses. The damage was computed to be £100,000. The town has since regained its former beauty, and is now one of the most handsome in the west of England. The town-hall, a neat building of Portland stone, is supported by columns, with a regular carved entablature of the Doric order. Behind this building a neat and commodious market place has recently been erected. The old church having been consumed by the fire in 1731, the present building was erected on its site. It is an elegant structure, 120 feet long, and consists of a chancel, body, two aisles, and a tower: and was built at the expense of £3,200. It is constructed in the Grecian style of architecture, of a greenish-coloured stone; but the windows, door-cases, and ornaments, are of Portland stone. The tower is eighty feet high, and is surmounted with a cupola. The interior of the church is remarkably neat, and contains several handsome monuments; and also a memorial to the parents and the brother of the Rev. Christopher Pitt, the translator of Virgil. Charitable donations to Blandford have been very numerous. George Ryves, Esq., by a will, dated May 8th, 1685, left the remainder of his personal estate to purchase lands for the support of an alm-house, which he had built here in the year 1682, for the reception of ten poor persons; and the remainder of the annual profits for the apprenticing poor boys, natives of Blandford and Pimperne. William Williams, a gentleman of this town, by will, 30th June, 1621, ordered his executor to raise £3,000 out of his estate, to purchase land to the yearly amount of £140 for sixty years or upwards, and out of the profits to bind two poor fatherless boys to fishermen, or masters of ships out of Blandford, Shaftesbury, and the parish of St. James, and Sturminster Newton: fourteen pounds to be disbursed annually towards placing and clothing the said boys; and some part of that sum to provide for each of them two suits of apparel. The residue to be distributed among poor clothiers, serge-makers, linen-weavers, stuff-makers, and felt-makers, inhabiting the said towns: giving £5 at least, and not above £8 at the most, to each. If any of these should be impoverished by fire, &c., to be relieved out of part of what is given to the tradesmen; the remainder of his goods and chattles to be employed by his executors for ten years after his decease, to procure lands or leases for so many alms-men and women as they can maintain with £5 each yearly for ever. Archbishop Wake, also in the year 1729, gave £1,000 to erect a charity school, and for other charitable purposes. Two free schools have also been established here by benevolent bequests. At the east end of Blandford stand the stately remains of Damory Court, now a farm-house, though its ancient lords were barons of the realm, and held great offices under Government. Roger D'Amorie, who was constable of Knaresborough and Corfe castles, governor of the castles of Gloucester and St. Briavel, sided with Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, against Edward II., and dying in rebellion, his lands were siezed, but afterwards restored to his widow. The estate came then to the crown, and by various grants to the family of Ryves, an heir of which sold the farm to Mr. Francis Kingston, of Blandford, in 1774, who left it to his great nephew, Mr. Francis Kingston Galpine. Mr. Kingston also left by will £2,000 towards building and supporting an hospital for the county of Dorset, to be erected near Blandford. To the north of this mansion, about seventy years ago, stood a remarkable oak, called Damory oak. In 1747 it measured seventy-five feet high, and the trunk was twelve feet in diameter, at seventeen feet above the ground: the circumference on the surface of the ground was twenty-three feet; the hollow, or cavity at the bottom, was fifteen feet wide, and seventeen high, and would contain about twenty persons. This oak

BLANDFORD FORUM.

Serious fires in succession.

The church.

Bequests.

Remarkable oak.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Blandford, St. Mary p	Dorset	Blandford 1	Wimborne 11	L. & S. W.	126	1583	367
Blandred ham	Kent	Folkstone 6½	Folkstone 6½	S. Eastern	89½	...	...
Blashford Green	Hants	Fordingbridge 5	Ringwood 2	L & S W.	108	...	...
Blankney pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 10	Stixwould 7	Gt. Northern	132	6000	600
Blaston pa	Leicester	Uppingham 5½	Medbrne Brdg 3	L. & N. W.	103½	1267	88
Blatchington, East pa	Sussex	Lewes 10	Glynde 6	L. B. & S. C.	59	821	138
Blatchington, West pa	Sussex	Shoreham 4½	Brighton 2½	L. B. & S. C.	53	876	53
Blatchinworth with Calderbrook to	Lancaster	Rochdale 5	Littleborough 2	Lanc. & Yorks.	204	...	3895
Blatherwick pa	Northampton	Oundle 9	Seaton 4½	L. & N. W.	120	1975	243
Blawith to	Lancaster	Ulverston 7	Kendal 18	Kendal & Wndrmre.	270	2620	229
Blaxhall pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 5	Claydon 18	E. Union	91	1975	577
Blaxton to	W. R. York	Thorne 6	Bawtry 5	Gt. Northern	152½	1640	146
Blaydon	Northumber.	Newcastle 4	Blaydon	Newc. & Carlisle	282	...	...
Blayney parcel	Brecknock	Crickhowel 5	Abergavenny 11	Newpt. & Herefd	189	...	147
Blazey, St. pa	Cornwall	St. Austell 4	Plymouth 31	S. Devon	278	1797	3570
Bleadon pa	Somerset	Axbridge 6	Weston 4	Brist, & Exeter	142	2795	587
Blean pa	Kent	Canterbury 2	Canterbury 2	S. Eastern	83	2260	660
Bleasby pa	Nottingham	Newark 7	Thurgarton 2	Midland	129½	1550	358
Bleasdale chap	Lancaster	Ciitheroe 14	Garstang 6	Lanc. & Prest.	225½	8490	295
Bleatarn ham	Westmorland	Appleby 6	Tebay 14	Lanc. & Carlisle	277	...	...
Blechingley* pa	Surrey	Reigate 5	Merstham 3	S. Eastern	22	5795	1553
Blechynden	Hants	Southampton 2	Blechynden	L. & S. W.	82	...	...
Bleddfa pa	Radnor	New Radnor 6	Wooferton 24	Shrews. & Herefd	217½	2740	234
Bledington pa	Gloucester	Chipg. Norton 7	Addlestrop 3	Oxford, W. & W.	90½	1110	391
Bledlow pa	Bucks	Brkhmpstead 18	Aylesbury 10	L. & N. W.	53	4130	1202
Bledlow Ridge lib.	Bucks	Brkhmpstead 18	Aylesbury 10	L. & N. W.	53	...	...
Blencogo to	Cumberland	Wigton 5	Leegate 4	Marypt. & Carlisle	319½	1697	229
Blencow, Little to	Cumberland	Hutton 3	Penrith 4	Lanc. & Carlisle	296½	324	56
Blencow, Great to	Cumberland	Hutton 5	Penrith 4	Lanc. & Carlisle	286½	...	88
Blendon ham	Kent	Dartford 5	Erith 5	S. Eastern	19	...	...
Blendworth pa	Hants	Portsmouth 11	Havant 5	L. B. & S. C.	93	2304	236
Blenheim Park† ex. pa	Oxford	Oxford 8	Woodstck Rd. 3	Gt. Western	74	2940	93

BLANDFORD FORUM.

was afterwards sold and rooted up for fire-wood. Bryanston, the beautiful seat of Lord Portman, and Down House and Langton House are elegant mansions in the vicinity.

Inns, Crown, Kings Arms, Bell.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, March 8, cattle, seed: July 10, Nov. 8, cattle, sheep.—*Bankers*, Oak and Snow; draw on Glyn, Mills and Co. National Provincial Bank; draw on Joint Stock Bank. Branch of Wilts and Dorset Banking Company; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co.

Old English architecture.

* BLECHINGLEY, or Bletchingly, situated at the foot of the chalk-hills, was once a place of importance, and is said to have formerly had seven churches. There was also once a castle here, but there are now no remains of it except the moat. The borough sent members to Parliament, but it is now disfranchised. The parish is rich in old domestic architecture. There are here the old house of Kentwaynes, or the tan-house, now a farm-house, Great Tangley Manor House, with its old wooden gables, and also Bramley Manor House. The place and its neighbourhood are very picturesque. The church, which is very large, had once a spire 170 feet high, but it was destroyed by lightning in 1606. It now consists of a nave, a south aisle with a double chancel, and a transept. The south chancel contains a fine monument of the first Sir Robert Clayton, whose figure, with that of his lady, is represented in white marble. The church, especially the outside, has been deteriorated by some repairs out of harmony with the style of the structure. There is an altar tomb to Sir Thomas Cawarden, but the canopy has disappeared. A Roman hypocaust, or hot-air room was discovered in 1813 in the field near the foot of the chalk-hills, called White-hill: the room was found to be of five-and-a-half feet deep, divided by a cross wall, with two pillars four feet high of Roman tiles. The Bletchingly tunnel of the South Eastern Railway is 1,080 yards in length. [*Fairs*, May 19, Nov. 2.

Seat of the dukes of Marlborough.

† BLENHEIM. Blenheim House, the much celebrated seat of the ducal family of Marlborough, constitutes a portion of the honour of Woodstock, which was conferred on John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, by Queen Anne, in consequence of the great services which that illustrious warrior rendered to the state. Half-a-million sterling was also voted by Parliament for the purpose of erecting a palace for the duke and his descendants. The victory of Blenheim, achieved on the 2nd of August, 1704, was considered one of the most important services performed by his grace, and from the scene of that glorious action the palace derives its name. By way of tenure, it was directed, that "on the 2nd of August, in every year, for ever, the inheritors of his grace's honours and titles should render at Windsor to her majesty, her heirs and successors, one standard,

Blenheim.

or colours, with three fleur-de-lis painted thereon, as an acquittance for all manner of rents, suits and services due to the crown." This custom is observed in the strictest manner. The entrance to Blenheim from Woodstock is through a triumphal arch of the Corinthian order, constructed under the direction of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Advancing towards the building, on the right, embedded in a wide and deep valley, is a beautiful expanse of water, over which is a stately bridge. At some remove, in front of the palace, rises a sculptured column, of vast and lofty proportions. In the distance is a beautiful succession of wood and water. The approach is over a wide and open gravel road, a quarter of a mile in length, and judiciously made to deviate from a straight line, as though to allow leisure for the admiration excited, and to usher the examiner to spots commanding fresh displays of pictorial beauty. Further on, this road unites with another, termed the Mall, which leads from a noble entrance on the south of Woodstock, and is lined by double rows of forest trees. When the northern, or grand front of the building is attained, the coup d'œil is at once impressive and sublime. The extent of this front, from wing to wing, is 348 feet. The whole is highly ornamented; and the centre is supported by columns of the Corinthian order. The architect was Sir John Vanbrugh. The site of the palace is sufficiently elevated to display the fabric to great effect, without detracting from its comparative magnitude: and the fine expanse of water, which is one of the boasts of Blenheim, is thrown in majestic meanders to the right and the left, its banks ever rising into ridges of hills that intersect each other, some crowned with masses of wood, others clothed with the richest of verdure, and only dotted with ornamental umbrage. Over the broad stream, directly in front of the palace, is the bridge before noticed, which in itself would seem a labour worthy of public industry; and on an elevation pre-eminent among the knolls which adorn this demesne, is the pillar, surmounted by a statue of Duke John, in a triumphal garb and attitude. To the right are seen the arches of a second bridge, constructed with an exuberance of costly and finished architectural display. The south front of the building is a chaste and fine elevation; and the scenery happily assimilates with its character. Over a Corinthian portico is a colossal bust of Louis XIV. taken from the gates of Tournay. Over the eastern gate of the palace is a reservoir, capable of containing 500 hogsheads of water. To the left is a building, originally a green-house, now formed into a theatre; adjoining which is an apartment dedicated to the reception of nine pictures, by Titian, presented by Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, to John Duke of Marlborough:—Mars and Venus; Cupid and Psyche; Apollo and Daphne; Pluto and Proserpine; Hercules and Dejanira; Vulcan and Ceres; Bacchus and Ariadne; Jupiter, Juno, and Iö; and Neptune and Amphitrite. There is also a fine library, of 17,000 volumes; and an elegant chapel, in a vault of which lies the corpse of the duke, who died in 1722. It was originally interred in Westminster Abbey, but on the death of his duchess it was removed here. The demesne appendage to the castle, enclosed by walls, comprises about 2,700 acres; and the circumference is said to be upwards of twelve miles. The space which lies without the river is designated the Great-park; the lands chiefly surrounded by water are termed the Little-park, comprising the gardens, which contain 200 acres, arranged with the utmost magnificence of design and correctness of taste. The gardens for the service of the table are extensive, and are furnished with excellent hot-houses, a conservatory, &c. The park is well wooded throughout, and in many places we meet with ancient oaks which may have afforded shade to our early kings. A delightful ferme ornée now adds the relief of simplicity to the charms of splendour. The portion of the park allotted to arable culture is in a retired situation, and could be well spared from so extensive a district of pasture. The park supports about 1,500 head of deer, and affords food to numerous flocks of sheep. The water of Blenheim, one of the most felicitous of its features, is crossed by several stone bridges; that through which it enters the park has seven arches. Spreading to a great expanse, the Glyme stretches towards Queen Pool, a retired neighbourhood of islets, so denominated from Phillippa, the consort of Edward III. Before the river flows through another arch, it washes a little tract of Queen Elizabeth's Island. This, however, is part of an ancient causeway leading to the manor-house, which stood about 300 feet distant, towards the north. It was here that Henry II. is supposed to have spent the gayest season of his life, in illicit dalliance with Rosamond, the fair and unfortunate daughter of Walter, Lord Clifford.

The palace and grounds

Picture gallery and library.

Rosamond's bower.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Blenkinsop .. ..to	Northumb. ...	Hexham 18	Haltwhistle ...3	Newc. & Carlisle.....	317½	4919	796
Blennerhasset and Kirkland ....to	Cumberland...	Wigton 8	Aspatria 2	Mypt. & Carlisle ...	322	...	241
Bletchington .....pa	Oxford	Woodstock ...4½	Woodstck Rd 1½	Gt. Western.....	72½	2540	673
Bletchley .....pa & to	Bucks.....	Woburn 8	Bletchley .....½	L. & N. W.	47	3150	1544
Bletherston .....pa	Pembroke.....	Hverfrdwest 9½	Clarbeston Rd.	S. Wales	270½	2366	320
Bletsoe .....pa	Bedford.....	Sandy.....15	Bedford 7	L. & N. W.	70	2239	407
Blewberry .....pa	Berks	Wallingford...6½	Wallingfrd Rd 4	Gt. Western	51½	6814	1140
Bleyne .....ham	Caermarthen	Kidwelly.....8	Cross Inn 9	Lanelly	238	...	...
Blicklingt .....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 1	Norwich 13	E. Union	126½	2123	352
Blidworth .....pa	Nottingham	Mansfield 5	Southwell.....8½	Gt. Northern	128½	6610	1376

BLENHEIM. The site of Rosamond's house, or bower, is now covered with velvety grass. Some foundations of building were discovered, and various utensils, coins, and antiquities were dug up, and presented to Lady Diana Spencer, by the workmen, when the ground was levelling, by order of the first Duke of Marlborough. Adjacent to the spot on which the dwelling stood, and in a dell screened on one side by overhanging trees, and open on the other to a sequestered display of romantic scenery, is a basin denominated Rosamond's Bath. This interesting spot is a little westward of the grand bridge in Blenheim-park, and is only a few paces from the lake. The spring gushes from an artificial aperture in the stones which line a cavity of the projecting hill, and is received into a capacious bath, paved at the bottom and on the sides with freestone, and fenced with iron palisades. The water is beautifully limpid; and various trees, fantastic and wild in their growth, embower the adjacent knoll, and spread a pleasing solemnity over the retreat. The remains of these twisted and unnatural alleys afford a subject of happy allusion to fabulous chroniclers. Particulars of tragic pathos were easily fabricated; and hence, from father to son, or rather, from mother to daughter, have passed "strange tales," touching a bower erected by King Henry for the reception of "Fair Rosamond," round which he constructed a labyrinth, so artfully contrived, that no stranger could possibly unthread its mazes. Here Rosamond was hidden from the "jealous queen;" but, unluckily, that dreaded personage discovered the beauty at the outward door of the labyrinth Rosamond fled, but in her haste she dropped a ball of silk, part of which adhering to her foot or garment, acted as a clue. The queen penetrated to the recess, and, though at first struck by her beauty into amazement, compelled her to swallow poison. The grand column stands on a considerable eminence, on a fine lawn; its height is 130 feet; it is surmounted by a colossal statue of the great Duke of Marlborough, in a Roman dress; at his feet are two eagles; in the left hand is the baton of command, and in the right is a small figure of Victory, elevated. On the four sides of the pedestal are inscriptions, detailing his services, and the various grants and Acts of Parliament which have been made in his favour. The High Lodge, a venerable embattled building, occupying a beautiful situation, was once the residence of the profligate Earl of Rochester. A remarkable polysyllabical articulate echo, which, in the daytime, little wind being stirring, formerly returned seventeen syllables, and in the night twenty, is now much diminished in power.

Remarkable echo.

* BLETCHLEY, a scattered village near the line of the North-Western Railway. From the station here there is a branch line of fifteen miles to Bedford, and twenty-nine-and-a-half miles by Winslow to Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, with a tower, and contains a fine tomb to the memory of the Earl of Wilton, and a curiously engraved brass to the memory of Dr. Sparke, which was repaired by the celebrated antiquary Browne Willis. The font is ancient, and close to one of the pillars between the nave and south aisle, nearly opposite the entrance, is an old square locker or poor's box, with the date 1637. Water-Eton, though now considered only as a hamlet to Bletchley, was anciently the principal manor, and is recorded among the lands bestowed by the Conqueror on Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance in Normandy, one of those military ecclesiastics who accompanied him in his invasion of England.

† BLICKLING. Blickling Hall, the seat of Dowager Lady Suffield, was at one time the property of Sir T. Boleyn, the father of Anne Boleyn, who was married here. It is surrounded by fine grounds, and contains a good library. (See "Aylesham.)"

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Blindbothel ....to	Cumberland...	Maryport 8	Cockermouth 2	Cocker. & Wkgtn ...	344	...	128
Blindcrake .....to	Cumberland...	Maryport 5	Cockermouth 3	Cocker. & Wkgtn ...	345	...	...
Blisland .....pa	Cornwall	Bodmin 5	Plymouth.....34	S. Devon	281	6338	606
Blisworth* .....pa	Northampton	Northampton 5	Blisworth 1	L. & N. W.	64	1980	951
Blithfield ..... pa	Stafford	Stafford 9	Rugeley.....3½	L. & N. W.	127	3193	382
Blockley .....pa & to	Worcester ...	Chip. Camden 3	Blockley	Oxford, W. & W. ...	95	7870	2587
Blofield.....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 7	Brundall.....1	Norfolk	133	2334	1173
Bloore .....to	Stafford.....	Mkt. Drayton 3	Standn Brdge 8	L. & N. W.	150	...	...
Blore.....pa	Stafford	Ashborne 4	Ashborne 4	N. Stafford	151	3730	299
Blo-Norton.....pa	Norfolk.....	Thetford 10	Diss 8	E. Union	102½	1132	416
Bloxham .....to & pa	Oxford	Banbury 3½	Banbury 3½	L. & N. W.	81½	4240	1577
Bloxholme, or Bloxham .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 14	Tattershall ...11	Gt. Northern	130	1298	104
Bloxwich .....pa	Stafford.....	Wolverhamtn 6	Walsall 2½	S. Stafford	126	...	...
Bloxworth .....pa	Dorset	Bere Regis 3	Wareham 5	L. & S. W.	131	2776	283
Blubberhouses .....to	W. R. York ...	Skipton 12	Harrogate ...10	N. Eastern	206	3524	83
Blue Pits	Lancaster.....	Rochdale	Blue Pits	Lanc. & Yorks.....	197	...	...
Blundeston .....pa	Suffolk	Yarmouth 7	Somerleyton ...3	E. Counties	147	1573	663
Blunham .....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford 7	Sandy 3½	Gt. Northern	47½	3300	1122
Blunsdon, St. Andrew .....pa	Wilts	Swindon 5	Swindon 4	Gt. Western	81	1422	81
Blunsdon, Broad	Wilts	Swindon 5	Swindon 4	Gt. Western.....	81	...	895
Bluntisham ...pa & to	Huntingdon	St. Ives 4½	Somersham ...2½	E. Counties	80	3423	1550
Blurton & Lightwood Forest .....to	Stafford.....	Newcastle 5	Trentham 1	N. Stafford	143	...	978
Blyb rough.....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln 15	Northorpe 3	Manch. Shef. & L.	159	2345	199
Blyford .....pa	Suffolk	Haleswo th ...3	Mutford 14	Norfolk	162	947	194
Blymhill .....pa	Stafford.....	Newport 6½	Shiffnall 6	Shrews. & Bmgm,...	143	2925	622
Blythe .....ham	Warwick	Coleshill 1½	Coleshill 2½	Midland	111	...	...
Blyth† .....m.t & pa	Nottingham...	Worksop.....6	Ranskill 2½	Gt. Northern	146½	17110	3982
Blyth, North .....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 8	Blyth 1	Blyth & Tyne	284	...	...
Blyth South.....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 9	Blyth 9	Blyth & Tyne	283	...	2060
Blythburgh.....pa	Suffolk	Southwold 4	Mutford 13	E. Counties.....	161	4116	1118
Blythe Bridge.....	Stafford.....	Cheadle 3½	Blyth Bridge ...	N. Stafford	146	...	...
Blythe Marsh	Stafford.....	Cheadle 3	Blyth Bridge...½	N. Stafford	146½	...	...
Blyton .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gainsboro' 5	Blyton .....½	Manch. Shef. & L. ...	153	2830	716

* BLISWORTH. About one mile from the village is the station of the North-Western Railway, from which the line to Peterborough branches off. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice of stone in mixed styles of architecture. In the chancel is a stained glass window, representing our Saviour raising the daughter of Jairus. The rectory, a neat building in the Elizabethan style, was built in 1841. The Grand Junction Canal runs through the village, and passes to the neighbouring parish of Stoke Bruern, by a tunnel one mile and three-quarters in length. There are several stone quarries worked in this parish, and some iron ore is also obtained. The railway is conducted through a very deep cutting here, which though not the largest work of the description on the line, was from the nature of the material, by far the most expensive and arduous. The Tring cutting contains a greater cubic content, but the material being entirely chalk, less difficulty was experienced in the execution than in the Blisworth, which consists chiefly of hard blue limestone, belonging to the oolitic series of rocks, and which yielded throughout all seasons large quantities of water, which it was necessary to drain by pumping. The working of the rock in this cutting was also rendered more difficult and tedious than it would otherwise have been, by the strata of rock being inter-stratified by these beds of blue shade, which being impervious to water, rendered every means of drawing off, except pumping, unavailable. The Blisworth excavation contains 1,200,000 cubit yards, averaging fifty feet deep, for two miles in length. About 400,000 have been removed from each end to form adjoining embankments, which reach the height of forty-five feet at the highest point. The remaining 400,000 were raised up the steep side of the excavation, and disposed on the adjoining lands, forming what are termed sprit-banks. The cost of this work was £200,000.

Curious extensive railway cutting.

† BLYTH (Nottingham), agreeably situated on the river Ryton, had formerly a market, but it is now removed to Bawtry. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, stands on an eminence, and is a magnificent embattled building in the Norman and Gothic styles, with a tower presenting evidence of very high antiquity. In the year 1088 a convent for Benedictine monks was founded here, and a portion of the original building, forming what is called the conventual nave, is separated from the church nave by high pillars and arches. The ceiling is lofty and grand. At the east end is a recumbent effigy to the memory of Edward Mellish, Esq., bearing date 1703, over which are the arms of various

Benedictine convent.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Boardley ....to	W. R. York ...	Settle 10	Gargave.....10	Midland	227	...	...
Boarhunt.....pa	Hants.....6	Gosport 6	Porchester.....2	L. & S. W.....	90	1938	283
Boarstall .....pa	Bucks.....8	Islip 8	Aylesbury.....17	L. & N. W.	60½	3080	243
Bobbing .....pa	Kent 8½	Chatham 8½	Strood 11	S. Eastern	42	1071	411
Bobbington.....pa	Staff. & Salop	Wolvrhmptn 9½	Stourbridge ...8	Oxford, W. & W. ...	134	2676	420
Bobbingworth .....pa	Essex.....	Waltham 13	Ingatestone 10½	E. Counties	34	1628	341
Bockenfield.....tc	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 8	Widdrington...5	N. Eastern	306	2324	116
Bockhampton .....ti	Berks.....	Lambourn 1	Hungerford ...7	Gt. Western.....	68	...	...
Bocking* .....pa	Essex	Braintree 1½	Braintree 2	E. Counties.....	46½	4607	3846
Bockleton .....pa	Worcester.....	Tenbury 5	Leominster ...7	Shrews. & Herefd ...	207	3229	383
Boconnoc† .....pa	Cornwall	Bodmin 7	Plymouth.....25	S. Devon	272	2003	343
Bodaioch .....eo	Montgomery	Llandiloes 5	Shrewsbury...42	Shrews. & Bmgm. ...	197	...	...
Bodden.....ham	Somerset	Shptn-Mallet 1½	Frome 11	Gt. Western	126	...	...
Boddington.....pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester 7	Cheltenham ...5	Brist. & Bmgm.	126	930	443
Boddington, Lower pa	Northampton	Daventry 10	Fenny Cmptn 4	Gt. Western	98½	3770	327
Boddington, Upper pa	Northampton	Daventy 9	Fenny Cmptn 4	Gt. Western	98½		399
Bodedern.....pa	Anglesea	Holyhead 7	Valley 4	Chest. & Holyhd ...	263	4235	1153
Bodenham .....pa	Hereford	Hereford 8½	Dinmore..... 3	Shrews. & Herefd....	201	5260	1113
Bodenham .....ti	Wilts	Salisbury 3	Salisbury 3½	L. & S. W.....	99	...	...
Bodewryd ...pa. chap	Anglesea	Holyhead 17	Valley.....15	Chest. & Holyhd. ...	274½	526	28
Bodfary .....pa	Denbigh	Bagilt.....11	Mold.....12¼	Chest. & Holyhd ...	204	4795	892

BLYTH.

branches of the family. Of the hospital founded here by William de Cressy, no traces remain. The country around Blyth, embracing the grounds not only belonging to Blyth Hall, once the mansion of the Mellishes, but also those of Serlby Hall, presents a scene of cultivation so rich and varied as to resemble that of a garden. The high road itself seems an ornamented walk leading over a picturesque bridge of Rock-abbey stone, built for the purpose of crossing the extensive piece of water formed by damming up the river Idle, and the little brook called Ryton, which intersects these grounds. Hodsock Priory is a neat building, pleasantly seated on an eminence commanding fine views. The Priory near the hall, built about 1100, is in exeellent preservation.

Fairs, Holy Thurs. Oct. 29.

* BOCKING, forming the northern suburb of Braintree, consists principally of one long street. The parish in the time of King Ethelred belonged to Ethelred and Leofwin, who granted it to St. Saviour's Priory, Canterbury, and subsequently it has become the property of the sons of the clergy. There is a spacious and handsome church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and originally built, it is said, in the fourteenth century. There are some corn and fulling-mills driven by power from the river Pant, and the crape manufacture is carried on to a small extent. There is an endowed school for thirty boys, founded by John Gauden Bishop, of Worcester, and some minor charities.

History of the manor.

† BOCONNOC. This manor, at the time of the Conquest, was held by Robert Earl of Moreton (or rather of Mortaigne, in Normandy, Moreton being a modern corruption of the name), but was seized on the attainder of William, his son and successor, who had aided the rebellion of Robert Duke of Normandy against Henry I. Afterwards it appears to have been annexed to the possessions of the Earls of Cornwall; subsequently it was in the ancient family of Cant, or De Cancia; and early in the fourteenth century it became the property of the Carminowes, who resided here, and were the first family that possessed it independent of the earldom. From the Carminowes it passed, by marriage of Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Carminowe, to Sir Hugh Courteney, who was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury. Sir Edward, his heir and successor, was created earl of Devon by Henry VII., in 1485. His son, Sir William, who married Catherine, daughter of Edward IV., should have succeeded to the earldom, but being attainted in his father's life-time, the title was bestowed on Henry, his son, who was created Earl of Devon and Marquis of Exeter. This nobleman was beheaded in 1538-9, and his possessions and honours, reverting to the crown, were not restored till the liberation of his only surviving son, the accomplished, but unfortunate, Edward, in the year 1553. It is believed that the manor, upon becoming vested in the crown, by the attainder of Sir William Courteney, was granted to John Lord Russell; as, in 1579, it was sold by the Earl of Bedford to William Mohun; afterwards to Sir William Mohun, who died seized of it, about 1587. This family, whose ancestor, William de Mohun, came to England with the Conqueror, had originally settled at Dunster, in Somersetshire; but they appear to have had property in Cornwall in the

reign of King John, and afterwards resided at Boconnoc. In the year 117[illegible] Charles Lord Mohun, the last of the name, was killed in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, and his possessions were soon after conveyed by his dowager to a Mordaunt, whom she had married, of a baronet's family in Warwickshire. This Mordaunt sold Boconnoc, and all Lord Mohun's other manors in this county, to Thomas Pitt, Esq., who had been governor of Madras, and who brought to Europe the famous Pitt-diamond. This extraordinary stone weighed 136 carats. It was purchased in its rough state for £20,000, and was sold for £135,000. The Regent of France was the purchaser; and it is said to have adorned the hilt of Napoleon Buonaparte's sword. Thomas Pitt, Esq., grandson of the governor, was Lord Warden of the Stannaries in 1750. His great-grandson, Thomas, was created Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc, in 1784. His son, the second Lord Camelford, was killed in a duel with Captain Best, in 1804. On the evening of Tuesday, March 6, his Lordship meeting with Captain Best, with whom he had been in habits of intimacy, at the Prince of Wales Coffee-house, addressed him in very strong terms, and charged him with ungentlemanly conduct. In consequence of this, Captain Best retired, and immediately sent a challenge to Lord Camelford. All the points respecting the meeting being arranged, the parties, attended by their seconds, met the following morning at the back of Holland House, on the Uxbridge-road. Lord Camelford fired the first shot, which missed his antagonist, who instantly returned the fire, and lodged the contents of his piece in his lordship's body. His lordship instantly fell. On Captain Best going up to him, Lord Camelford seized him by the hand, and exclaimed—"Our quarrel is decided, Best! and I am a dead man, but I freely forgive you!"—the report of the pistols brought the gardener to the spot, in whose care his lordship was left, and was shortly after removed to the house of Mr. Otty, a gentleman of the Navy Pay Office, adjoining Holland House Park. Lord Camelford lingered without hopes of recovery, till the evening of the 10th, when he expired, at half-past eight o'clock, in a state of mind perfectly collected and resigned. On the day preceding his demise he settled all his affairs and left behind him a paper in his own hand writing, fully acquitting his antagonist of any blame in the unfortunate transaction which led to his untimely death. His lordship's remains were deposited in a vault of St. Anne's Church, Soho, there to remain till arrangements should be formed for their conveyance to Switzerland. Lord Camelford had minutely described the spot, between three trees in the canton of Berne, where it was his wish to be buried. His lordship left £1,000 for the purchase of the ground. His lordship's wishes, we believe, were carried into effect shortly after the peace of 1814 had taken place. This eccentric, but high-spirited and benevolent young nobleman, fell in the twenty-ninth or thirtieth year of his age. His lordship went round the world as a midshipman, with Captain Vancouver; and on his return was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and soon after to the rank of master and commander, which in a short time he resigned, and quitted the naval profession. His lordship dying without issue, the Boconnoc estate passed, in marriage with his sister and sole heir, to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville. In the reign of Edward IV. William of Worcester described Boconnoc House as a turreted old mansion. The present seat is a convenient but not magnificent structure, situated on a lawn of nearly 100 acres adjoining the park. No traces of the ancient mansion can now be seen, though a portion of the walls remains in the present building, which was new modelled from the old fabric by Governor Pitt, and an additional wing made. The first Lord Camelford added a second wing, containing a handsome gallery, 110 feet in length opening into a drawing-room, and a library. The gallery, and several apartments, are ornamented with portraits. Amongst the rare and choice furniture preserved in Boconnoc House, is a rich antique cabinet of tortoise-shell, inlaid with silver, representing all the principal subjects in Ovid's Metamorphosis; a small table, and a pair of carved chairs of ebony, made out of the cradle belonging to the children of James I.; and a very elegant and tastefully disposed collection of old china. Some vestiges of ancient lead mines are found in the park, one of which was worked in the reign of Charles I., and again about the year 1750; but it was not rich enough to defray the expense of working. The neighbouring grounds are varied and broken, and possess considerable beauty, from being adorned with woody scenery, and retired vales, each watered by a bubbling but pellucid brook, forming by their confluence the little river Lerryn. Through these woods and vales the first

Boconnoc.

Pitt diamond.

Lord Camelford killed in a duel.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr. Rl	Area in Stat Acres	Pop.
Bodferin ....pa	Carnarvon ...	Aberdaron ...4½	Carnarvon ...34	Bangor & Carnarvn.	281	511	57
Bodham ....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt 3½	Fakenham ...16	Norfolk	155	1688	296
Bodiam....pa	Sussex	Hastings 13	Robertsbridge 5	S. Eastern	67	1596	306
Bodicott ....chap	Oxford	Banbury 2	Banbury 2	L. & N. W.	80	1630	673
Bodmin* bo. in.t & pa	Cornwall	Lostwithiel ...6	Plymouth.....32	S. Devon	279	6191	4705
Bodney ....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham 6½	Brandon 8½	Norfolk	97	2605	103
Bodorgan	Anglesey	Holyhead 12	Bodorgan	Chest. & Holyhd. ...	251	...	...
Bodvean ....pa	Carnarvon ...	Nevin 2½	Carnarvon ...21	Bangor & Carnar. ...	268	2572	418

Boconnoc.

Lord Camelford had a pleasant ride carried, of about six miles in circuit, and so judiciously disposed that easy access was given to the simple but pleasing scenery of nature, whilst the intrusions of art were concealed; the shrubbery, the green-house, and the parterre, which are of necessity trim and formal, being hidden from the sight, and almost from the imagination. The tree, most congenial to the soil is the beech: some oaks have here attained a considerable size, but they do not possess that majesty, and stateliness of form which distinguish them in some other parts of the island. On an eminence some distance from the house is an obelisk, elegantly proportioned, and rising to the height of 123 feet. The inscription indicates that it was erected "In gratitude and affection to the memory of Sir Richard Lyttelton, in the year 1771." It stands in the centre of a square intrenchment, which is supposed to have been raised during the civil wars in the time of Charles. On a neighbouring hill is another intrenchment, much resembling the former, called St. Knighton's Beacon. From the historical discourses of Sir Edward Walker, it appears to have been made by the king's forces, in 1644. In this year, on the 4th of August, Sir Bernard Gascoigne surprised and took possession of Boconnoc House, which was then garrisoned by some of the Parliamentary forces, under the command of the Earl of Essex, several of whose officers, while carousing there, were made prisoners. Five days afterwards, the king took his quarters at Boconnoc; and on the day succeeding his arrival, the second ineffectual attempt was made to corrupt the fidelity of Essex. On the 4th of September Charles quitted Boconnoc and marched to Liskeard, and the day following left Cornwall. Near the gate of the Rookwood-grove, leading to the parsonage, still remains the stump of an aged oak, in which, according to tradition, the king's standard was fixed. The upper part of this tree was broken off by the wind in March, 1783, about nine feet above the ground. Within the memory of the oldest inhabitants of this county, it had produced scarcely any other than variegated leaves, which tradition further reports, originally changed colour from an attempt having been made to assassinate the king while receiving the sacrament under its branches. The ball is said to have passed through the tree; and a hole, made by woodpeckers, was shown to confirm the tale, which, probably, arose from the king having been actually shot at, when in the Hall-walk, and a fisherman killed who was gazing at him. The retirement and repose which now distinguish Boconnoc, render it difficult for the visitant to conceive it as having been the residence of a court, and surrounded with contending armies. The church dates its erection from the time of Henry VI. The manor is not bounded by the parish, but extends into the parishes of Bradoc, St. Winnowe, St. Veep, and Ladock; it also claims right of seigniory over the manors of Tregrilla, and Menheniot. This place gave birth to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the celebrated English statesman, the son of Robert Pitt, Esq. He was born November 15, 1708, and died May 11, 1778, in the 70th year of his age.

Sir Richard Lyttelton.

Tradition.

Birthplace of the Earl of Chatham.

*BODMIN has been the scene of action of two principal rebellions; the first was that of Perkin Warbeck, who remained here collecting his forces till he thought himself sufficiently strong to attack Exeter; the other was in the reign of Edward VI., when the Cornish and Devonshire men rising, one Boyer, Mayor of Bodmin, was very active in assisting them, for which he perhaps deservedly suffered death; but the unparalleled and wanton cruelty of Sir Anthony Kingston will ever cover his memory with infamy. This wretch, who was provost-marshall of the king's army, on his coming to Bodmin, sent orders to the mayor, to cause a gibbet to be erected in the street, opposite his own house, by the noon of the next day, and intimated that he would then dine with him, in order to be present at the execution of some rebels. The unsuspecting mayor obeyed this command, and at the appointed time regaled his visitor, who, after the mayor's

spirits were exhilarated with wine, desired to know if the gibbet was ready, and being told that it was, he, with a diabolical sneer, ordered the mayor to he hanged upon it. Among other unhappy persons, whose mistaken zeal had drawn them into this rebellion, was a miller, whose servant had such an affection for him, that hearing his master was to die, he generously came to Kingston and offered to suffer death in his stead, alleging that he could never do his master better service. On which the knight, instead of being struck with this wonderful instance of heroism, fidelity, and friendship, coolly told him that if he liked hanging so well, he should not be disappointed, and instantly ordered him to be executed. During the civil wars of Charles, Bodmin was occasionally occupied by both parties; and, in 1646, a few days before the capitulation with Sir Ralph Hopton, near Truro, it was finally taken possession of for the Parliament, by General Fairfax. This appears to have been the last incident of a military nature relating to the town. Bodmin is considered to have been one of the coinage towns which was authorised to stamp tin; a privilege, however, which it lost, prior to the year 1347, and never was able to regain. Bodmin appears to have been much larger, and more populous, some centuries ago, than it is now. In 1351, 1,500 persons died there of a pestilence. It occupies the northern aspect of a hill, and consists principally of one long street, running east and west. The priory of Bodmin is said to have owed its origin to the circumstance of St. Petroc, its founder, having taken up his abode in a valley, now occupied by the town of Bodmin, then the residence of St. Guroa, a solitary recluse, who having resigned his hermitage to St. Petroc, it was by him enlarged for the residence of himself and three other devout men, who accompanied him with the intention of leading a monastic life, according to the rules of St. Benedict. Here St. Petroc died before the middle of the sixth century. His shrine was preserved in a small chapel attached to the east end of Bodmin church, as we learn from Leland and William of Worcester. The hermitage, which he had founded, continued to be inhabited by monks of the order of St. Benedict, till the reign of King Athelstan, who, in 926, founded, on or near the same spot, a priory of Benedictines; this convent having been dissolved at an early period, and their possessions falling into the hands of secular canons, Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, seized them to his own use, and after the death of his own son, William Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, they became vested in the crown. Algar, to whom it is probable they had been granted, with the king's licence, and that of William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, refounded the monastery, and replenished it with Austin canons, which continued till the general dissolution of religious houses, when its revenues were valued at £270. 0s. 11d. per annum, clear income. The prior had, among other privileges, a market, and fair, gallows, pillory, &c., as proved in a *quo warranto*, in the reign of King Edward I. The site, with the demesne, was granted to Thomas Sternhold, one of the translators of the Psalms. In 1567, it was the property of Nicholas Pescod and Judith his wife, and William Pydderly and Philippa his wife, by whom it was sold, that year, to John Rashleigh, of Fowey, merchant. The immediate site was purchased of the Rashleigh family by the late William Pennington, Esq., and was the seat of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., who married his niece, Miss Hosken. The site of the Grey Friars' Convent was granted to William Abbot, in the year 1546; and he, in the succeeding year, transferred it to William Vyvyan and others. About twenty years after it was conveyed to the corporation of Bodmin, in which it still rests. In the reign of Elizabeth, Tanner states that it was used as the county house of correction. The refectory, the only part which now remains, was fitted up as an assize hall, in the early part of the eighteenth century. It is said to have been the fairest and best room in England after Westminster Hall; it was 60 feet in height, and 150 in length; it was used also as a market-house; several fairs, for various sorts of merchandize, were holden there; and a fair for cattle was kept in the adjoining church-yard. Of the thirteen churches that formerly existed here one only remains, but this is the most considerable building of the fifteenth century in this county; it consists of three aisles, measuring about 123 feet long from east to west, and 60 feet wide from north to south. The aisles are divided by nine pointed arches, springing from clustered columns. On the outside, attached to the middle of the north aisle, is a square tower. The eastern end of the church appears the oldest; and in that part are the king's arms in stone, with C.R., several old oak seats, ornamented with rude carvings, symbolical of the crucifixion, &c. These carvings are very frequent on the seats and other parts of

Horrible cruelties.

Minting privileges,

Bodmin Priory.

Curious carvings.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bodwrog .....pa. chap	Anglesey	Holyhead 12	Ty Croes.....6	Chest. & Holyhd. ...	260	1813	350
Bognor*.....m.t	Sussex	Chichester ...6½	Woodgate.....3½	L. B. & S. C.....	78	...	1913
Bolam†.....to	Durham	Darlington.....8	Heighington ...6	Stocktn & Drlngtn.	246½	989	125
Bolam .....pa	Northumb. ...	Newcastle ...16	Morpeth 8	N. Eastern	302	7336	634
Bolas Magna ..... pa	Salop	Newport 7	Wellington 7	Shrews. & Bmgn ...	152	1845	279

BODMIN.

the Cornish churches. Amongst those of Bodmin church, a remarkable one sometimes occurs; it is St. Peter's sword, with the high priest's servant's ear attached. On the floor are many fragments of ancient monumental flat stones. Near the eastern wall is a large and curiously sculptured monument, with a Latin inscription to the following purport:—"Here lies the venerable father Thomas Vyvyan, Bishop of Megara, prior of this house, who died the 3rd of June, A.D. 1553: to whose soul God be propitious." The portraiture of the old bishop is represented on the tomb, arrayed in his episcopal robes, with a mitre and crozier; his hands clasped on his breast, and two angels guarding his head: these also sustain shields, charged with the Vyvyan and priory arms. On the sides of the tomb are six niches filled with the statues of saints; and at the head are the arms of England. There was formerly a spire on the tower, which was destroyed by lightning in the last year of the seventeenth century. It was considered to be the loftiest and the finest in the west of England. When the church was built, workmen's wages were as follows:—Labourers, 4d. per day; masons, hewing of stones, 5d; masons, for forming the pillars, &c., 6d.; plasterers, 6½d. The lead for roofing the church cost £16. 2s. 3½d.; and, exclusively of presents of timber, the total expense of the building was only £194. 3s. 6½d. As a contrast to this it may be mentioned that an expense of £227. 9s. 1½d. was incurred for repairs, when the spire, as already stated, was destroyed by lightning. Some repairs have also taken place within the last few years. In the middle of July, says the old Magna Britannia, a kind of carnival was kept at Bodmin, to which thousands of people came to see the sports and pastimes. King Charles II. honoured it with his company in his journey to Scilly, and became a brother of the society, which it seems derives its origin from the times before the Conquest. It was, in fact, on Halgavar-moor, a little distance from the town, where this rude festival was holden. The season of the year in which Charles proceeded to Scilly is not in accordance with the tradition of his having attended its celebration. On these occasions there used to be elected a mock mayor, who held a court, before which the people presented any person "charged with wearing one spurre, or going untrussed, or wanting a girdle, or some such like felony; and after he hath been arrayned and tryed with all requisite circumstances, judgment is given in formal termes, and executed in some one ungracious pranke or other, more to the skorne than hurt of the party condemned. Hence is sprung the proverb, when we see one slovenly aparalled, 'He shall be presented in Halgavar Court.'" This custom is supposed to have been connected with the riding-gild, one of the numerous religious fraternities which formerly existed in this town. The principal trade of Bodmin is in wool. On a down in this neighbourhood are some monumental stones, supposed to be the remains of a Druidical temple. Three miles distant is Pencarrow, the seat of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

Wages in the olden time.

Ancient custom.

Inns, Oliver's Hotel, Town Arms.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Jan. 25, Sat. bef. Palm Sunday, Tues. and Wed. bef. Whit. Sun., July 6, sheep, cattle.—*Bankers*, Robins, Foster and Co.; draw on Williams Deacon, and Co.

* BOGNOR. This pleasant little watering-place, which has been lately much frequented on account of its sheltered situation, and the genial mildness of the air, owes its rise to Sir Richard Hotham, who, in 1785, by an extensive erection of elegant buildings, converted it from an obscure fishing village into a fashionable watering-place. It was made a market-town in 1822, and of late years it has increased considerably in size. A library and assembly rooms contribute to the recreation of the visitors; and a neat church and two chapels have been among the architectural additions of the last few years. At Bognor is Arran Lodge, the seat of Lord G. Lennox.

Inns, Norfolk Hotel, York Hotel, Claremont Hotel, New Inn.—*Markets*, Tues., Thurs., and Sat.,—*Fair*, *July* 5.

† BOLAM (Durham). The ancient church here contains the figure of a knight-templar, supposed to be that of Sir Walter de Bolam; also a tomb of the

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bolas, Little ....ham	Salop	Newport 8	Wellington ...8	Shrews. & Bmgm ...	153	...	...
Bold .....to	Lancaster.....	Warrington ...6	Warrington ...6	L. & N. W.	187½	4338	773
Bold ..... ham	Salop	Cleobury.....7	Ludlow 11	Shrews. & Herefd ...	193	...	...
Boldon .....pa	Durham	Newcastle 7	Boldon.....1	N. Eastern	268	3954	1008
Boldre* .....pa	Hants	Lymington ...2½	Brockenhurst 3	L. & S. W.....	99	11950	2874
Boldron .....to	N. R. York ...	Barnard Cas....2	Richmond ...14	N. Eastern	254	1222	171
Bole .....pa	Nottingham	Gainsborough. 3	Sturton 2	Man. Shef. & Linc.	146	1250	220
Bolehall and Glascote.....to	Warwick	Lichfield 8	Tamworth 1	L. & N. W.	110½	...	718
Bolingbroke† .....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby 4	Firsby 8	Gt. Northern	130	2570	980
Bolingbroke, New.....	Lincoln	Boston.....9	East Ville 7	Gt. Northern	123½	...	...
Bollin Fee .....to	Chester	Handforth ...1½	Wilmslow .....½	L. & N. W.	177	2664	1884
Bollington .....to	Chester	Presbury.....3	Macclesfield ...3	N. Stafford	168	1184	4655
Bollington .....to	Chester	Altrincham ...3	Altrincham ...3	Manch. & Alt.....	199	631	300
Bolney .....pa	Sussex	Horsham 9	Haywrd's Hth 6	L. B. & S. C.....	43½	3546	789
Bolney, East and West .....ham	Oxford	Henley 2	Twyford 4	Gt Western	35	...	...
Bolnhurst .....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford 6	St. Neot's 9	Gt. Northern	60½	2160	378
Bolsover‡.....m.t & pa	Derby.....	Mansfield 8	Chesterfield ...6	Midland	162	6060	1611

Middletons, of Belsay Castle. There are remains of an oval camp west of the village. Belsay Castle, the seat of Sir C. Monck, Bart., is in this parish, and stands on a rising ground, thickly shaded by wood. Gallow-hill was formerly used by the barons as a place of execution. Harnham Manor House was the seat of Colonel Philip Babbington, in the time of Charles II. governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed. His wife dying under excommunication, was interred in a vault cut out of the solid rock.

BOLAM.

Gallow-hill.

* BOLDRE was for above twenty years the scene of the pastoral labours of the Rev. William Gilpin, author of several works on the picturesque. The view from Boldre churchyard is exceedingly interesting; that towards the north extending over an area of thirty or forty square miles of forest scenery of the richest and most diversified character; while on the opposite side appear the white cliffs of the Isle of Wight. The intermediate woods gently incline towards the adjacent stream, which, widening as it proceeds, flows into the sea at Lymington-bridge. Mr. Gilpin applied the profits which he derived from his pen and pencil to found two parish-schools. The school-houses adjoin each other, and are situated in an angle formed by the junction of two roads, one of which leads to Pilley, and thence to Boldre Church, and the other to Vicar's-hill and Lymington. In these schools twenty boys, and as many girls, "taken as far as can be out of the day-labouring part of the parish" of Boldre, are clothed and educated according to the directions of the founder. With a view to render these schools permanent, he sold some of his drawings; the first lot producing £1,200; and the second, sold after his death, pursuant to his will, bringing £1,500. One book, which is now in possession of a gentleman of Boldre, sold for eighty guineas. Mr. Gilpin died in 1804, and was buried in Boldre churchyard, where a plain tomb marks the grave of himself and his wife. The ancient church itself, dedicated to St. John, is supposed to have been built in the beginning of the twelfth century. The first record of its existence is to be found in the Domesday-book, which mentions it as a prebend to Christchurch Priory. It is a large irregular pile, but the prevailing architecture is Norman. The rebuilding of the chancel, and some necessary restorations, were undertaken by subscription in 1854.

The Rev. Wm. Gilpin.

† BOLINGBROKE. [*Fair*, July 10, cattle.]

‡ BOLSOVER. A straggling market-town, situated in the hundred of Scarsdale. The town is governed by two head-boroughs; and a copyhold court, under the Duke of Portland, is holden here every three weeks. The town has been somewhat memorable in history on account of its castle. At the time of the Conquest the manor belonged to William Peverel, who is supposed to have built a castle near the spot, which is now occupied by a mansion, bearing the name of Bolsover Castle. The ancient fortress passing, with the estate of the Peverels, into the possession of John, Earl of Mortaigne, was, in the absence of his brother, Richard I., committed to the custody of Richard del Pec. It is uncertain how long it continued in his possession; but on the accession of John, William Briwere, the favourite of that monarch, was appointed governor. It was afterwards seized by the disaffected barons, who retained it till 1215, when

History of the manor.

Bolsover. it appears by the Chronicle of Dunstable, it was recovered for the king, by William Ferrers, Earl of Derby. In the reign of Henry III., John Scott, Earl of Chester, received a grant for it; but he dying without issue, the manor of Bolsover came, by allotment, to Ada, his fourth sister and co-heir, who married Henry de Hastrip, Lord Abergavenny. It was afterwards vested in the crown by a compulsory exchange. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was held by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, by the service of one knight's fee; but in the same reign, on the attainder of the duke's son and successor, it was escheated to the crown. In the reign of Edward VI., George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, had a grant of this castle in fee-farm. In the reign of James I., the earl's son-in-law, Sir Charles Cavendish, purchased the fee of the crown, and building that part which is still standing upon the site of the ruins of the former castle, made it one of the places of his residence. William, the son of Sir Charles, was afterwards Marquis and Duke of Newcastle. "When Charles I. went into Scotland to be crowned," observes the Duchess of Newcastle, in the life of the duke, her husband, "he took his way through Nottinghamshire, and lying at Worksop manor, hardly two miles distant from Welbeck, where the marquis then was, the marquis invited his majesty thither to dinner, which the king accepted. This entertainment cost between £4,000 and £5,000, and his majesty liked it so well, that he sent my lord word that the queen was resolved to make a progress into the northern parts, desiring him to prepare his like entertainment for her, as he had formerly done for him: which he did, with all possible care and industry, sparing nothing that might add splendour to the feast, which both their majesties were to honour with their presence: Ben Jonson he employed in fitting such scenes and speeches as he could best devise; and sent for all the gentry to come and wait on their majesties; and did everything he could to render it great and worthy their acceptance. This he did at Bolsover, and resigned Welbeck for their majesties' lodging. It cost him between £14,000 and £15,000." It is said that the long building (the shell of which now remains) along the terrace, was built on this occasion; but it is more probable it was erected after the Restoration, for the Duchess mentions, that the Duke then "made some additional building here." In the civil wars his houses were pulled down and disfurnished, of which the furniture here and at Welbeck was particularly rich, and one suit of linen alone, bought for the king's entertainment here, cost £150. At this period Bolsover was a garrison under the command of Colonel Muscamp. The following account of its capture, by the Parliamentary forces, is given in a Parliamentary chronicle published by Vicars, intituled "The Burning Bush not Consumed." "Shortly after, *i. e.* after August 16th, 1664, the noble Major-General having left Colonel Bright, a commander of my Lord Fairfaxe's, and a party of foot in the castle (Sheffield) by order from the most noble Earl of Manchester, advanced towards Bowzan, alias Bolsover Castle, about eight miles from Sheffield. It being another strong house of Marquis Newcastle's, in Derbyshire, which was well manned with soldiers, and strengthened with great guns, one whereof carried eighteen-pound bullets, others nine-pound, and it had strong works about it; yet this castle, also upon summons, was soon surrendered up to my lord's forces, upon fair and moderate charges granted them. It pleased God to give us in this castle of Bolsover, 120 muskets, besides pikes, halberts, &c. Also one iron drake, some leaden bullets, two mortar pieces, some other drakes, nine barrels of powder, with a proportion of match, some victuals for our soldiers, and some plunder." Henry II., Duke of Newcastle, dying without male issue, the Bolsover estate became the property of Margaret, his sister, who had married John Hollis, Earl of Clare. They had issue a daughter, married to Harley, Earl of Oxford, from whom, by a daughter also, Bolsover was carried to the Bentincks, Dukes of Portland. The present mansion, which is prettily situated on the brow of an eminence, has been furnished with great taste by its present occupant, the Reverend Hamilton Gray, whose accomplished lady is the authoress of a work on the "Sepulchres of Etruria." Bolsover Church contains a costly tomb in honour of Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, as well as several monuments of the Cavendish family. The yellow limestone of Bolsover was used in the construction of the new Houses of Parliament. It was selected for its durability, strength, fitness for ornamental work, and colour. It is a combination of carbonate of magnesia, with carbonate of lime in small granular crystals, without flinty nodules or other blemishes.

Visits of Charles I.

Siege of the castle.

Stone used for the Houses of Parliament.

Fairs, last Fri. in April, first Fri. in Oct., pigs, cheese.

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Boltby .....to	N. R. York ...	Thirsk 5	Thisk 6	N. Eastern	219	4782	295
Bolterstone .....chap	W. R. York ...	Sheffield.....8	Wortley.....2¼	Man. Shef. & Linc.	173½	...	...
Bolton .....ham	Lancaster.....	Lancaster 12	Hornby 3	Midland.....	243	...	...
Bolton * .....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 5	Alnwick 6	N. Eastern	321	2048	165
Bolton†.....to	E. R. York ...	York 11	Faugfoss.....2	N. Eastern	205	904	129
Bolton .....to	W. R. York ...	Bradford.....2	Bradford.....2	Midland	202	736	874
Bolton Abbey.....to	W. R. York ...	Ripley 14	Skipton 8	Midland	221	3295	109
Bolton by Bowland pa	W. R. York ...	Settle.....10	Long Preston 7	Midland	231	5722	962
Bolton Bridge... ham	W. R. York ...	Otley 10	Skipton 8	Midland	221	...	...
Bolton, Castle ‡.....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond ...11	Bedale 16	N. Eastern	243	5160	240
Bolton.....pa	Cumberland	Cockermouth 9	Brayton 4	Marypt. & Car.	322	8445	1131
Bolton, High .....to	Cumberland...	Wigton 7	Brayton 4	Marypt. & Car.	322	3875	365
Bolton, Low, and Quarry Hill.....to	Cumberland...	Wigton 7	Brayton 4	Marypt. & Car.	322	4570	766
Bolton upon-Dearnpa	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 9	Wath 1½	Midland	167½	2213	604
Bolton-le-Moors §...bo. m.t pa	Lancaster.....	Manchester...11	Bolton	Lanc. & Yorks.	200	30062	87280

* BOLTON. A small village situate on the north side of the Alne, having a chapel under Edlingham. Here the Earl of Surrey was met by the noblemen and gentlemen of the north of England with 26,000 men before the battle of Flodden Field, and it is only further of note on account of an hospital, founded by Robert de Roos, Baron of Wark, to support a master, three brethren, three chaplains, and thirteen leprous laymen. It is well endowed, and at the dissolution came with the manor and village to the Collingwoods of Eslington.

† BOLTON. (E. R. York) In the church here is erected a monument to the memory of Henry Jenkins, a native of Yorkshire, who died here December 6th, 1670, at the astonishing age of 169 years. He retained his faculties with but little diminution to the last, and appeared in a law court to give evidence of what had passed within his knowledge 140 years back. Having been born before registers were kept, no place would acknowledge him when in poverty as a native, and during the latter portion of his prolonged life the venerable patriarch was compelled to beg his bread.

Henry Jenkins, who lived to be 169 years old.

‡ BOLTON CASTLE. On the north side of Wensley Dale is Bolton Castle, in which the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned for two years. The remains of this fortress are very considerable, and the walls are of great strength. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful. Here is also Bolton Hall, an elegant modern mansion.

§ BOLTON, or Bolton-le-Moors. This now extensive manufacturing town is said to be of Saxon origin, but it is only within the last half century that it has been raised into importance, and its greatest improvements have taken place within the last few years, whole villages springing up where not a dwelling was to be seen, and hamlets becoming the seat of a dense population. The town suffered severely in the civil wars, especially during the great siege when the Earl of Derby stormed the town and dislodged the Republican troops. In consequence of this achievment he was beheaded in Bolton, after the battle of Worcester. The manor of Bolton is of considerable antiquity, and through various descents became possessed by Sir Thomas Pilkington, lord of Bury and Pilkington, and who, for adhering to the cause of Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth Field, was attainted and beheaded, in the first year of the reign of Henry VII., and his estates given to Thomas, Lord Stanley, then created Earl of Derby. At present the manor is divided; the Earl of Derby, Lord Bradford, and Samuel Freeman, Esq., holding one fourth part each, and the remaining fourth part being vested in various parties. The town comprises the townships of Great and Little Bolton, the division being marked by the little river Crole, or Croal, which runs from west to east at the bottom of a deep valley. Here, and in the surrounding villages of the Levers, Great and Little, Halliwell, Turton, Farnworth, Kearsley, &c., is manufactured a vast quantity of plain and fancy muslins, calicoes, quiltings, counterpanes, dimities, and so forth, whilst the connecting branches of bleaching, calico-printing, and machine making, are also carried on to a considerable extent—the advantages of position for the iron foundries especially, being much increased by no less than thirty coal mines being worked in the parish. From the hill on which this busy town is built the valley is seen studded with factories and print-works. In the time of Leland. Bolton is spoken of as being a market for cottons and coarse yarns; and another

Earl of Derby beheaded.

Extensive manufactures.

BOLTON.

writer, Blome, who wrote somewhat later, describes it as "a fair, well-built town with broad streets, with a market on Mondays, which is very good for clothing and provisions, and it is a place of great trade for fustians." There seems to be little doubt that the making of woollens was introduced by some Flemish clothiers who came over in the fourteenth century; that other branches of trade were introduced by the French refugee manufacturers who were attracted by the prosperity of the neighbourhood; and that the manufacture of cotton cloth was improved, and in many of its kinds originated by some immigrant weavers who came from the Palatinate of the Rhine. The cotton mills of Bolton are very numerous, and some of them are among the largest in the county, employing more than 100,000 spindles each. The weavers of Bolton produce a great variety of fabrics, probably a greater variety than any other single place in the county. Plain and fancy muslins, quiltings, counterpanes, and dimities, are the chief kinds of cloth, but cambrics, ginghams, &c., are also woven. Formerly, fustians, jeans, thicksetts, and similar fabrics, were the principal articles made in the town; but these descriptions of cloth are now chiefly produced in the power loom, as well as calicoes and dimities. There are now, according to the most recent statistics, more than sixty cotton mills in the borough alone. The attempts occasionally made to introduce the silk manufacture into Bolton have only been partially successful, but the manufacture of steam-engines and machines is carried on to a large extent here and is rapidly increasing. The weight of raw cotton annually used is estimated at 13,706,856lbs. In fifty-three of the factories are consumed 69,998 tons of common coal, and 888 tons of cannel.

Coal consumed.

The bleaching grounds are very extensive, and more than eleven million pieces of cloth are annually bleached. Among them are three large establishments, in each of which from 180,000 to 250,000 pieces are on the average finished every month. Formerly the town was within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and its internal government was under the regulation of officers appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, but on the 11th of October, 1838, a charter of incorporation was granted under the municipal act, and it is now governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors. The Reform Bill conferred upon Bolton the elective fanchise.

Public buildings.

The public edifices are very creditable to the taste and liberality of the town. There is a handsome Town-hall, in which the petty sessions are held, and the Exchange buildings erected in 1825, form a neat edifice of stone with two Ionic columns at the entrance. The lower room, which is of ample dimensions, is appropriated to the transaction of general business, and is fitted up as a news-room; the upper part is used as a library and reading-room. A mechanics' institute, a dispensary, and baths and wash-houses, have all been recently built, and are liberally sustained by the inhabitants. The parish church of St. Peter, which is in Great Bolton, is a spacious ancient structure in the later English or perpendicular style of architecture; the east and south windows are very beautiful. In Great Bolton is also the church of the Holy Trinity, a very handsome edifice in the later English style, erected in 1825, at a cost of nearly £13,500. A chapel dedicated to All Saints, in Little Bolton, has been restored and made a district church. St. George's is also a district church, in the same township, and was erected in 1796. There are places of worship for Roman Catholics, and dissenters of all denominations, and, besides these, twelve churches in chapelries and rural townships within the parish. The educational and charitable institutions are numerous. There is a free grammar-school, founded by Robert Lever, Esq., citizen of London, in 1641, and incorporated 1784. A charity-school was founded in 1693, by Nathaniel Hutton, for thirty boys and girls, and one for clothing and educating poor children, was founded in 1714, by Thomas Marsden, Esq. In 1829 John Popplewell, Esq., a native of the parish, bequeathed the sum of £4,500, the interest to be applied in providing clothing and bread for the poor of the townships. The inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water brought from the high lands in Sharples, five miles to the north; the water-works have lately been purchased by the corporation. Some fine architectural additions to the town have recently been made. The Church of England educational institution, completed in 1853, is a fine building, centrally situated, and adjoining the parish churchyard, the principal frontage of 150 feet facing south. The object of the promoters is to provide a sound classical and commercial education, so as either to fit the pupils for mercantile occupations or for subsequently proceeding to the university. The advantages of the institution

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bolton Percy ....pa	W. R. York ...	York.....8	Bolton Percy ...	N. Eastern	183	7148	1134
Bolton-le-Sands ...pa	Lancaster.....	Lancaster 5	Bolton-le-Sands	Lanc. & Car.	235½	7905	1802
Bolton .....chap	Westmorland	Appleby 4	Shap.....8	Lanc. & Car.	279	...	384
Bolton-upon-Swale to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 6	Cowton 4	N. Eastern	232	878	82
Bonby .....pa	Lincoln	Barton.....5	Barnetby 5½	Man. Shef. & Line.	174	2410	454
Bonchurch * .....pa	Hants	Newport 10	Gosport 17	L. & S. W.	107	618	523
Bonds .....to	Lancaster.....	Lancaster.....12	Garstang.....2	Lanc. & Preston.....	222	...	...
Bondgate .....to	W. R. York ...	Ripley 6	Ripon 1	N. Eastern	217	...	...

BOLTON.

are open to all. The land and the whole of the establishment, except teachers and current expenses, are a gift from the promoters. The new market, finished in 1854, is placed upon an extremely irregular plat of land, sloping considerably to the north and north-east, and forming the back of the river Croal; indeed so great is the declivity that there is upwards of fifty feet of difference between the foundation level at the north-east angle and the ground line at the south-west. Owing to this the market building is of two stories, the lower one entirely vaulted over and devoted to storage purposes, while the upper one serves as the general market. The sides are respectively 218 feet and 300 feet long, and the whole of the area thus circumscribed is covered by wrought-iron roofs, supported by ornamental cast-iron piers and girders. At the point of junction between the nave and transept roofs rises a large ventilating shaft, whose summit is seventy-six feet from the market-floor, and immediately beneath which are two circular staircases leading to the basement, between which on the lower level is situated a fountain. The cost was nearly £20,000 exclusive of the two viaducts, and a retaining wall to the river Croal. The opening of the Bolton Public Library took place October, 1853; it is in two divisions, a lending and a reference library. The advantage of extensive railway and canal communication has contributed much to promote the commerce and prosperity of the district. The Bolton and Manchester line, ten miles long, was opened in 1838, the railway to Euxton, a few miles south of Preston, in 1843, the Darwen and Blackburn, about fourteen miles long, in 1847, and in 1850 was opened a line from Liverpool by Wigan, and Bolton to Bury, and thence to the Manchester and Leeds railway. The Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal was begun in 1791 and completed soon after. The first mile of the railway between Bolton and Preston, from its junction with the Manchester and Bolton railway, is remarkable as a fine specimen of engineering skill. It runs through the south-west side of the town in a curve, and crosses nine streets, under as many bridges. The construction of the roofs of the bridges is much admired. They consist of cast-iron beams, and present a flat surface to the eye of the spectator underneath. About one and a-half mile from Bolton. Col. Bradshaw, one of the regicides, had a seat at Bradshaw chapel. At a place called Hall-in-the-wood, one mile from Bolton, Samuel Crompton invented the machine called "the mule." Lever Bridge is a township about a mile and a-half from Bolton. The river Irwell passes on the south-west; over the valley is a magnificent viaduct on the Liverpool, Bolton, and Bury railway, and an aqueduct of three arches for the Manchester canal also crosses the river. The great bleach works of Messrs. Ainsworth and Co. are at Halliwell, a pretty village about a mile and a-half north-west of Bolton. The church of St. Peter was erected in 1844, chiefly at the expense of J. H. Ainsworth, Esq., and this benevolent gentleman has since erected, at his own cost, another church dedicated to St. Paul. Both are elegant structures with handsomely fitted up interiors. At Farnworth, two and a-half miles south-east of the town, are the most complete and extensive paper-mills in the kingdom. They belong to the Messrs. Crompton. Here are also some extensive coal-mines belonging to the Earl of Ellesmere and William Hutton, Esq., and some capacious spinning and power-loom mills are in the same locality.

Modern improvements.

Market.

Railways.

Crompton, inventor of the mule.

Inns. Bridge Inn, Clarence, Commercial, Lever's Arms, Red Cross Inn, Ship, Star, and Swan.—*Markets*, Mon. and Sat.—*Fairs*, July 30, 31, Oct. 13, 14; Fortnightly Fairs for cattle, are held on Weds. from Jan. 5, to May 12.—*Bankers*, Bank of Bolton; draw on Barclay, Bevan and Co. Hardcastle, Cross and Co.; draw on Jones, Lloyd and Co.—*Newspaper*, The Bolton Chronicle, Sat.

* BONCHURCH. The rugged and romantic beauties of Bonchurch, one mile before entering Ventnor, mark the commencement, on the eastern side, of that remarkable part of the island called "the Undercliff," where the effects of great and remote landslips show themselves on a prodigious scale. Here a slip of about six miles long, and from a quarter to half a mile in breadth, seems to

The Undercliff.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Ar in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bondleigh ....pa	Devon	Hatherleigh...7½	Morchard 8	N. Devon	213	1784	294
Bonehill ....to	Stafford	Lichfield 7½	Tamworth 2	L. & N. W.	111½	...	346
Bongate .....to	Westmorland	Appleby 1	Shap 10	Lanc. & Car.....	281	3261	646
Boningale .....pa	Salop	Wolverhmptn. 7	Albrighton ...1½	Shrews. & Bmgm....	134½	1003	195
Bonnington .....pa	Kent	Ashford 7	Smeeth 4	S. Eastern.....	76	1109	165
Bonsall.....pa	Derby.....	Matlock 2	Matlock Bath 1	Midland	149½	2464	1449
Bonstead Hill.....to	Cumberland....	Carlisle 8	Glasson 2	Port Carlisle	312	...	72
Bondstone .....ham	Somerset	Stowey 2½	Bridgwater ...7	Brist. & Exe.	158	...	...
Bonvilston .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cardiff 8	St. Fagan's.....5	S. Wales	179	1178	294
Bonwick .....to	E. R. York	Bridlington...10	Driffield 11	N. Eastern	203½	745	25
Bookham, Great ...pa	Surrey	Leatherhead 2½	Epsom 7	L. B. & S C.....	25	3249	1061
Bookham, Little ...pa	Surrey	Leatherhead ...3	Epsom 7½	L. B. & S. C.....	25½	950	187
Booley .....to	Salop	Wem..... 5½	Shrewsbury 10	Shrews. & Birmg. ...	165	...	...
Booth .....ham	E. R. York ...	Howden 2½	Howden 4	N. Eastern	196	...	...
Booth Lane Hd. ham	Chester	Middlewich ...3	Sandbach	L. & N. W.	162	...	...
Boothby .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 8	Lincoln 8	Midland	144	2850	208
Boothby Pagnell ...pa	Lincoln	Grantham 6	Gt. Ponton.....3	Gt. Northern	105	1794	120
Boothen .....to	Stafford.....	Newcastle.....2½	Stke-on-Trent 1	N. Stafford	146	...	139
Boothorpe .....ham	Leicester	Ashby-d-la-Z. 3	Moira 1½	Midland	127½	...	...
Booths, Higher .....to	Lancaster.....	Burnley 5	Rawtenstall ...2	E. Lancashire.....	208½	2000	3827
Booths, Lower .....to	Lancaster.....	Burnley 4	Rawtenstall ...3	E. Lancashire.....	209½	630	3778
Bootle*.....m.t & pa	Cumberland	Ravenglass.....5	Bootle	Whtehvn & Furness	270	7146	811

BONCHURCH.

have settled down and slipped towards the sea, exhibiting a jumble of rocks overturned and broken—mounds of rugged earth, deep hollows, and numerous springs, forming falls of water, collecting into pools, and hurrying to the channel. The cliffs vary from 60 to 100 feet in height; and upon these runs the long irregular platform or terrace, which is backed towards the north by a bold abrupt steep—a wall of precipitous rock rising from 200 to 300 feet higher. From the similarity of the beds of sandstone, which is precisely the same above as is seen on the broken surface below, it is in every way evident that the sunken tract was formerly a continuation of the higher cliff. M. Simond remarks:—"The crisis of this part of the Undercliff is evidently of no recent date, and the earth has had time to grow young again; for, contrary to the laws of organised life, inert nature loses with age its original deformity, and is indebted for its beauty and fecundity to its very dissolution." In accounting for the landslips, the same writer thinks it is probable that the numerous springs which now run over the surface of the Undercliff to the sea must formerly have flowed under it, and may have worn wide passages through some soft under strata to the shore, thus unsettling the whole mass. It would appear that the Undercliff has been formed not by one grand fall or subsidence, but by a succession of landslips, which still occasionally occur on a larger or smaller scale. On this perturbed soil wheat grows exceedingly well, and all other crops flourish freely. The trees that have been planted thrive in a wonderful manner, and, with the luxuriant myrtle bushes, form the most delightful shades, from which cottages and churches, villas and villages, peep forth with the most picturesque effect. After a careful examination of the places on the English coast best suited to persons threatened with consumption, Dr. James Clark gives the preference to Torquay and the Undercliff, and he seems justly to think that many invalids might find those benefits from climate at home which they seek in distant countries, and too often separated from their friends. "The whole of the Undercliff," he says, "which presents scenery of the greatest beauty, is dry and free from moist or impure exhalations, and is completely sheltered from the north, north-east, north-west, and west winds, by a range of lofty downs, or hills of chalk and sandstone, which rise boldly from the upper termination of these terraces, in elevations varying from 400 to 700 feet, leaving the Undercliff open only in a direct line to the south-east, and obliquely only to the south and south-west winds, which rarely blow here with great force." This eminent physician, who hoped that "the Isle of Wight, in addition to its proud title of the Garden of England, might gain that of the British Madeira," would now find his prediction in a fair way of becoming realised, from the number of invalids who have become restored to health by a residence in this highly-favoured spot. The mean morning temperature of the winter months here has been found not less than forty-five degrees. The picturesque church here, embosomed in trees, is dedicated to St. Boniface, and is a small antique building, surrounded by beautiful scenery. [*Inns*, The Bonchurch Hotel.

Advantages of climate.

* BOOTLE is a small but pleasant market-town, consisting of a single well-built street, and situated amongst fertile meadows and cultivated lands in the

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bootle-cum-Lin-acre.....to	Lancaster.....	Liverpool 3	Bootle	Liverpool & Sthport	204	1781	4106
Bootle Lane.....	Lancaster ...	Liverpool 2	Bootle Lane.....	E. Lancashire.....	203	...	...
Booton .....pa	Norfolk	Elmham 9	Norwich 14	E. Union	127½	1040	244
Boraston .....to	Salop	Tenbury 1½	Wooferton 7	Shrews. & Hereld ...	194	...	157
Bordesly .....chap	Worcester ...	Redditch.....1	Blackwell 4	Midland	129	...	...
Bordon .....ti	Hants	Petersfield.....4	Alton 11	L. & S. W.....	61½	...	...
Borden .....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...9½	Strood.....10½	S. Eastern	41½	2132	990
Bordesley.....ham	Warwick	Birmingham ...1	Birmingham 1½	L. & N. W.	114	...	13857
Boreham .....ham	Wilts	Heytesbury ...2	Warminster ...2	Gt. Western.....	116	...	...
Boreham .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford ...3½	Chelmsford ...4	E. Counties.....	33	3739	1040
Boreham Street.....	Sussex	Battle.....6½	Hailsham 6½	L. B. & S. C..... ..	71	...	...
Boresford and Ped-wardine .....to	Hereford	Knighton 4	Ludlow 14	Shrews. & Hereford	196	...	124
Borley .....pa	Essex.....	Long Melford 2½	Sudbury 3½	E. Union	61	776	181
Borley .....to	Worcester ...	Worcester 7	Droitwich 6	Oxford W. & W.....	131	...	...
Borough Ashton ham	Somerset	Bristol.....2	Bristol.....2	Gt. Western	120	...	...
Boroughbridge ...ham	Somerset	Taunton 10	Durston 4	Brist. & Exeter	161	...	...
Borough-bridge*.....m.t. & to	W. R. York ...	Ripon 7	Boroughbridge	N. Eastern	212½	85	1095

ward of Allerdale. Bootle Church, though an ancient structure, contains nothing remarkable, except an octagonal font of black marble, having on each face two shields, raised from the plane, and inscribed with a Latin sentence, in old English and Saxon characters. The inscription contains the words of baptism—"In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." Westward of Bootle, on a common called Esk-Meals, adjoining a small inlet of the sea, are some remains of an encampment, where Roman coins and altars have frequently been found. About a mile from the town commences the ascent of the mountain Black-comb, 1,919 feet high. It stands near the sea; and having the level counties of Lancashire and Cheshire on its south-east side, it may, in a clear day, be plainly distinguished from Talk-on-the-hill, in Staffordshire, nearly 100 miles distant. Several mountains of North Wales, the Isle of Man, and fourteen counties of England and Scotland, can be seen from the summit of this mountain; which in one part displays a capacious cavity, denoting it to have been the crater of a volcano: a small rivulet now springs from the centre of the cavity. The fragments on the margin are of vitrified matter, with some few crystallizations. In the country immediately surrounding this rock, extending between the sea and Duddon river, are several Druidical circles, and other remains of antiquity. Between Bootle and Broughton, the Whitehaven and Furness railway runs nearly on a level, but on the other part of the line there is a deep cutting of three-quarters of a mile in length, the greatest depth being twenty-four feet.

BOOTLE.

Black-comb mountain.

Market, Sat.—*Fairs*, April 26, Sept. 24, cattle; Fri. bef. Whit-Sun. Fri. bef. Nov. 11, hiring.

* BOROUGHBRIDGE derives the latter part of its name from a handsome stone bridge across the river Ure. It was formerly called New Borough, in contradistinction to Old Borough, or Aldborough, a village about a mile distant. The church is a small building, with a tower at the west end. The walls of this town, though level with the ground, may easily be traced in a circumference of more than a mile and a-half, enclosing an area containing sixty acres, which slopes to the river side. They were nearly four yards thick, and were erected on large pebbles, laid in a bed of blue clay. Near the centre of the station is a hillock called Borough-hill, which appears to have been the citadel. In the heart of the town is a cross twelve feet in height, composed of the same species of stone as the devil's arrows, which are a short distance to the west. These singular stones, which have excited so much curiosity among antiquaries, were four in number. They were erected upright in the earth, but one of them was destroyed in the last century. The remaining three stand about 200 feet apart, and are of an obleliskal form, and stupendous size. As is usual, in such cases, various opinions have been started on the subject of obelisks; some supposing them to be erections of the Druids, but the majority concurring in ascribing them to the Romans. However this may be, it is plain they are the productions of a people who possessed considerable mechanical skill, but who were as yet remote from the point of refinement which the Romans had attained before their arrival in Britain. Since 1557 it returned two representatives to Parliament, but by the Reform Bill is now disfranchised. The houses are neat, and the market-place is embellished with a handsome fluted column of the Doric order. The old mansion of the Tancredes has been converted into an inn. Here was

Singular remains.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Borough Fen .....ville	Northampton	Peterbor ugh 5	Peakirk 2	Gt. Northern	83¼	3130	249
Boroughstone.....	Devon	Kingsbridge 6½	Totness 5	S. Devon	228	...	...
Borough Street ...ham	Surrey	Reigate 6	Epsom 3	L. B. & S. C.....	21	...	...
Borough Green ...ham	Kent	Wrotham 1	Tunbridge 8	S. Eastern	49	...	...
Borras-Hovah.....to	Denbigh	Chester 11	Wrexham 1	Shrews. & Chest. ...	186	454	40
Borras-Riffre .....to	Denbigh	Wrexham 5	Chester 6	L. & N. W.	184	332	33
Borrowash	Derby.....	Derby.....4½	Borrowash	Midland	128	...	...
Borrowby.....to	N. R. York ...	Northallerton 6	Thirsk 5	N. Eastern	218	1280	359
Borrowby.....to	N. R. York ...	Whitby 9	Grosmont 8	N. Eastern	249	710	95
Borrowdale* .....to	Cumberland	Keswick 2	Penrith 19	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	301¼	...	425

BOROUGH BRIDGE.

fought, in 1321, the battle between Edward II. and the disaffected barons, in which the Earl of Lancaster was taken prisoner. There is an extensive trade now carried on in hardware.

Inns, Crown, Greyhound.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, April 27, 28; Aug. 16, 17; Oct. 23, 24; Dec. 13, 14; June 17, and following week, hardware.—*Bankers*, York City and County Banking Company; draw on Barnett, Hoares, & Co.

* BORROWDALE. The valley of Borrowdale is six miles long, and contains 2,000 acres. The river Grange runs through it nearly the whole distance, flowing into the lake of Derwentwater, and issuing from it again under the name of the Derwent. A mile beyond the Bowder Stone is the village of Rosthwaite, where there is a small inn furnished with good, though humble accommodation for the traveller. A guide can be here had to accompany those who wish to explore the less frequented recesses of the valley. Half a mile beyond the village of Rosthwaite, is the little chapel of Borrowdale, near which there is a road leading to Eagle Crag, and a mountain path into Langdale, across the Stake. The top of the Stake-pass is five miles and a half from Rosthwaite. The famous black-lead mine of Borrowdale is the most interesting feature of the district. It is called by the people about here the "Wad mine;" but this name is equally as appropriate as the other, for of course, as the reader is already aware, the substance which we improperly call black lead, is in reality plumbago, a compound of carbon and iron. The mine is in the midst of a mountain about 2,000 feet high, and as that part of the mine which is now being worked is near the middle of the mountain, the present entrance is on the hill side, to the left, about 1,000 feet from the summit. The recess is called Gillercoombe, and is easily distinguished from the rest of the mountain by heaps of rubbish that nearly choke up its approaches. The aperture by which the workmen enter descends by a flight of steps, and in order to guard the treasure contained within, the proprietors have erected a strong brick building of four rooms, one of which is immediately over the entrance into the mine. This opening is secured by a trap-door, and the room connected with it is called the dressing-room; for when the men enter it they strip off their customary clothes and put on their mining dresses. The men work in gangs, which relieve each other every six hours, and when the hour of relief comes, a steward or foreman attends in the dressing-room, to see that the men change their dress as they come up out of the mine. Their clothes are examined by the steward to see that no black-lead is concealed in them, and when the men have dressed they leave the mine, making room for another gang, who change their clothes, enter the mine, and are fastened in for six hours. When sorted and dressed, the "wad," or black-lead, is put into casks holding about one hundred-weight each, and the casks are conveyed down the mountain. This apparently difficult feat is easily performed by fixing the cask upon a light sledge with two wheels, and a man who is well used to the precipitous path, walks down in front of the sledge, taking care that it does not acquire too great a momentum, and thus overpower him. When one cask has been safely guided in this way to the bottom, the man carries the sledge up hill again upon his shoulders and prepares for another. About the middle of the last century the mine was opened only once in seven years, and a quantity, supposed to be equal to the demand for that space of time, was taken out at once. Subsequently, however, the demand became greater, and the quantity obtainable at any one time became smaller, so that it was found necessary to work the mine for six or seven weeks every year. During the time of working, the mine is guarded night and day, and when a quantity deemed sufficient for one year has been taken out, the mine is secured in this manner. Besides the opening at which the men enter, there is a large

Celebrated black-lead mine.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Borwick ....to	Lancaster.....	Lancaster 8	Carnforth 3	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	240½	836	199
Bossall ....pa	N. R. York ...	York 10	Flaxton 5	N. Eastern	205¾	9417	1173
Bosbury ....pa	Hereford	Hereford 14	Worcester ...15	Oxford, W. & W. ...	136	4769	1133
Boscobel* ....ex. pa	Salop	Newport 10	Codsall.....4	Shrews. & Bmgm. ...	134	600	20
Boscombe ....pa	Wilts	Salisbury 7	Andover 12	L. & S. W.	78	1692	159
Bosden ....ham	Chester	Stockport 3	Handforth	L. & N. W.	178	...	2021

horizontal one, capable of admitting handcarts and wheelbarrows for the removal of the rubbish and loose earth with which the "wad" is enveloped, and for the flow of water from the mine. All this rubbish is, at the completion of the working, wheeled back into the larger entrance, to the extent of several hundred cartloads, by which the water is dammed up and the mine gradually flooded. All the doors are then locked, and the mine is entirely deserted till the following year. Several shafts have been worked in the mine according to the richness of the contents, but there is reason to believe the mine is gradually becoming exhausted. There was a time when the plumbago was so little valued, that the neighbouring shepherds used it in large quantities for marking their sheep, and within twenty years afterwards the proprietors were getting forty shillings a pound for the "wad" found in one single "sop" or vein, which yielded nearly thirty tons. A considerable portion is made up into black-lead pencils at Keswick, where there are several workshops. The process of manufacture is very simple, consisting merely of sawing up the cedar into long planks, and afterwards into smaller rods, in which grooves are cut by means of a fly-wheel to the size fitted to receive the black-lead. The pieces of mineral are then cut into thin slabs, and subsequently into rods; these rods are inserted in the grooves, and the two halves of the case are glued together.

BORROWDALE.

Value of plumbago.

* BOSCOBEL. Boscobel House, an ancient building, though now much altered, is still highly interesting for the asylum which it afforded to Charles II. after the defeat of his troops at Worcester. The particulars of the king's flight and escape, with the assistance he received to that end from several unlettered peasants, in whose breasts the steady and pure flame of loyalty was not to be extinguished by the temptation of a large reward for treason, form an interesting and curious narrative. Four brothers of the name of Pendrill, with their brother-in-law, named Francis Yates, unreluctantly yielded up their little store of clothes and money to disguise his majesty, and afford means of escape: hazarded their lives to conceal him, and thought themselves richly rewarded by his thanks, and the success of their humble but vigorous exertions. Disguised in the habit of a wood-cutter, the king remained at Boscobel five days, until the first ardour of his pursuers was cooled, and then retired to Mosely, a more secure retreat. Whilst at the former place, he retired into the neighbouring wood, where he ascended an oak tree; but his usual hiding places were in a garret, and in and near a large chimney, which have been preserved with care through all the alterations which the interior of the house has undergone. The owner of the house was Charles Giffard, Esq., who was also a principal in the preservation of his sovereign. His majesty's adventures in the oak are thus related:—"After a short conference, and but inchoated counsel of the king's probablest means of escape, it was resolved by them to betake themselves to the wood again, and accordingly about nine o'clock that Saturday morning, the 6th of September, they went into the wood, and Colonel Careless brought and led the king to that so much celebrated oak, where before he had himself been lodged. By the help of William Pendrill's wood-ladder, they got up into the boughs and branches of the tree, which were very thick and well-spread, full of leaves, so that it was impossible for any one to discern through them. Here the king, being accommodated with pillows, fell asleep for some hours, and awaking very hungry, was regaled by the colonel with a luncheon of bread and cheese, with which Pendrill's wife had furnished him. Meantime a messenger, who had been dispatched to Wolverhampton to enquire after means for furthering their escape, returned with intelligence that Mr. Whitgrave, of Mosely, was well disposed to assist them." The royal oak, said to have sprung from an acorn of that which sheltered the king, stands near the middle of a large field adjoining the garden. White Ladies' Priory is a picturesque ruin, in a sequestered and romantic spot, about three quarters of a mile from Boscobel. It was inhabited by white or Cistercian nuns as early as the reign of Richard I., or John. The circular

memorable escape of Charles II.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bosham .....pa	Sussex	Chichester ...3½	Bosham 1	L. B. & S. C.....	83	3839	1126
Bosherston * .....pa	Pembroke.....	Pembroke 5	Narberth 19	S. Wales	283	1566	246
Bosley .....to	Chester.....	Macclesfield ...5	Bosley 1	N. Stafford	163	3180	568
Bossingham .....ham	Kent	Canterbury ...6	Canterbury ...7	S. Eastern	88	...	...
Bossington .....pa	Hants	Winchester ...10	Dunbridge ...3½	L. & S. W.....	88½	615	35
Bossington .....ti	Somerset	Minehead 5	Bridgewater 32	Brist & Exe.....	183	...	...
Bossinney .....vil.	Cornwall	Camelford 5	Plymouth.....40	S. Devon	287	...	...
Bostock.....to	Chester.....	Northwich 3	Winsford 3	L. & N. W.	167½	1110	154
Boston† .....bo &pa	Lincoln	Spalding 14	Boston	Gt. Northern	107	5220	15132

BOSCOBEL.

arches in the walls, without pillars, indicate it to be of Saxon origin. The place is extra-parochial, and the area of the church is still used as a burying-ground, chiefly for those of the Catholic persuasion.

Curious cavern.

* BOSHERSTON. Here is a cave or pit termed Bosherston Mere, wide at the bottom and narrow at the top, and of great length, communicating with the sea by a large winding aperture. The waters rush in with violence at full tides, and make a noise similar to the famous Bullers of Buchan in Scotland. Instances have occurred when they have been so impelled and agitated by the wind and the swell of the sea as to project a column of foam more than thirty feet above the mouth of the pit.

The town fired and plundered.

† BOSTON is by some supposed to have derived its name (Botolph's town) from St. Botolph's monastery, which stood here. This monastery was built A.D. 654, and was destroyed by the Danes, A.D. 870. From the discovery, in 1716, of several ancient buildings, urns, and other relics of antiquity this place is supposed to have been of Roman origin; and Dr. Stukely conjectured the Romans built a fort at the entrance of the Witham, over which they had a ferry at a short distance to the south of the town. In the reign of Edward I., Robert Chamberlayne having assembled some associates disguised as ecclesiastics, secretly set fire to the town, and while the inhabitants were endeavouring to extinguish the flames, plundered the booths of the rich merchandize exposed for sale at the fair, and burnt such goods as they were unable to convey away. Chamberlayne was afterwards taken and hanged, but his confederates escaped. After this calamity the town suffered greatly from an inundation in 1825. Boston was made a staple port for tin, lead, wool, and other commodities, in the early part of the reign of Edward II., and the settlement here of the Hanseatic merchants, who established a guild in the town, so contributed to its prosperity that in the next reign Boston sent deputies to three grand councils held at Westminster, and contributed seventeen ships and 260 men towards the armament for the invasion of Britanny. The town is situated on the banks of the river Witham, which divides it into two wards, east and west, connected by a handsome iron bridge of one arch, which was erected in 1807 by the corporation at an expense of £22,000, under the superintendence of Sir John Rennie. The river Witham, in which steamers run, is navigable to Lincoln, from which place, by means of canals communicating with the Trent, there is an inland navigation to almost every part of the kingdom. The quay is accessible to ships of 100 tons burthen. The custom-house is a commodious building; was erected at the public expense, and the pilot office was built in 1811. Here is a large fish market, which was erected by the corporation in 1772. About fifty boats are employed in the fishery. The town was first incorporated by Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth gave the corporation a court of admiralty. The municipal borough comprises only the parish of Boston, but the Parliamentary borough comprises also the parish of Skirbeck and the hamlet of Skirbeck quarter. The principal public buildings are the Guildhall in South-street, borough, and county gaol in South-end, the House of Correction in Skirbeck quarter, and the police and town clerk's office, Market-place. The places of amusement are the theatre in Red Lion-street, the assembly-rooms on the east side of the Haven, adjoining the bridge, and Vauxhall-gardens, which are open in the summer. There are also two subscription libraries and news-rooms, and a mechanics' institute. There is a free grammar-school, founded in Queen Elizabeth's reign, a blue-coat school, established in 1713; Laughton's charity-school, founded in 1707, for educating and apprenticing thirty-five boys, sons of Boston freemen; a national school, established 1815, and the Skirbeck national school, erected by subscription in 1840. Here is a great railway station of the Great Northern

Public buildings.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bosworth, Husband's ....pa	Leicester	Mkt. Harbro' 6	Welford 1	L. & N. W.	93	3870	1002
Bosworth, Market*m.t	Leicester	Leicester 13	Merrylees 5	Midland	117	7449	2449
Botcherby .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 1	Carlisle 1	Lanc. & Carlisle	301	495	155
Botchergate.....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 1	Carlisle 1	Lanc. & Carlisle	301	346	7431
Botcheston and Newtown Unthank. ham	Leicester	Leicester.....8	Merrylees 1	Midland	113	...	81

and East Lincolnshire railways, where the lines from London, Hull, and Lincoln meet. Boston church, dedicated to St. Botolph, and generally believed to have been built after the model of the great church at Antwerp, is a spacious and magnificent structure in the decorated style of English architecture, with a lofty square tower surmounted by octagonal lantern turrets in the later English style. It was erected in 1309. The tower is 300 feet high, and was formerly illuminated during the night, forming a conspicuous landmark for mariners traversing the north sea. In 1853 the interior underwent a complete renovation. The view from the west end is very striking. As a work of ornamental art, the fame of the tower is world-wide, and as a piece of constructive building, its lightness and its strength are so calculated as to give it the best endurance that anything in this world can have. Within the church, among other interesting monuments, are the effigies of Sir John Tilney and his lady, by whom the church is said to have been founded. A chapel of ease has been erected in High-street. The ancient church of St. Nicholas, Skirbeck, stands about a mile from the town, on the east side of the river, and a new church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated in 1848. There are places of worship for general and particular Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends. The trade of the town, from an accumulation of silt in the river, which impeded its navigation, had begun to decline about the middle of the last century, but was revived by forming a canal, deepening the river, and enlarging the harbour. Since then Boston, as the chief port of Lincolnshire, has become a place of considerable trade. The foreign trade has been chiefly with the Baltic, whence are imported hemp, iron, timber, tar, and other commodities. The chief exports consist of corn, particularly oats, large cargoes of which are sent to London. The manufactures carried on within and around the town consist chiefly of ships, sails, canvas sacking, iron and brass work, cooperage, ropes and cordage, leather, hats, bricks, whiting; there are also the breweries and malthouses. Here is an old building called "Hussey Tower, the remains of a baronial residence of Lord Hussey; and about two miles east of the town is Kyme Tower, said to have been a baronial residence of the earls of Richmond. John Fox, the martyrologist was a native of Boston.

BOSTON.

Boston church and tower.

Inns, Peacock, White Hart, Red Lion.—*Markets*, Wed. and Sat.—*Fairs*, May 4, cattle, pleasure Aug. 5, Dec. 11, cattle, Nov. 18, horses, all three-day fairs.—*Bankers*, Garfit, Claypons and Co.; draw on Masterman, Peters and Co. Gee and Co.; draw on Robarts, Curtis and Co. Branch of National Provincial Bank; draw on Head office Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Company; draw on Barclay, Bevan and Co.—*Newspapers*, Boston Guardian, Wed. (Independent); Lincolnshire Herald, Tues. (Conservative.)

* BOSWORTH is a small town pleasantly situated on an eminence three miles distant from Sutton-heath, or Bosworth-field, celebrated in history for the memorable battle fought between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. This contest, in which the former lost his life and crown, on the 23rd August, 1485, terminated the long and bloody wars of the houses of York and Lancaster. The king's army consisted of 12,000 men, and Richmond's not above 5,000. Almost at the decision of the battle, Lord Stanley declared for Richmond, and placed the crown on his head after the battle. On the king's side 2,000 men were slain, amongst whom were the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Ferrars of Chartley, Sir Richard Radcliff, and Sir Robert Brakenbury. Richmond lost but 100 men; Sir Richard Brandon, his standard-bearer, was the principal person of note who fell. The Earl of Surrey was made prisoner, but afterwards released and pardoned. Lord Catesby, Richard's chief counseller, was executed at Leicester. The exact spot is ascertained by several pieces of swords, heads of lances, barbs of arrows, pieces of pole-axes, &c., said to have been found on the field. Sir Wolston Dixie, of Bosworth, was created a baronet July 4th, 1660. The town of Bosworth intrinsically contains but little to excite

Battle of Bosworth Field.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Botesdale* m.t & ham	Suffolk	Eye 8	Mellis 5	E. Union	96	...	626
Bothal pa	Northumb.	Morpeth 3	Morpeth 3	N. Eastern	297	7593	946
Bothal Demesne to	Northumb.	Morpeth 3	Morpeth 3	N. Eastern	297	3024	269
Bothamsall pa	Nottingham	Ollerton 4½	Tuxford 6	Gt. Northern	138	1630	319
Bothampstead ham	Berks	E. Ilsley 3	Newbury 7	Gt. Western	60	...	...
Bothel and Threapland to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 7	Brayton 3½	Mypt. & Carlisle	322	...	495
Bothenhampton pa	Dorset	Bridport ½	Dorchester 17	L. & S. W.	158	823	548
Both Hergests to	Hereford	Kington 2	Leominster 16	Shrews. & Herefd	209	...	183
Botley ti	Berks	Oxford 1½	Oxford 2½	Gt. Western	65½	...	207
Botley ham	Warwick	Henley 2	Hatton 9	Gt. Western	121	...	...
Botley ham	Bucks	Chesham 2	Box Moor 5	L. & N. W.	29½	...	...
Botley pa	Hants	Southampton 7	Botley ½	L. & S. W.	79½	1887	798
Botolph Bridge	Huntingdon	Peterborough 2	Peterborough 1½	Gt. Northern	78	...	...
Bottesford pa	Leicester	Grantham 7	Bottesford	Ambgte Not. & B.	112	5010	1374
Bottesford pa	Lincoln	Kirton 7	Scawby 6	Manch. Shef. & L.	168	7470	1507
Botteslow to	Stafford	Hanley 1	Stoke-on-T. 1½	N. Stafford	146½	...	113
Bottisham pa	Cambridge	Cambridge 6	Six Mile Bttm 3½	E. Counties	62	4700	1549
Bottwnog pa	Carnarvon	Nevin 8	Carnarvon 27	Bangor & Carnar.	274	487	163
Botusfleming pa	Cornwall	Saltash 2½	Plymouth 7½	S. Devon	254	1138	247
Botwell ham	Middlesex	Hounslow 4	Southall 3	Gt. Western	12	...	...
Boughrood pa	Radnor	Hay 7	Hereford 27	Newpt. & Hereford.	226½	1633	314
Boughton ham	Huntingdon	Huntingdon 7	St. Neot's 4	Gt. Northern	55½	...	...
Boughton pa	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry 1	Downham 7	E. Counties	95	1323	210
Boughton pa	Northampton	Northampton 3	Northampton 4	L. & N. W.	72	1850	369
Boughton pa	Nottingham	Ollerton 1½	Tuxford 6	Gt. Northern	138	1372	398
Boughton ham	Worcester	Worcester 1	Worcester 2	Oxford, W. & W.	123	...	...
Boughton-Aluph pa	Kent	Ashford 4	Wye 1½	S. Eastern	73½	2418	538
Boughton-under-Blean pa	Kent	Canterbury 6	Chilham 5	S. Eastern	81	2353	1469
Boughton, Great to	Chester	Chester 1	Chester 1	L. & N. W.	179	760	1164
Boughton-Malherbe pa	Kent	Maidstone 10	Headcorn 5	S. Eastern	61	2699	462
Boughton Monchelsea pa	Kent	Maidstone 4	Marden 4	S. Eastern	55	2296	1086
Boulby ham	N. R. York	Guisborough 9	Whitby 11	N. Eastern	258	...	...
Bouldon to	Salop	Ludlow 11	Chrch Strttn 12	Shrews. & Herefd	180	...	68
Boulge pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge 3	Ipswich 11	E. Union	79	545	39
Boulmer and Seaton-House to	Northumber.	Alnwick 5½	Bilton Junc. 3	N. Eastern	315	391	149
Boulsdon and Killcot ti	Gloucester	Newent 1	Hopebrook 4	Glouces. & Ross.	130½	...	634
Boulston pa	Pembroke	Pembroke 8	Haverfordwest 4	S. Wales	280	1822	224
Boulstone pa	Hereford	Hereford 7	Hopebrook 15	Glouces. & Ross.	141½	657	52
Boultham pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 1½	Lincoln 1½	Midland	137	1210	74
Boulton to	Derby	Derby 3	Derby 2½	Midland	134½	1240	206
Bourne ti	Surrey	Farnham ½	Farnham 1	L. & S. W.	42½	...	...
Bourn pa	Cambridge	Cambridge 9½	Cambridge 10½	E. Counties	68	4065	945
Bourne Bridge ham	Cambridge	Cambridge 8	Bourne Road	E. Counties	52	...	...
Bourne, St. Mary pa	Hants	Whitchurch 3	Whitchurch 3½	L. & S. W.	63	7678	1149
Bourne, South ham	Sussex	Lewes 15	Eastbourne	L. B. & S. C.	66	...	...
Bourn-Moor to	Durham	Durham 4	Leamside	N. Eastern ..	257½	500	891
Bourn† m.t & pa	Lincoln	Folkingham 8½	Tallington 8	Gt. Northern	93	9352	3717

BOSWORTH. or gratify curiosity. The church of St. Peter is a spacious old Gothic building, with a lofty and handsome spire. It has been recently repaired and enlarged. In the chancel is a fine monument of the Dixie family. The market, whence the town is distinguished, was obtained by Richard Harcourt, in the reign of Edward I., it was formerly considerable, but is now of little or no importance. Here is a free-school, and petty sessions for the hundred are occasionally held here. Thomas Simpson, F.R.S., a very eminent mathematician, was born at this place in 1710. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes about a mile to the west; and the Leicester and Swanington railway is four miles east.

Inn, Dixie Arms.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, May 8, July 10.

* BOTESDALE. A small and decayed market-town, which derives its name from a chapel here, dedicated to St. Botolph. It has a free-school, founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper to Queen Elizabeth. Redgrave Hall, once the seat of Chief Justice Holt, is in the neighbourhood. The village church, situated in the park, contains some interesting monuments.

Inn, The Crown.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fair*, Holy Thurs.—*Bankers*, Harveys and Hudson; draw on Barnett, Hoare, and Co.

† BOURN is situated in a flat country, adjoining the fens. Adjacent to the town is a large spring, which discharges a sufficient quantity of water to supply three mills near its source. Camden states, on the authority of Leland, that this place was notable for the inauguration of Edmund, king of the East Angles, A.D., 838. Gough, however, clearly shows that Edmund was crowned at a

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bournemouth*	Hants.....	Christchurch 5	Poole.....6	L. & .S W.	129	...	...
Bourton.....ti	Berks.....	Lambour e ...9	Shrivenham ...1	Gt. Western.....	72	...	315
Bourton .....ham	Bucks.....	Buckingham ...1	Buckingham 1½	L. & N. W.	62½	...	53
Bourton .....chap	Dorset	Wincanton.....4	Frome 13	Gt. Western.....	128	828	969
Bourton-on-Duns-more .....pa	Warwick	Coventry.....9	Birdingbury ...1	L. & N. W.	90	2520	358
Bourton, Great and Little.....ham	Oxford	Banbury 3	Cropredy.....1	Gt. Western	90½	1380	573
Bourton-on-the-Hill .....pa	Gloucester ...	Moreton 1½	Moreton 2	Oxford, W. & W. ...	94	2960	550
Bourton-on-the-Water .....pa	Gloucester ...	Stow.....4	Addlestrop.....6	Oxford, W. & W. ...	93½	2282	1040
Bourtonhold .....ham	Bucks.....	Buckingham ..1	Buckingham 1½	L. & N. W.	62½	...	554
Boveney, Upper-side ....lib	Bucks	Eton 4	Windsor 3	Gt. Western	24	...	...
Boveney .....lib	Bucks..... ..	Eton.....2	Windsor 2½	Gt. Western	23½	480	159
Boveridge .....ham	Dorset	Cranborne 1	Salisbury 12	L. & S. W.	108	...	...
Bovey Tracey..... pa	Devon	Exeter 13	Newtn Bushll 6	S. Devon	220	7262	2086
Bovey, North .....pa	Devon	Moreton 1½	Exeter 13	Brist. & Exeter	207	5654	600
Bovingdon .....pa	Herts	Berkhampstd 3½	Box Moor 2½	L. & N. W.	27	3958	1130
Bowcombe .....ham	Hants	Newport 2½	Southampton 19½	L. & S. W.	99½	...	...
Bowden Edge .....to	Derby	Chpl-n-l-Frith 1	Macclesfield...13	L. & N. W.	202½	...	977

place called Buers in Suffolk. Ingulphus, speaking of the abbey of Croyland, says, "Leofric, lord of the castle of Brunn, a famous and valiant soldier, kinsman to the great count Radin, who married King Edward's sister, Godo, gave many possessions to this abbey; and, on many occasions, assisted the monks with his counsel and favour. This Leofric had a son, Hereward, possessed of the castle and estates of Burn or Brunn, and who opposed the most protracted resistance to William the Conqueror, but dying without issue, they were presented by William Rufus to Walter Fitzgilbert, or Fitzgislebert." Baldwin, Lord Wake, in 1279, obtained a life licence for a weekly market and an annual fair. An abbey was founded here by Baldwin Fitzgislebert, to whom the castle was granted about the year 1138, who placed in it an abbot and canons of the Augustine order. The church, a handsome building, formerly had two large square towers at the west end. The edifice consists of a lofty chancel, a nave, with side aisles, and a short transept on the south side. The nave is separated from the aisles by circular plain arches, springing from large columns, exhibiting a specimen of early Norman style. It was entirely renovated in 1852. This town has two alms-houses, each endowed with £30 per annum—one for six poor men, and the other for six poor women; and a free-school. Bourne has twice suffered severely by fire: first in August, 1605, by which was destroyed that part of the town called Manor-street, not leaving a single house standing; and again in March, 1637, when the greater part of the east gate was destroyed. The Bull Inn is a remarkable edifice, said to have been built by William, Lord Burleigh. In one of the rooms was a pannel with the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, habited in black velvet and jewels, a long white lawn veil, and holding a wooden sieve or colander in her left hand. The Red Hall here consists chiefly of brick-work. It is partly surrounded by a deep moat, and partly by a morass, and has long been in the possession of the Digby family. It is now converted into a ladies' boarding-school. The old Town-hall, which stands in the middle of the market-place, is said to have been erected by one of the Wake family; but, from the arms of Cecil, carved in basso relievo over the centre of the east front, it is more probable that it was built by the treasurer, Lord Burleigh, a native of the town. The principal business carried on is tanning and wool-stapling. Between three and four miles from Bourne is Grimsthorpe Castle, the seat of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, an irregular structure, erected at various times from the period of Henry III. till 1723. It has a beautiful chapel, and a fine collection of pictures. The grounds are extensive, and laid out in a very ornamental manner. The unfortunate Dr. Dodd, who was executed for forgery, was born here in 1729. His father was vicar of the parish.

BOURN.

Abbey founded here.

The town twice injured by fire.

Dr. Dodd.

Inns, Bull, Angel.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, April 7, May 7, Sept. 30, Oct. 29.—*Bankers*, Peacock Handleys, and Co.; draw on Barnett, Hoares, and Co. Branch of Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Company; draw on Head-office.

* BOURNEMOUTH. This delightful little watering-place, which has only sprung into existence within the last few years, enjoys a romantic situation in the centre of a fine bay between Christchurch and Poole, with inland prospects of the New Forest, and commanding sea views of the Isle of Wight and Pur-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bowden .....ham	Somerset	Sherborne ...4½	Yeovil 10	Brist. & Exeter	186	...	...
Bow .....pa	Devon	Crediton 7	Copplestone ...3	N. Devon	203¼	2740	994
Bow	Essex	Stepney 1	Bow	N. London	3	...	...
Bowden, Little .....pa	Northampton	Mkt. Harboro' ½	M. Harboro' ...½	L. & N. W.	101	1670	458
Bowden Magna.....pa	Leicester	Mkt. Harboro' 1	M. Harboro' ...1	L. & N. W.	101½	3120	3624
Bowden .....pa	Chester	Knutsford 6	Bowden.....	Manch. & Altrinch.	196½	17971	11228
Bower Chalk .....pa	Wilts	Wilton.....8	Salisbury 10	L. & S. W.	106	2966	509
Bower Hinton-with-Hurst .....ham	Somerset	Ilchester 5½	Martock 2	Brist. & Exeter	171	...	...
Bowsden .....to	Northumber.	Berwick 9	Beal 6	N. Eastern	342½	...	...
Bowers-Gifford .....pa	Essex.....	Rayleigh 4½	Tilbury 14	Lond. & Southend	37	2606	230
Bowes*.....pa	N. R. York ...	Barnard Cas....4	Richmond ...19	N. Eastern	259	18334	725
Bowland Forest High .....to	Lancaster ...	Lancaster 17	Clitheroe.....9	Lanc. & Yorks.	233	19058	173
Bowland Forest Low.....to	W. R. York ...	Skipton 14	Clitheroe.....5	Lanc. & Yorks.	229		335
Bowland, Little .....to	Lancaster.....	Chipping 4½	Clitheroe.....8	Lanc. & Yorks.....	232	...	117
Bowling.....to	W. R. York ...	Bradford.....2	Bowling.....	Leeds & Bradford ...	195½	1545	13538
Bowlish .....ham	Somerset	S. Mallet.....½	Frome 12	Gt. Western.....	127	...	...

BOURNEMOUTH.

beck. There is a fine firm sandy beach, and the cliffs on the north and east afford such shelter as to render this a most desirable retreat for the invalid during the winter months. To provide accommodation for the constantly increasing number of visitors, hotels, assembly-rooms, libraries, bathing establishments, and, in short, every accessory to the comfort and enjoyment of the frequenters have been furnished on the most liberal scale, and nothing has been omitted to secure and retain that patronage it so freely receives, and has so justly deserved. The decided salubrity of the climate of this district, caused this place to be selected for the erection of a Sanatorium for the convalescent patients of the Brompton Consumption Hospital. The church, which is a neat Gothic edifice, erected in 1844, has been lately enlarged. In the churchyard are interred Mary Wolstonecroft Godwin, an authoress of great celebrity, as Mary Wolstonecroft, who died 10th of September, 1797, aged 34 years, and William Godwin the novelist, widower of the above, who died April 7th, 1836, aged 80 years, both of whom were buried in St. Pancras Church, London, but whose bodies were removed here in 1851, by the representatives of the deceased. At the same time, and in the same vault, were also interred the remains of the clever authoress, Mary Wolstonecroft Shelley, widow of the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley, and daughter of the above mentioned Mary Wolstonecroft. Mrs. Shelley died on the 1st of February, 1851, at her residence, Chester Square, London, aged 53 years. Her remarkable novel of "Frankenstein" will always keep for her a peculiar place among the gifted women of England.

The celebrated Shelley family.

Hotels, Bath Hotel, Belle Vue Hotel.

* BOWES. In this village took place the melancholy occurrence which gave rise to the touching and beautiful ballad written by Mallet, entitled "Edwin and Emma;" for the particulars of which we may refer to a letter written by the curate of Bowes to Mr. Copperthwaite, of Merrick. As to the affair mentioned in yours, it happened long before my time, I have therefore been obliged to consult my clerk and another person in the neighbourhood for the truth of that melancholy event. The history of it is as follows:—"The family name of the young man was Wrightson; that of the young maiden, Railton; they were both much of the same age, that is, growing up to twenty. In their birth there was no disparity, but in fortune, alas, she was his inferior. His father, a hard-hearted old man, who had acquired a handsome competency, expected and required that his son should marry suitably: but as '*amor vincit omnia*' his heart was unalterably fixed on the pretty young creature already named. Their courtship, which was by stealth unknown to the family, continued about a year. When it was found out, old Wrightson, his wife, and particularly their crooked daughter, Hannah, flouted at the maiden, and treated her with notable contempt, for they held it as a maxim, and a rustic one it is, 'That blood was nothing without groats.' The young lover took to his bed about Shrove Tuesday, and died the Sunday se'nnight after. On the last day of his illness he desired to see his mistress; she was civilly received by the mother, who bid her welcome, when it was too late. But her daughter Hannah lay at his back to cut them off from every opportunity of exchanging their thoughts. On her return home, and hearing the bell toll for his departure, she screamed aloud, exclaiming, that her

The origin of the poem "Edwin and Emma."

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bowness ....pa	Cumberland...	Carlisle 14	Port Carlisle ...1	Port Carlisle	313	17947	1385
Bowness*....ham	Westmorland	Kendal 9	Windermere ...1	Kendal & Wndrmre	261	...	...
Bowood .....lib	Wilts	Chippenham ...4	Chippenham ...5	Gt. Western.....	99	969	140
Bowood, N. & S....ti	Dorset	Beaminster ...3	Dorchester ...20	L. & S. W.	161	...	...
Bowscale .....to	Cumberland...	Keswick 10	Penrith.....13	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	295½	2560	32
Bowthorpe .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 3	Norwich 4	E. Union	117½	645	31
Bowthorpe .....to	E. R. York ..	Selby 5	Mnthrpe Gate 2	N. Eastern	190	...	...
Box .....pa	Wilts	Bath 6	Box.....	Gt. Western.....	102	4217	1987
Boxford .....pa	Berks	Newbury.....4	Newbury 4½	Gt. Western	57	2769	582
Boxford .....pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh.....5	Sudbury 6	E. Union	64	1820	1102
Boxgrove .....pa	Sussex	Chichester ...3½	Woodgate 3	L. B. & S. C.	77	3676	755
Box Hill	Surrey	Dorking 1	Box Hill	S. Eastern	28	...	...
Boxley†.....pa	Kent	Maidstone 2	Strood 8	S. Eastern	39	5745	1508
Box Moor.....pa	Hertford	Hemel Hemp. 2	Box Moor.....	L. & N. W.	24½	...	...
Boxted .....pa	Essex	Nayland 2	Colchester 5	E. Union	56	3082	909
Boxted .....pa	Suffolk	Clare 5½	Sudbury 8	E. Union	66	1367	201
Boxwell with Leighterton .....pa	Gloucester ...	Wootton 4½	Charfield.....7	Midland	122	2266	285
Boxworth.....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...7½	Swavesey 3½	E. Counties	72½	2521	358
Boyatt .....ti	Hants	Winchester ...6	Bishopstoke...1½	L. & S. W.	75½	...	...
Boyden.....ham	Glamorgan ...	Bridgend 1	Bridgend 1	S. Wales	191	...	...
Boycott..... ..ham	Bucks.....	Buckingham 2½	Buckingham ...3	L. & N. W.	64	340	24
Boylstone .....pa	Derby.....	Derby.....11	Scropton.....4	N. Stafford	134	1360	302
Boynton .....pa	E. R. York ...	Bridlington ...2	Bridlington ...3	N. Eastern	207	2690	113
Boythorpe .....to	E. R. York ...	Bridlington ...13	Sherburn 5	N. Eastern	229	...	...
Boyton.....pa	Cornwall	Launceston ...4½	Crediton 38	Brist. & Exeter	235	4956	529
Boyton.....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge...7½	Ipswich.....16	E. Union	84	1533	320
Boyton.....pa	Wilts	Heytesbury ...3	Warminster ...7	Gt. Western	121	3956	393
Bozeat .....pa	Northampton	Wellingboro'...6	Castle Ashby...4	L. & N. W.	79	2400	921
Brabourne .....pa	Kent	Ashford 5	Smeeth 3	S. Eastern	75	3499	816
Braceborough .....pa	Lincoln	Stamford.....7	Essendine 3	Gt. Northern	91½	2230	210

heart was burst, and expired some moments after. The then curate of Bowes inserted it in his register, that they both died of love and were buried in the same grave." The following is a copy of the register—"Roger Wrightson, jun., and Martha Railton, both of Bowes, buried in one grave; he died in a fever; and, upon tolling his passing bell, she cried out, 'My heart is broke,' and in a few hours expired, purely as is supposed through love, March 15th, 1714-15, aged about twenty each." In this place the Earls of Richmond in former times had a castle; it stands on the edge of a vast mountainous tract, named by the neighbouring people, Stanmore, which is always exposed to wind and weather, desolate and solitary throughout. Bowes was a Roman station. Bowes.

* BOWNESS. This pretty little village may be considered the port of Windermere, for boats, boatmen, and fishermen, give it quite a lively, watering-place aspect. The clusters of houses, looking most picturesque among the dark green foliage by which they are generally surrounded, are chiefly built after the true Westmorland style of architecture, with rough limestone walls and sloping roofs of slate. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an old weather-beaten structure, with a square tower, and having a grey, venerable appearance that harmonises well with the impressive character of the scenery around it. There is a finely painted chancel window, composed of stained glass, which originally belonged to the east window of Furness Abbey. It is divided into seven compartments, and exhibits sketches of scriptural subjects, Roman Catholic superstitions, ancient legends, and armorial bearings of several noble families. In the churchyard, close beneath this window, is a monument erected to perpetuate the memory of Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, author of the well-known "Apology for the Bible," and many other works displaying equally well-directed ability and research. He was born at Heversham, in another part of the county, a village in which his father was schoolmaster for more than forty years; and, as the inscription on his tomb implies, he was interred here July 1st, 1816, having attained his seventy-ninth year. The school, standing on an eminence to the east of the village, has been lately rebuilt, and now forms a handsome structure. There are a couple of hotels, beautifully situated, and furnishing, at a corresponding charge, luxurious accommodation to those who desire a temporary sojourn therein. The Kendal and Windermere railway has its terminus here. Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff.

† BOXLEY. A cistercian abbey was founded here, about a mile westward from the church, by William d'Ipres, Earl of Kent, in the year 1146. This abbey afterwards obtained a grant of the manor, a weekly market, and various Abbey.

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. prRl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Bracebridge .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 2	Lincoln 2	Midland	138	1482	340
Braceby .....pa	Lincoln	Grantham 7	Grantham 7	Gt. Northern	112	903	151
Brace Meole .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...1	Shrewsbury...1¼	Shrews. & Bmgm....	156½	...	1174
Bracewell.....pa	W. R. York ...	Clitheroe.....7	Thornton 4	Midland	222	1920	157
Bracken .....to	E. R. York ...	Driffield 7	Beverley 3	N. Eastern	184½	662	32
Brackenborough ...pa	Lincoln	Louth 2	Louth 2	Gt. Northern	142½	890	54
Brackenfield .....to	Derby.....	Alfreton 4	Stretton 2	Midland	152	...	399
Brackenfoot .....ham	W. R. York ...	Knaresboro' ...6	Weeton 3	Leeds Northern.....	201	...	...
Brackenholme with Woodall .....to	E. R. York ...	Selby 7	Cliff 3	N. Eastern	189	1503	71
Brackenthwaite.....to	Cumberland	Keswick 8	Cockermouth 7	Cocker. & Wkgtn ...	349	2478	140
Brackenthwaite ham	Cumberland	Roseley 2	Wigton 4	Mypt. & Carlisle ...	316	...	...
Brackley* ...bo & m.t	Northampton	Banbury.....9	Brackley	L. & N. W.	68	4137	2277

BOXLEY.

other privileges. On its surrender, in 1537, its revenues, according to Speed, were £218. 9s. 10d. The site of the abbey, with most of its estates, including the manor of Boxley, was afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, the lineal descendant of whom bequeathed the latter to his relation, the late Lord Romney, whose son, the present earl, is now owner. The abbey estate passed by a female to Sir Thomas Selyard, Bart., whose daughters and co-heireses sold it to the Austens, baronets, from whom it has passed by bequest to the Armhursts and Allens, in equal shares. "This monastery," says Weever, "in former times, was famous for a wooden roode, by which the priests for a long while deluded the common people, until their frauds and legerdemain was detected." To this rood, or crucifix, which was called the Rood of Grace, and of which the mechanism seems to have been extremely ingenious, the abbey was indebted for many offerings; its curious movements being reported as miraculous, and, under that impression, great numbers of people were continually resorting hither. The rood itself, at the period of the dissolution, was publicly exposed at St. Paul's Cross, in London, before a prodigious multitude, by Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester, on Sunday, February the 24th, 1538, and was afterwards broken to pieces and burnt. Very little of the abbey buildings now remain. The church, which is a large edifice, contains various monuments of the Wyatt, Champney, Charlton, and Best families. In the register are two instances of remarkable longevity. Edward Roberts, aged 106 years, died December the 18th, 1759; and Ann Pilcher, aged 100 years and eight months, buried February the 17th, 1790. Penenden-heath, partly in this parish and partly in that of Maidstone, has been a celebrated place for public meetings from the time of the conquest. Here, in 1076, was the famous assemblage held by order of King William, to determine the truth of the allegations brought by Archbishop Lanfranc, against the rapacious Odo, Bishop of Bayeux; and at which, after a solemn enquiry of three days' continuance, the latter was adjudged to refund a great portion of his spoils. At Grove, in this parish, is a remarkably fine vein of fullers' earth, which lies about thirty feet deep, and is about seven feet thick. This earth was worked as early as the year 1630, when John Ray, merchant, of London, was sentenced to a severe fine and punishment in the star-chamber, for transporting it clandestinely to Holland. Near this vein of earth, a Roman urn was found about the year 1721, and several others have been since, with other relics of antiquity and coins; as also at Vinters (in this parish), where the late James Whatman, Esq., erected a new mansion; most of the coins having the inscription of the Emperor Hadrian. On the different streams in this parish are several paper-mills, the principal of which, called the Old Turkey Mills, was built by James Whatman, Esq., the father, about the year 1739, in place of the more ancient mills which had been originally constructed for the purposes of fulling.

Famous rood.

Penenden-heath.

* BRACKLEY, a small market-town and ancient borough, lies on a descent near a branch of the Ouse. Its name seems to be derived from the brakes or fern with which this part of the country was formerly overrun. It was originally of much greater extent, and a place of no mean importance, of which striking indications may be traced. At the period of the Saxons it was a walled town, and had a castle, the site of which was visible in Leland's time. Subsequently to the conquest, it was known to be in a flourishing state, having become one of the great staples for the sale of wool, and sent three representatives, as merchant staplers, to a council held respecting trade, at Westminster. In the reign of Edward II. it was made a corporate town, to be governed by a mayor, six

Formerly a place of great trade.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bracknell*	Berks	Windsor 9	Wokingham ...4	S. Eastern	45	...	...
Bracon-Ash.....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 6	Hethersett ...3½	Norfolk	123½	974	261
Bacondale .....ham	Norfolk	Norwich 1	Norwich 1½	E. Union	114½	...	...
Bradbourne.....to	Derby	Wirksworth ...6	Ashborne 5	N. Stafford	152	...	163
Bradbury.....to	Durham	Durham 11	Bradbury	N. Eastern	245	2043	171
Bradden .....pa	Northampton	Towcester.....3½	Blisworth.....8½	L. & N. W.	71½	1000	172
Bradenham.....pa	Bucks	H. Wycombe...4	Maidenhead...14	Gt. Western	36½	1001	138
Bradenham, East.....	Norfolk	E. Dereham ...6	Wendling ...3½	E. Anglian	125½	2540	422
Bradenham. West pa	Norfolk	E. Dereham ...6	Wendling 3	E. Anglian	125	1682	422
Bradenstoke .....ham	Wilts	Chippenham ...9	Wttn Basset ...6	Gt. Western	89	...	...
Bradeston .....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 7	Brundall.....½	Norfolk	132½	516	160

aldermen, and twenty-six capital burgesses. The mayor is annually chosen from among the aldermen by the lord's steward, and sworn before him at the manorial court. In the reign of Henry VIII. it became privileged to return members to Parliament, but is now disfranchised. An hospital was founded here in the reign of Henry I., by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for a master and six fellows, who had the peculiar privilege of being exempt from ecclesiastical rule. It was afterwards granted to Magdalen College, Oxford, and appears to have constituted a species of asylum for their society in turbulent times; for we find that in the wars between King John and his barons, when Oxford became the scene of sanguinary conflicts, the members of Magdalen College fled for refuge to this place. The structure is now in ruins. The hall, which has been rebuilt, exhibits a great variety of shields charged with the arms of several prelates and persons of distinction. The most perfect remains of the ancient structure is the chapel, which has a tower on the north-west side. Over the doorway, which has a circular arch, ornamented with mouldings, is a window composed of three divisions, each in the pointed style, with nail-head mouldings; each side having a niche containing statues. In the presbytery were the tombs of several noblemen who were buried here. Another hospital, called St. Leonard's, formerly stood here, for the benefit of the sick and infirm. Of this, however, no traces are at present visible. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient and spacious stone structure in mixed styles of architecture, and is situated on the declivity of a hill near a branch of the river Ouse, which has its source in the immediate vicinity. The church of St. James was pulled down some years since, and a chapel erected on the old site for the performance of burial service, the old churchyard, which is near the railway station, being used as a cemetery. An almshouse for six poor women was founded here by Sir Thomas Crewe, each of whom has an allowance of six pounds annually. Here formerly stood three crosses, one of which was extremely curious, and is supposed to have been erected by the staplers. Its height was twenty-eight feet, having in the centre, an octangular pillar, and the sides ornamented with statues and tabernacle work. It was removed in 1706 to make room for the present town-hall, a handsome building in the centre of the main street, erected in 1706, by Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater, at a cost of about £2,000. Brackley consists at present but of one street of about a mile in length, the houses of which are principally of stone. In the neighbourhood of Brackley is a plot of land, called Bayard's Green, celebrated in the days of chivalry for martial exhibition. Here many tournaments were exhibited in the presence of our warlike sovereigns. As a native of this place, we have to notice Samuel Clarke, the celebrated Orientalist. Having taken his degrees at Merton College, Oxford, he opened a school at Islington. Returning to Oxford, he was appointed to the office of architypographus, and elected a superior beadle of the civil law. His skill in the Oriental languages was uncontested. Bishop Walton, in bringing out his Polyglott Bible, availed himself of the profound knowledge of Mr. Clarke. He also furnished considerable asssistance to Dr.Castell, in completing his Heptaglott Lexicon. Several manuscripts on Oriental literature were left by him at his death, which occurred the 27th December, 1669.

Interesting remains.

Curious cross.

Clarke, the Orientalist.

Inn, Wheatsheaf and Crown.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, Wed. aft. Feb. 25; April 21, for horses, cows, and sheep; Wed. aft. June 22; Wed. aft. Oct. 11, for horses. cows, and hiring servants; Dec. 11, for horses, cows, and sheep.

* BRACKNELL. A small village situated on the main road to the west of England, and surrounded by rich woodland scenery. The village itself consists of a fine open street, and in the vicinity are several large mansions, inhabited by persons of distinction. It is situated about two miles from the royal kennel,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bradfield ....pa	Berks....	Reading 8	Theale 3	Gt. Western....	44	4384	1216
Bradfield ....pa	Essex....	Harwich 8½	Mistley 2	E. Union	64	2719	994
Bradfield ....pa	Norfolk	Cromer 7	Norwich 18	E. Union	131½	757	234
Bradfield ....to	W. R. York ...	Sheffield 7	Oughty Bridge 4	Manch. Shef. & L. ...	171	33730	6865
Bradfield-Combust pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. ...5	Thurston 6	E. Union	96½	818	203
Bradfield St. Clare pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. ...6	Thurston 5½	E. Union	96	1428	214
Bradfield, St. George ....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. ...5	Thurston 4	E. Union	94½	1984	486
Bradford ....pa	Devon	Holsworthy ...7	Eggesford....19	N. Devon	230½	3468	490
Bradford ....to	Chester	Over 2½	Winsford 3½	L. & N. W....	168	...	...
Bradford ....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 12	Lucker 1½	N. Eastern	328	528	53
Bradford ....to	Northumb. ...	Newcastle ...16	Morpeth 2	N. Eastern	296	1033	29
Bradford ....pa	Somerset	Taunton 4	Taunton 5	Brist & Exe....	168	1782	569
Bradford, Gt.* p & m.t	Wllts	Wtton. Basset 2	Trowbridge ...2½	Gt. Western....	108	11310	8959
Bradford Abbas....pa	Dorset	Sherborne ...3½	Yeovil 2½	Brist. & Exeter	179	1139	621
Bradford Peveral ...pa	Dorset	Dorchester ...2½	Dorchester....3	L. & S. W....	144	2700	395
Bradford, West ....to	W. R. York ...	Broughton ...9	Clitheroe 2	Lanc. & Yorks	226	1700	355

BRACKNELL and three from Ascot race-course. A new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and erected by public subscription, was consecrated in March, 1851. It is an elegant structure, in the early English pointed style.

St. Dunstan elected bishop of Worcester here.

* BRADFORD. This busy market-town, situated by the river Avon, and Kennet and Avon canal, derives its name from the broad ford over the river Even in the time of the West Saxons the town was a placeof some importance, being the site of a monastic institution founded by St. Adhelm, in 705. It was given to the nunnery at Shaftesbury in 1001. In 954 St. Dunstan was here elected Bishop of Worcester. Both before and after the Norman invasion it maintained its importance, and had a privilege to send members to Parliament; but the right appears not to have been exercised more than once. Built on the abrupt declivities of the sides of a rocky hill, the more ancient parts of the town are laid out in a succession of terraces, rising one above another to the very summit of the hill, from one of which, called Tory Rank, there is a very extensive prospect. The river Avon is here crossed by two bridges, one of them being very ancient, and spoken of by Leland as having "nine fair arches of stone." Standing on one of its piers is a square stone building with a pyramidal roof. It is supposed to have been either erected as an almonry for giving aid to necessitous travellers, or for receiving tolls towards the support of an hospital which stood near the bridge. The other bridge, called Barton-bridge, has four arches, and is lower down the stream. Near it, to the west, is the ancient ford by which the town was approached, and which, when the springs are low, can now be crossed on foot. On the west, and under the side of Jew's-harp-hill, are the remains of an ancient monastery, now converted into a farm-house, and known as Barton-farm. On the east is the greater portion of the town. The old church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient and interesting structure, built in the Norman and early English styles. It consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and chapel, and has a square tower at the western extremity, with an embattled parapet, and surmounted with a small spire. The tower contains a fine set of chimes, performing the "Sicilian Mariner's Hymn" and "Hanover' every three hours. In the churchyard, opposite the door, on the south side of the chancel, is a very ancient highly-decorated tomb. The interior of the church contains many curious tombs—the most remarkable are in the chancel. On the south side, within a niche, is the mutilated recumbent figure of a Knight Templar; and on the north side, within a niche, is a full length female effigy. Over the altar is a painting representing the Lord's Supper. Another church, called Christ Church, was erected in 1840. It is in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a tower and lofty spire at the western end of the building. Near it a very handsome and commodious school-room, in the same style, was erected in 1850. The Dissenting chapels are the Baptist, founded 1704; the Baptist Zion, founded 1823; Countess of Huntingdon's, founded 1798; Independent, founded 1740; Primitive Methodists, founded 1845; Wesleyan Methodist, founded 1818; Old Methodist, 1710; and Unitarian, 1823. There is a free-school near the parish church, founded and endowed in 1712, by John Ferret, Esq., and two national-schools. In the Frome road are two alms-houses, one for poor men, founded by John Hall, Esq., the last of an ancient family who had been located in this town since the reign of Edward I. Over the doorway are his arms and crest, with the motto "*Deo*

Curious tombs.

Churches and chapels.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in St. Acres	Pop.
Bradford*...pa bo & t	W. R. York ...	Leeds 9	Bradford	Midland	200	35826	202036

Pauperibus " (for God and the Poor), with the date 1700. The other alms-houses are for poor old women, and are supported by lands in the neighbourhood that once belonged to the monastery at Shaftesbury. They are of very ancient date. Several remains of antiquated buildings, such as the Priory House, Tory Hermitage, and others of a more private character, remain to invite the attention of the antiquary. In the vicinity is Kingston House, once the residence of the celebrated Duchess of Kingston. For many years Bradford has been famous for its manufacture of superfine broad-cloths, a business that has been carried on here to a great extent from the time of Edward I. Edward III. invited cloth-workers to repair to England out of foreign parts, and to these he granted several valuable privileges. The staple of wool which had been in Flanders he revoked, and amongst other towns in England established it at Bristol, the nearest seaport to Bradford, hence giving increased facilities for its manufacture. Anthony Methuen, the ancestor of the present Lord Methuen, of Corsham House, was the first to improve upon the old mode of cloth-making, by introducing, in 1740, into Bradford certain operatives from Flanders in order to manufacture superfine broad-cloth. BRADFORD. Trade.

Inns, Swan, Commercial Inn.—*Market*, Sat., for corn, cattle, and cheese, every alternate Tues.—*Fairs*, Trinity Mon., for cattle, horses, and pedlary; one also at Bradford Leigh, on the first Mon aft. the 24 Aug.—*Bankers*, Branch of North Wilts Banking Company; draw on Drewett and Fowler.

* BRADFORD. This extensive and populous parish lies in the very heart of the manufacturing district, and is pleasantly situated at the junction of three beautiful and extensive valleys, whilst the surrounding country is of a varied and picturesque character. The town, which is chiefly built of stone, has been greatly improved within the last few years. It derives its name from its vicinity to an ancient ford over a small stream tributary to the river Aire. Leland thus describes it in the reign of Henry VIII:—" Bradeford, a pretty quick market-town. It hath one paroche churche and a chapel of St. Sitka. It standeth much by clothing." There are now few towns in Yorkshire that can equal it for size and prosperity. The parish church of St. Peter is an edifice of some antiquity, having been erected in the reign of Henry VI. It is in the decorated style of English architecture, and having a few years since undergone extensive repairs and improvements, it is now a substantial and handsome building. Christ Church was erected as a chapel of ease to St. Peter's, in 1814. The building is a plain one, of Gothic architecture, having a tower crowned with pinnacles. St. James's Church was built and endowed by John Wood, Esq., of Thelden Grange, Hants, in 1836, and consecrated in October, 1842. It has convenience for a congregation of 1,000 and upwards, and there are more than 500 free sittings. St. John's Church, Manchester-road, was built in 1839, at the expense of two gentlemen named Berthon, and Preston. There are numerous places of worship for the members of different denominations. The Independent Church, assembling at Hoxton Lane Chapel, was formed about 1780; that at Salem Chapel in 1836, and a new chapel was built in 1841, in High-street; the first Baptist church was formed in 1753, and the second in 1824; the Unitarian church in 1700; Kirkgate Chapel, Wesleyan, was built in 1812; Eastbrook Chapel in 1826; a chapel belonging to the same body, in White Abbey, and another in Manchester-road, having been recently built. A Primitive Methodist church was organised in 1824. The general Baptists have a chapel erected in 1837. The Wesleyan Association, and New Connexion have also places of worship opened in 1839. The free grammar-school, founded under a charter of Charles II., dated October 10th, 1663, has a very rich endowment. Scholars educated here have the privilege of standing candidates for the exhibitions in Queen's College, Oxford, founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings. The new building, erected in 1830, for this school is a spacious and elegant structure, containing a good library for the use of the scholars, with a residence for the master. There are also several valuable and flourishing educational institutions in the town and vicinity. The Piece Hall, for the exhibition and sale of stuff-goods, is a spacious building, 144 feet long, by 36 broad, and consists of two stories. Opposite to it is

Modern improvements,

Churches.

Piece-hall.

BRADFORD. the Exchange, a handsome building affording to the inhabitants the accommodation of a news-room, a library, and a large public room. The Court-house at Hall Fags, is a convenient structure; the borough sittings are held here, as are the general sessions of the peace. Bradford is a polling station for the west-riding of the county. The town is extending in all directions. It is, in fact, a succession of towns for miles, and yet are its limits not defined. Some of the finest warehouses in the world may be seen here, but amidst the din of trade and commerce the civilizing influences of the fine arts are not neglected. Noble buildings are springing up on every side, and a grand park is in course of formation. There are manufacturing men who are first-rate connoisseurs, and who boast of a rare collection of pictures by ancient and modern masters. Music, too, has not been forgotten, and a building of noble proportions, and one not only worthy of the locality itself, but one that will challenge comparison with the grandest halls in the kingdom, has recently been erected to enable the inhabitants to have concerts on the largest scale. The new music-hall, called St. George's Hall, was commenced September 1851, and finished in September 1853, at a cost of £13,000. It is a fine building, calculated to hold an audience of 3,350 persons. The front or western elevation is 75 five feet in height from the ground to the apex of the pediment, and is composed of a rusticated basement 27 feet high, surmounted with Corinthian columns and pilasters which support the entablature. The Hall itself is 152 feet in length, 76 feet in breadth, and 54 feet high. The hall is lighted by 16 arched windows, 14 feet high, and the method of lighting it in the evening is by a continuous line of 1,800 gas-jets from pipes carried entirely round the hall. It stands in the centre of the town, three of its sides facing into separate streets. The entire building covers an area of 1,600 yards. At Undercliffe, near Bradford, is the Airedale College, for the education of dissenting ministers. About five miles from the town is the Moravian settlements of Fulneck, distinguished by the neatness and industry of its inhabitants. The chief manufacture of Bradford and the neighbourhood is of worsted stuffs. The spinning of worsted yarn employs many thousands of work-people in some of the largest mills of Yorkshire, and the stuffs are woven from the yarn. The business which is transacted in the Piece Hall, at the Thursday's market, is very great, and forms one of the most animated commercial scenes in the kingdom. Many proprietors of worsted mills supply the small manufacturers with yarn, besides employing a great number of looms themselves. Machinery worked by steam has almost superseded manual labour in the stuff manufacture, the weaving being now generally done by power-looms. The stuffs manufactured in Bradford are chiefly dyed in Leeds, the proprietors of the dye-houses being among the largest purchasers in the Bradford market. The principal merchants and manufacturers in the trades of Bradford are wool-staplers, wool-combers, worsted-spinners, and manufacturers, worsted-stuff manufacturers, and woollen cloth manufacturers. Several of the trades that are carried on are dependent upon the woollen and worsted trade; amongst them are the manufactures for combs, shuttles, and machinery. The iron trade has long flourished in the neighbourhood of Bradford; indeed, it is supposed that the Romans worked iron mines near this spot. There is an abundant supply of iron-ore and coal, both of excellent quality, and the well-known iron-works, both at Bowling and Low-moor, are only a short distance from Bradford. At these foundries some of the most ponderous works in cast-iron are executed. Vast numbers of workmen are employed in different departments of the establishment—from the raising of the ore and coal to the various marketable states of the metal. These iron-works have the reputation of being carried on with great skill; the improvements of modern times having been successfully introduced in the different branches of the manufacture. The trade of the town is greatly promoted by the chain of railways with which it is connected, and a canal, which leads from the centre of the town to the Leeds and Liverpool canal. During the civil war the inhabitants of Bradford were distinguished for their adherence to the Parliamentary cause, and twice repulsed a large body of Royalists from the garrison of Leeds. The learned Dr. John Sharpe, Archbishop of York, was born in the town anno 1664.

St. George's Hall.

Airedale College.

Trade.

Iron works.

Inns, Bowling Green, Sun Inn, Commercial Inn, New Inn, Talbot Hotel, George Hotel.—*Markets*, Mon. and Thurs.—*Fairs*, Mar. 3, June 17, 18, cattle, horses; Dec. 9, 10, also pigs.—*Bankers*, Harris and Co.; draw on Barnett, Hoares and Co. Bradford Banking Company; draw on Jones, Lloyd and Co. Bradford Commercial Banking Company; draw on Glyn, Mills and Co. Branch of Yorkshire Banking Company; draw on Williams, Deacon and Co.—*Newspaper*, The Bradford Observer, Thurs. (Liberal.)

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bradgate Park* ex. pa	Leicester	Leicester 5½	Leicester 6½	Midland	109	1120	7
Brading† ..... pa	Hants	Ryde 3½	Gosport 10¼	L. & S. W.	100½	10107	3046
Bradle..... ti	Dorset	Corfe Castle... 2½	Wareham 5½	L. & S. W.	131½	...	480
Bradley ..... ti	Berks	Abingdon 4	Abingdon Rd 7	G.t. Western	63	...	8
Bradley ..... to	Chester	Whitchurch ... 4	Beeston 11	L. & N. W.	179	887	125
Bradley.....	W. R. York	Huddersfield 3	Bradley	L. & N. W.	200¼	...	...
Bradley..... pa	Derby	Brailsford 4	Ashborne 3	N. Stafford	150	2374	248
Bradley ..... ti	Gloucester	Wooton ..... ¼	Charfield..... 2	Midland	117	...	...
Bradley ..... pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby ... 3	Gt. Grimsby ... 3	Gt. Northern	157½	1523	97
Bradley..... pa	Hants	Basingstoke ... 7	Alton 7	L. & S. W.	57½	969	122
Bradley ..... chap	Worcester	Droitwich 6	Dritwich Rd. 4½	Midland	137	...	...
Bradley Field ..... to	Westmorland	Winster 1	Kendal 4	Kendal & Winder....	256	...	...
Bradley Fold	Lancaster	Bury..... 3	Bradley Fold ...	Lanc. & Yorks.	202½	...	...
Bradley, Great ..... pa	Suffolk	Haverhill 6	Dullingham... 5½	E. Counties ...	67	2280	542
Bradley, Little ..... pa	Suffolk	Haverhill 5	Dullingham... 6½	E. Counties	68	957	35
Bradley-in-the-Moors ..... pa	Stafford	Cheadle 4	Alton 2	N. Stafford	146	650	64
Bradley ..... pa	Stafford	Stafford 5	Haughton ... 2¼	Shrops. Union	139	3376	628
Bradley North ..... pa	Wilts	Westbury 3	Trowbridge ... 2	Gt. Western	107½	4046	2298
Bradley's, Both ..... to	W. R. York	Skipton 2	Cononley ... 1¼	Midland	211½	1894	571
Bradley, West ..... pa	Somerset	Glastonbury ... 4	Glastonbury ... 4	Somerset Central ...	157	625	131
Bradmore..... pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ... 5	Loughborough 8	Midland	123	1560	401
Bradninch‡..... pa	Devon	Exeter 9	Hele 1	Brist. & Exeter	186	4351	1834

* BRADGATE is situated on the border of the ancient forest of Charnwood in the hundred of West Goscote. At this place are the ruins of an old mansion, which was formerly spacious and magnificent. Bradgate was parcel of the manor of Groby, and belonged to Hugh Grentesmainell, from whom it passed to Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, and afterwards to Saher de Quency, Earl of Winton. A park was here in 1247, when Roger de Quency, Earl of Winton, granted permission to Roger de Somery, to "enter at any hour on the forest of him the earl, to chase in it *(ad versandum)* with nine bows and six hounds, according to the form of a cyrograph before and between the aforesaid Roger, Earl of Winton, and Hugh de Albaniaco, Earl of Arundel, in the court of the lord the king at Leicester. And if any wild beast, wounded by any of the aforesaid bows, shall enter the aforesaid park by any deer-leap, or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the aforesaid Roger de Somery, and his heirs, to send one man, or two of his, who shall follow the aforesaid wild beast, with the dogs pursuing that wild beast, within the aforesaid park, without bow and arrows, and may take it on that day whereon it was wounded, without hurt of other wild beasts in the aforesaid park abiding; so that if they be footmen, they shall enter by some deer-leap, or hedge: and if they be horsemen, they shall enter by the gate, if it shall be open; and otherwise, shall not enter before they wind their horn for the keeper, if he will come." The park in Leland's time, was "VI. miles in cumpase," and at the time of his visit, the foundation and walls of "a greate gate-house of brike were left unfurnished." Thomas, the first Marquis of Dorset, erected, and "almost finished ij toures of brike in the fronte of house, as respondent on eche side to the gate-house." The ruins of this venerable and once dignified mansion, with the circumjacent scenery, are highly picturesque. Traces of the tilt-yard are still visible, and the courts are now occupied by rabbits, and shaded with chesnut-trees and mulberries. Contiguous to the mansion is a chapel, in which is a handsome monument for Henry Lord Grey of Groby and his lady: beneath an arch on the monument is a figure in armour of the nobleman, and another of his wife, and the front and summit are decorated with the armorial bearings and quarterings of the families of Grey, Hastings, Valence, Ferrers of Groby, Astley, Widvile, Bouvile, and Harrington. The unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, beheaded by command of Queen Mary, in 1554, was born here in the year 1537, at Bradgate Hall, a seat belonging to her father. Four miles beyond is Bardon Hall, the highest part of the country.

Privileges of chase.

Ancient mansion.

Lady Jane Grey.

† BRADING. The village of Brading is picturesquely seated on the slope of a hill at the bottom of Brading Haven. The church, which is supposed to occupy the site of the first church erected in the Isle of Wight, is an interesting building, and contains some antique tombs. Close to the village stands the old mansion of Nunwells, the seat of Sir W. Oglander, Bart., the representative of the oldest existing family in the island: whose founder, Richard Okelandro, came over with William the Conqueror: their family chapel and burial-place are in the church at Brading.

‡ BRADNINCH. The parish of Bradninch is situated in the hundred of Hay-

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bradnop ....to	Stafford	Leek 2¾	Leek 3	N. Stafford	158	...	447
Bradnor....to	Hereford	Kington 1	Leominster ...15	Shrews. & Herefd	208	...	...
Bradon, North ....ti	Somerset	Ilminster 4	Langport 7	Brist. & Exeter	171	...	...
Bradon, South ....pa	Somerset	Ilminster 4	Langport 7	Brist. & Exeter	171	390	42
Bradpole ....pa	Dorset	Bridport....1	Dorchester ...16	L. & S. W.	157	966	1391
Bradshaw....to	Lancaster	Bury 5	The Oaks	Lanc. & Yorks.	201	1380	853
Bradshaw Edge ....to	Derby	Chpl-n-l-Frith 1	Prestbury....13	L. & N. W.	180	...	1891
Bradshaw Leach	Lancaster	Leigh 1	Brdshaw-Leach	L. & N. W.	192	...	...
Bradstone ....pa	Devon	Launceston ...4½	Plymouth....23	S. Devon	270	1257	157
Bradwall ....to	Chester	Middlewich ...4	Sandbach 2	L. & N. W.	164	2063	291
Bradway ....ham	Derby	Sheffield 5	Chesterfield ...8	Midland	164	...	...
Bradwell ....pa	Bucks	Stony Stratfd 3	Wolverton 2	L. & N. W.	54½	892	381
Bradwell ....to	Derby	Tideswell 4	Rowsley 14	Midland	168	...	1334
Bradwell,-next-Coggeshall ....pa	Essex	Coggeshall 2	Bulford 3	E. Counties	45½	1161	313
Bradwell ....pa	Suffolk	Gt. Yarmouth 3	Haddiscoe 5	Norfolk	146	2383	341
Bradwell Abbey ex. pa	Bucks	Stony Stratfd 3	Wolverton 2	L. & N. W.	54½	650	16
Bradwell ....pa	Essex	Tillingham ...2½	Maldon 15	E. Counties	59	10115	1143
Bradworthy ....pa	Devon	Holsworthy ...7	Umberleigh 22	N. Devon	244½	9586	1071
Brafferton ....to	Durham	Darlington ...4	Aycliffe 2	N. Eastern	242½	2409	206
Brafferton ....pa	N. R. York	Thirsk 9	Brafferton	N. Eastern	209	4898	883
Brafield-on-the-Green....pa	Northampton	Northampton 4½	Northampton 5	L. & N. W.	73	1980	497
Bragenham....ham	Bucks	Leighton Bzzd 2½	Leigton Junc. 3	L. & N. W.	43½	...	...
Brailes ....pa	Warwick	Shipston....4	Banbury 10	L. & N. W.	88	5220	1308
Brailsford ....pa	Derby	Ashborne 6	Derby....7½	Midland	139½	4296	708
Braintree* ...m.t & pa	Essex	Coggeshall ...5½	Braintree	E. Counties	41½	2242	4340

BRADNINCH ridge. It was anciently called Braines, and was of some consequence as early as the Saxon era. In the reign of Edward III. it was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, and gave the title of Baron of Braines. Bradninch was formerly a borough, and sent members to Parliament in the time of Edward II.; but was excused in the reign of Henry VII., on account of its poverty, by paying a fine of five marks. Several severe skirmishes have taken place here during the time of the civil wars: it was the head-quarters of King Charles and his army on the 27th July, 1664, and again in September 17th, the same year. On the 16th of October, 1645, it was occupied by Lord Fairfax and the Parliamentarians. The situation of this town is extremely pleasant, being seated on an eminence nearly environed by hills; the town itself is a poor place, consisting principally of one street, composed of neat white-washed and thatched cottages. In 1665 it was nearly all destroyed by fire. The market has been discontinued. A charter was procured by Reginald, Earl of Cornwall; and in 1208 King John granted to the burgesses of Bradninch all the liberties of free customs which the citizens of Exeter then enjoyed. It was renewed by James I., and a more extended charter granted by James II. in 1685. The church is dedicated to St. Denys, and was built in the time of Henry III., and enlarged in that of James I.: the tower is of noble proportions, but the interior appears to have undergone many subsequent alterations. The glory of this church is its magnificent screen, which separates the nave from the chancel, and was erected in the year 1528. Bradninch House was built originally upon a magnificent scale by Peter Sainthill, Esq., in 1547, since which time it has been much reduced.

Skirmishes in the civil wars.

Fine screen.

Fairs, May 6, Oct. 2; if Sat., the Mon. aft.

* BRAINTREE, formerly Great Raine, is situated in the hundred of Hinckford. It is an extensive straggling place, on a rising ground, connected, on the north, with Bocking. Originally a hamlet to Raines, it became a distinct parish about the commencement of the thirteenth century; and through the interest of William de St. Maria, Bishop of London, it was constituted a market-town by King John. The manor, it should be observed, was held by the bishops of London till the time of Edward VI. The old manor-house, or palace of the bishops, has long been destroyed. The rise of Braintree has been attributed to the convenience of its situation on the high road from London into Suffolk and Norfolk, and to the building of inns, &c., for the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims from the south, who, in the days of Catholic superstition, were continually travelling to the shrines of our Lady of Walsingham and St Edmund. Subsequently to the Reformation, the town was comparatively deserted; but, in the reign of Elizabeth, the Protestants, who fled from the persecution of the Duke D'Alva, came for refuge to England, and many of them settled here, where they carried on a considerable trade in the manufacturing of baize and other sorts of woollen cloth, by which the place again became rich and flourishing. Silk throwing was

Ancient trade.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Braiseworth ....pa	Suffolk	Eye 2	Mellis.....3½	E. Union	94½	720	171
Braithwaite ..... to	Cumberland...	Penrith 20	Cockermouth 9	Cocker. & Wkgtn ..	351	...	351
Braithwaite .....ham	Cumberland...	Penrith 10	Plumpton 7	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	294	...	...
Braithwell .....pa	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 7	Rossington.....7	Gt. Northern	158	2904	879
Brakes .....to	Hereford	Ludlow 5½	Bromfield 3	Shrews. & Herefd ...	183	...	143
Bramber*.....pa	Sussex	Steyning 1	Shoreham 4	L. B. & S. C..... ..	60½	854	130
Bramcote.....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...5	Sandiacre.....1½	Midland	129	1076	722
Bramcott.....ham	Warwick	Nuneaton 4	Bulkington ...3	L. & N. W.	96	...	...
Brameote.....man	Warwick	Tamworth 4	Polesworth ...½	L & N W.	106	...	...
Bramdean .....pa	Hants	Winchester ...9	Alton 12	L. & S. W.....	62½	1204	223
Bramerton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 4½	Norwich 5	E. Union	118½	728	227
Bramfield .....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth ...2½	Mutford 17	Norfolk.....	165	2546	740
Bramford.....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 3	Bramford	E. Union	71	3226	997
Bramham.....pa	W. R. York ...	Tadcaster 3	Tadcaster 3	N. Eastern	187½	5462	3152
Bramhall .....to	Chester	Stockport... ..2½	Bramhall	L. & N. W.	172½	3250	1508
Bramhope.....to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 7	Arthington ...2	N. Eastern	215	1290	391
Bramingham, Great and Little .....ham	Bedford.....	Luton 3½	Hitchin 9	Gt. Northern	41	...	...
Bramley .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke ...4	Mortimer 4	Gt. Western	47	2255	495
Bramley .....pa	Surrey	Guildford 3	Shalford 1½	S. Eastern	41½	4008	1111
Bramley .....to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 4	Bramley	Leeds & Bradford ...	190½	2331	8949
Bramley .....to	W. R. York ...	Rotherham ...4	Rotherham ...4½	Midland	176½	984	386

introduced here in 1810. Of late years this place has greatly decreased. On the south side of the town stands Braintree Church, a spacious structure, occupying a high spot of ground, apparently the site of a camp. It has a lofty spire rising from a tower at the west end, cased with slate; the body of the edifice is mostly flint. This church was founded in the reign of Edward III., but it has since been greatly enlarged, particularly in the reign of Henry VIII., when the roof was heightened, and the south aisle built. The expense of these alterations was partly defrayed by receipts arising from the performance of three plays acted in the church, the first of which, intitled St. Swithin, was acted in 1523; the second, St. Andrew, on the Sunday before Relique Sunday, in 1525; and the third, Placy Dacy, alias St. Ewestacy, in 1534. After the Reformation, the players' robes were sold by the churchwardens for fifty shillings, and the play-books for twenty shillings. In the chancel is an inscription to the memory of Dr. Samuel Collins, who was the son of a minister of this parish, and for some years principal physician to Peter the Great. The streets are mostly narrow and incommodious; and many of the buildings are of timber, and very old. A corn exchange was erected in 1839, and a mechanics' institution, was established here in 1845. Numerous bequests have been made for the service of the poor; the most celebrated of which was that of Henry Smith, Esq., alderman, and salter, of London; who, in the reign of Charles I., left £2,800 to purchase an estate in this county; the proceeds to be distributed among the poor of the five parishes of Braintree, Terling, Tolleshunt-D'Arcy, Dover-court, and Henham. At his patrimonial estate of Lyons, in this parish, was born the Rev. Sir William Dawes, Bart., D.D., younger son of Sir John Dawes, Bart., September 12, 1671. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School; was scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1687; and afterwards fellow; from here he removed to Cambridge; and in 1696, he was elected to the mastership of Catherine Hall; then Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and chaplain in ordinary to King William III.; in 1698, Prebend of Worcester; the same year being collated by Archbishop Tennison to the rectory of Bocking, and to the deanery of that place; then chaplain to Queen Anne; and Bishop of Chester in 1707-8; and finally, Archbishop of York in 1714. He was a man of great learning and piety, and having enjoyed the last mentioned dignity ten years, he died, April 30, 1724, and was buried with his lady (also a native of this parish), in the chapel of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. His collected works were published in three vols., 8vo., 1733; all of them excellent, forcible, and religious subjects, particularly his "Anatomy of Atheism." Here is the terminus of the Braintree, Maldon and Witham Railway, which approaches the town in the south-east, where there is a commodious station.

BRAINTREE

Plays acted in the church.

The Rev. Sir W. Dawes.

Inns, Horn, Black Lion.—*Fairs*, May 8, Oct. 2 and 3, for cattle, butter, cheese, &c.—*Bankers*, Sparrow and Co.; draw on Barclay and Co. London and County Joint Stock Bank; draw on Head office, Lombard-street.

* BRAMBER. The rape of Bramber extends from north to south, across the county, and is bounded on the east by Lewes, and on the west by Arundel; having Surrey on the north, and the sea on the south. The ten hundreds, of which it is composed, contain forty-two parishes, including the boroughs of

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brampford Speke...pa	Devon	Exeter 4	Exeter 4	Brist. & Exeter	198	1642	432
Brampton*...pa & m.t	Cumberland...	Carlisle 9	Milton 1½	Newc. & Carlisle ...	312	16970	3825

BRAMBER.

Bramber, Horsham, New Shoreham, and Steyning. Albourne-place, in the parish of Albourne, formerly belonged to the Saxon family of that name, from whom it descended to the Fagges, and afterwards, by marriage, to Sir Charles Goring, Bart. Bramber, now a small village, containing scarcely more than twenty houses, was once a place of considerable importance, and did return two representatives to Parliament, the right of electing being vested in thirty-six persons paying scot and lot, and inhabiting houses built on ancient foundations. The electors were notoriously influenced by the Duke of Rutland and Lord Calthorpe. Among them, however, were some men of integrity, as was gloriously evinced during the contest of 1786, when a cottager rejected a proffered bribe of £1,000; it was, however, disfranchised by the Reform Bill in 1832. The manor belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. The grey old keep of Bramber Castle has a picturesque appearance as seen from the river. The mound on which it stands is hidden by trees that extend nearly to the summit, and over their tops the rude remain frowns grimly. Seen from a distance, it is not so striking, though hardly less singular. Its area within the walls is 560 feet from north to south, and 280 from east to west. On the east side it was defended by a deep morass, and on the south-west and north by a vallum and deep ditch. Of the building the keep alone retains anything like a relic of its ancient form. It was square: only one of its walls remain, but that is tolerably perfect, and of great thickness. Several fragments of the outer walls are scattered about, and they are also very thick. All are composed of flints and rubble. This keep is supposed to be Norman, but as a Bramber castle is mentioned in "Domesday" there must unquestionably have been a castle here in Saxon times. The Saxon castle was doubtless strengthened by de Braose, a Norman follower of William, to whom it was given after the conquest, and the keep was probably then erected. De Braose had above forty other manors in Sussex given to him at the same time. William de Braose, one of his descendants, was among the foremost and most powerful of the barons who opposed the tyrannical measures of John. That pusillanimous monarch, in consequence, endeavoured to seize him privately, but, being warned in time, he escaped with his family into Ireland. Here he carried on some negociations with John, who, however, as soon as he saw them in his power, seized his wife and eldest son and committed them close prisoners to Windsor Castle, where it is said they both died of starvation. De Braose escaped to Paris, but did not long survive the murder of his wife and child. John gave his estates to the Duke of Cornwall, but after his death they were restored to a son of de Braose. Bramber Castle afterwards passed by marriage into the hands of the Howards. Like most other castles, it was seized and held by the Parliamentary troops, and whilst it was in their possession, Charles II. passed through the town in disguise, the streets at the time being full of soldiers. After it came into the possession of the Howard family, it was suffered to go to decay, and it is said that its destruction was caused more by gunpowder, not employed in war, but to obtain the materials, than by time. Before quitting the mound there is a point a little higher than that on which the castle stands that should be ascended. The view from it is a singularly fine one, reaching in one direction over the flat weald to an immense distance, and along the downs as far as the Devil's Dyke; and in the other away over the sea to the trembling verge of the horizon. On the slope of the mound, on which are the ruins of the castle, is Bramber Church, an old building partly Norman, but renovated and greatly altered within the last few years. Wilberforce sat as member for Bramber during several Parliaments, and there is an anecdote told of him that, travelling along here once, he called to the post-boy to inquire the name of the village through which they were passing. "Bramber," said Wilberforce, "why that is the place I am member for!" The Adur was once a much larger river than it is now, for Camden, says "in foregoing times it was wont to carry ships in full sail as far as Brember."

Bramber castle.

The keep.

Anecdote of Wilberforce

* BRAMPTON (Cumberland). This ancient town, which is by Camden supposed to be on the site of the Roman station *Brementurocum*, stands in a deep and narrow vale, near the junction of the rivers Irthing and Gelt. It is

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brampton ....pa	Derby.....	Chesterfield ...3	Chesterfield ...3½	Midland	159½	8820	4409
Brampton* ..... pa	Huntingdon	Huntingdon 1½	Hu .tingdon 1½	Gt. Northern	60	2411	1281
Brampton.....to	Lincoln	Gainsborough 7	Torksey 1	Man. shef. & Linc.	147	...	119
Brampton .....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 2½	Norwich 11	E. Union	124½	521	205
Brampton .....pa	Northampton	Rockingham ...6	Mkt. Harboro' 4	L. & N. W.	104½	2259	101
Brampton .....ham	Westmorland	Appleby 2	Shap 11½	Lanc. & Carlisle	282	...	...
Brampton ..... pa	Suffolk	Halesworth ...5	Mutford 10	Norfolk	158	2002	281
Brampton Abbotts pa	Hereford	Ross 1½	Hopebrook ...7½	Glouces. & Ross. ...	134	1452	202
Bram ton Bierlow to	W. R. York ...	Shetfield 9	Wath 3	S. Yorkshire	169	3074	1741
Brampton-en-le-Morthen	W. R. York ...	Sheffield 9	Masbro' 5	Midland	177	1090	134

BRAMPTON.

long, irregularly built, and contains few modern houses. During the wars in the reign of Edward II. it received much damage; and previous to this time it was a place of much greater importance. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of ginghams and checks, and in two extensive breweries in the vicinity. Here is a neat town-hall, an octagonal building, erected in 1817, by the Earl of Carlisle, who is lord of the manor. The market is held underneath. The church has been abandoned, and a large parochial chapel in the town is used instead of it. The old building stands about a mile from the town, and is only used when persons burying in the cemetery require the performance of the funeral service. The Primitive and Wesleyan-methodists, Presbyterians, and Independents have each places of worship here. There are six daily and two Sunday schools in this parish; and an hospital for six aged men and six women was founded by Edward Earl of Carlisle in 1688. Coal is brought from Tindal Fell, to which a railway extends; and trade is greatly facilitated by the vicinity of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. At Middle Gelt-bridge the Newcastle and Carlisle railroad is carried across two public roads and the river Gelt, by an oblique viaduct, rising eighty feet from the bed of the river, and consisting of three arches, each of thirty-three feet span. On the western declivity of a range of mountains, extending from Brampton to Brough, in Westmorland, a distance of forty miles, a remarkably violent wind occasionally prevails, blowing with tremendous violence down the western slope of the mountain, extending two or three miles over the plain at the base, and often doing considerable damage, overturning horses with carriages, and beating down whole fields of ripe corn. It is accompanied by a loud noise, like the roaring of distant thunder, and is carefully avoided by travellers in that district as being fraught with danger. It is termed the Helm wind, and its presence is indicated by a belt of clouds denominated the Helm bar, which rests in front of the mountain, three or four miles west of its summit, and apparently at an equal elevation, remaining immoveable during twenty-four, or even thirty-six hours, and collecting or attracting to itself all the light clouds which approach it. As long as this bar remains unbroken, the wind blows with increasing fury, not in gusts, as with other storms, but with continued pressure. This wind extends only as far as the spot where the bar is vertical, or immediately over-head, while at the distance of a mile further it is not unfrequently a perfect calm. About two miles south of Brampton is Naworth Castle, the seat of the Earls of Carlisle. It was formerly the baronial mansion of the Dacre family. On a rock overhanging the Gelt is the celebrated Roman inscription noticed by Camden.

Remarkable storms frequently experienced

Naworth castle.

Inns, Howard's Arms, White Lion.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, April 20, Trin. Wed., 2nd Wed. in Sept.; Oct. 23, cattle, sheep.

* BRAMPTON (Hunts). In the chancel of the church here, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a monument to the memory of Sir John Barnard, Bart., who died in 1679. The church is on the river Ouse, and has been recently repaired. There are two charities, one a small sum of money distributed in Easter-week; the other, bread given away on Good Friday. The mansion in Brampton park was nearly rebuilt in 1820. It contains some valuable paintings and a very fine one of Oliver St. John, first earl of Bolingbroke, and many more of the St. John family. Sir John Barnard, of Brampton-park, member for Huntingdon, in that Parliament which restored Charles II., married Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. This place gave birth to Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty in the reign of Charles II. and James II., and whose diary presents us with such graphic and amusing pictures of the period. He was born here in 1632, and died in 1703.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Brampton Bryan*...pa	Radnor	Knighton ...5½	Ludlow ...11	Shrews. & Hereford	193	5314	426
Brampton Hut	Huntingdon	Huntingdon ...	Huntingdon ...3	Gt. Northern	62	...	...
Brampton, Little ...to	Hereford	Presteigne ...2¼	Leominster ...15	Shrews. & Hereford	208	...	...
Bramshall .....pa & to	Stafford	Uttoxeter 2	Bramshall .....½	N. Stafford	138½	1276	205
Bramshaw .....pa	Wilts & Hants	Dean 7½	Romsey 9½	L. & S. W.	90½	3560	760
Bramshill, Great ...ti	Hants	Odiham 5	Winchfield ...4½	L. & S. W.	44½	...	133
Bramshill, Little ...ti	Hants	Basingstoke ...7	Winchfield.....5	L. & S. W.	45	...	24
Bramshott .....pa	Hants	Petersfield 8	Farnham.....10½	L. & S. W.	52	6676	1325
Bramwith, Sand ham	W. R. York	Doncaster 6	Askern.....5	Lanc. & Yorks.	167½	...	...
Bramwith, Kirk.....pa & to	W. R. York	Doncaster 7	Askern 4½	Lanc. & Yorks.	167	1260	231
Branar .....chap	Denbigh	Denbigh 10	Abergele 11	Chest. & Holyhd.	223½	...	...
Brancaster .....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham ...14	Lynn.....20½	E. Anglian	119½	5777	1079
Brancepeth† .....pa	Durham	Durham 4	Durham 5	N. Eastern	263	22525	6441
Brandesburton .....pa	E. R. York	Hornsea 6	Beverley 8	N. Eastern	189½	5050	779
Brandistone .....pa	Norfolk	Reepham 3	Norwich..... 10½	E. Union	124	764	155
Brandeston.....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 4	Claydon.....13	E. Union	86	1224	508
Brandon and By-shottles .....to	Durham	Durham 3	Durham 4	N. Eastern	262	6726	525
Brandon .....chap	Lincoln	Grantham ...8½	Marston 3	Gt. Northern	114½	...	...
Brandon .....to	Northumb.	Wittingham 4½	Alnwick.....12	N. Eastern	327	...	173
Brandon‡ ... m.t & pa	Suffolk	Thetford 6	Brandon	Norfolk	88	6759	2215
Brandon and Bret-ford..... .....to	Warwick	Coventry.....5	Brandon	L. & N. W.	89	...	425
Brandon Parva .....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 10	Hardingham 2½	Norfolk	123½	979	212
Bransbury	Hants	Andover 4	Whitchurch ...5	L. & S. W.	64	...	...
Bransby-with-Stearsby .....pa	N. R. York	York 13	Tollerton 8	N. Eastern	208	3048	310
Bransby .....ham	Lincoln	Lincoln 9	Saxelby 3	Gt. Northern	147½	...	82
Branscombe .....pa	Devon	Sidmouth 4½	Exeter 18	Brist. & Exeter	212	3487	1017
Bransdale E. Side.....	N. R. York	Kirby 6	Gilling 12	N. Eastern	230	...	...
Bransdale W. Side to	N. R. York	Helmsley 11	Northallerton 10	N. Eastern	231	4965	85
Bransford .....chap	Worcester	Worcester.....4½	Worcester.....5½	Oxford, W. & W.	126	...	292
Branston .....pa	Leicester	M. Mowbray ...8	Gt. Ponton ...8½	Gt. Northern	110½	960	317
Branston .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 4	Washingboro' 2½	Gt. Northern	138	5389	1325
Branstone .....to	Stafford	Burton-on-T....2	Burton-on-T. 2½	Midland	125	...	473
Brantfield .....pa	Hertford	Hertford 3	Hertford.....4	E. Counties	30	1540	210
Brantham .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 8	Manningtree...2	E. Union	61	2482	413
Branthwaite .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 6	Harrington ...4½	Whitehaven Junc.	340½	...	332
Brantingham .....pa	E. R. York	Cave 2	Brough 3	N. Eastern	206½	3632	547
Branton .....to	Northumb.	Whittingham 3	Alnwick.....11	N. Eastern	326	1147	102
Branxton.....pa	Northumb.	Coldstream ...5	Cornhill 3	N. Eastern	356½	1487	284
Brauton Green ....to	W. R. York	Ripon 9	Boroughbrdge 4	N. Eastern	216½	...	...
Brascote ....ham	Leicester	Mkt. Boswrth 3	Desford 4	Midland	115	...	31
Brashfield .....ham	Hants	Romsey 3	Winchester ...8	L. & S. W.	75	...	...
Brassington.....to	Derby	Wirksworth ...4	Ashborne 7	N. Stafford	154	...	729
Brasted .....pa	Kent	Seven Oaks ...4	Edenbridge ...6	S. Eastern	38	4456	1137
Bratoft.....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 5½	Firsby 2	Gt. Northern	124	1814	266
Brattleby.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 7	Lincoln 8	Midland	144	1220	169
Bratton Seymour...pa	Somerset	Wincanton ...2½	Frome 11½	Gt. Western	130	1093	106
Bratton .....ham	Somerset	Minehead 1½	Bridgewater 28	Brist. & Exeter	179	...	...
Bratton .....pa	Wilts	Trowbridge ...5½	Westbury.....3½	Gt. Western	113	...	721
Bratton Clovelly ...pa	Devon	Oakhampton 8½	Copplestone...22	N. Devon	225½	8316	696

* BRAMPTON-BRYAN. This village is of considerable antiquity, having been established by the Norman Bryan de Brampton, of whose castle there are still some remains. This fortress, after being twice besieged, was destroyed by the Royalists in the Parliamentary war. [*Fair*, June 22, for horned cattle.

† BRANCEPETH. A branch of the Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railroad after pursuing a course a little to the west of north, three miles sixteen chains in length, terminates at Crook, in this parish. The church is a handsome cruciform edifice, containing some monuments to the family of Neville, Earls of Westmorland. Coal and stone are abundant in the vicinity. A short distance is Brancepeth Castle, erected on the site of an ancient structure which originally belonged to the Nevilles.

‡ BRANDON (Suffolk). is situated on the little Ouse river, which here divides the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and over which a neat bridge has been thrown. The Dukes of Suffolk took their names from this place, and it now gives the title of Duke to the Hamilton family. Brandon is the only place in England now in which gun-flints are made to any extent. Before percussion caps were introduced, this trade was the chief dependence of the working classes here. The description of flint got below the chalk stratum of the Brandon beds is superior to any other, from it being more durable and more certain in its fire. From seventy to one hundred men were constantly employed in this branch. The chalk is within six feet of the surface. The men sink a shaft six feet, and then proceed about three feet horizontally, and sink another shaft six feet, and

Gun flints.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bratton Fleming ...pa	Devon	Barnstaple ...6½	Barnstaple.....7	N. Devon	236½	5845	700
Braughin.....pa	Hert.	Buntingford 3½	Ware 7½	E. Counties	31½	4300	1246
Brauncewell with-Dunsby.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 14	Tattershall ...14	Gt. Northern	133	3470	131
Braunstone .....chap	Leicester	Leicester.....3	Braunstone ...2	Midland	110	...	192
Braunston .....pa	Northampton	Daventry 3	Crick 4	L. & N. W.	79	3930	1253
Braunston .....pa	Rutland	Oakham 2	Oakham 2	Midland	104½	3250	411
Braunstone Frith lib	Leicester	Leicester 2½	Braunstone ...2	Midland	110	...	...
Braunton .....pa	Devon	Barnstaple.....5	Barnstaple.....6	N. Devon	235½	11983	2364
Brawby.....to	N. R. York	Pickering 8	Bartn-le-Strt. 3	N. Eastern	221	800	218
Brawdy .....pa	Pembroke	St. David's 7	Havrfrdwest 10	S. Wales	286	5401	753
Brawith .....to	N. R. York	Northallerton 6	Thirsk 4	N. Eastern	217	...	...
Braxted, Great .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford ...11	Witham 2½	E. Counties	40½	2631	402
Braxted, Little .....pa	Essex	Coggeshall 6	Witham 1½	E. Counties	39½	563	130
Bray* .....pa	Berks	Maidenhead...1½	Maidenhead ...2	Gt. Western	24½	9102	3952
Braybrooke.....pa	Northampton	M. Harboro' ...3	Mkt. Harboro' 3	L. & N. W.	103½	3060	410
Braydon .....ham	Wilts	Wootn Basset 4	Purton.....3	Gt. Western	84	1478	54

so they progress, perhaps for thirty feet, when generally they meet with three or four floors of the finest flint, every floor of which they excavate horizontally for several yards. The flint is in large blocks, in form much like the Septaria-stone, and the men break it into pieces so as to render it sufficiently portable to hand from stage to stage, and a man being placed at each stage so formed, the flint is passed from hand to hand until it reaches the surface. It is then cut and worked with great skill into the required form. The abundance of rabbits found at Lakenheath and other neighbouring warrens also provides a source of great employment to the furriers. There are three whiting mills, which also contribute to keep the local population employed. The church of St. Peter's, situated a quarter of a mile west of the town, is an ancient square structure built of flint and stone, with a low lead roof. The chancel end is ornamented with two cupolas, one at each side; they are composed of brick-work, twelve feet high from the roof. The entrance is through an ancient Norman porch, and there is a fine tower, ornamented with a light and elegant top. The chapels, like the cottages in this locality, are principally built of flint. Adjoining the church is the national school, erected in 1843, on the site of the old workhouse, and at this spot are three alms-houses, bequeathed by Mrs. Ann Curtis, in 1605, and rebuilt at parochial expense in 1840. There are six other alms-houses in the High-street, appropriated to poor widows of this parish. A free grammar-school was endowed in 1646, by Robert Wright, of Downham Hall. Brandon park, close to the town, is a beautiful estate. Half a mile west of the town is Brandon Hall, an ancient and pretty mansion, and a little south of the park is North Court Lodge. There is a considerable trade carried on in corn, malt, bricks, and timber, which are conveyed by the railway, there being a large station close to the town.

BRANDON.

Ancient church.

Inns. Railway Tavern, Ram Inn, George Inn.—*Market,* Thurs.—*Fairs,* Feb. 14, June 11, Nov. 24.

* BRAY. This place is by some considered to occupy the site of the Roman station *Bribracte.* A custom prevails in the principal manor at Bray, agreeably to which, in default of male heirs, lands are not divided among females of the same degree of kindred, but descend only to the eldest. Bray now forms part of the Royal demesne, being included within the liberty of Windsor-forest; and, among other privileges, enjoys an exemption from toll at Windsor. Jesus Hospital was founded here in 1627, by W Goddard, Esq., for forty poor persons, six of whom must be free of the Fishmongers' Company, under whose governorship it is placed. Each of the inmates is allowed seven shillings per week. Attached to this hospital is a chapel, in which divine service is regularly performed. Sir John Norris gave eighteen tenements, which are assigned rent-free to the poor. Bray is celebrated for its vivacious vicar, who lived during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He was first a Papist, but in the second mentioned reign turned Protestant. On the death of the young king, and the Catholics again coming into power, he resumed his former opinions; and lastly, when Mary was succeeded by Elizabeth, renewed once more the Protestant faith. The vicar being taxed with the title of turn-coat, answered "Not so, for I have always kept my principle, which is this, to live and die Vicar of Bray." The church is of great antiquity, and of the Gothic order, with embattled tower and belfry. It underwent a thorough repair in 1840, at a cost of

The vicar of Bray.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist Lond pr Rl.*	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brayfield, Cold ....pa	Buckingham	Olney 3	Bedford 9	L. & N. W.	72	530	80
Braystones	Cumberland...	Whitehaven...8½	Bryastones	Whithvn & Furness	282½	...	...
Brayton .....pa	W. R. York ...	Selby 1½	Selby 1½	N. Eastern	185	10820	1806
Brayton..... .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 9	Brayton	Marypt. & Carlisle...	318	...	...
Braywick .....ham	Berks	Maidenhead ...1	Maidenhead...2½	Gt. Western.....	25	...	...
Brazil Mill Lane ham	Middlesex ...	Brentford 1	Brentford 1	L. & N. W.	12	...	...
Breadsall .....pa	Derby...	Derby 2	Derby 3	Midland	135	.2410	621
Breadstone .....ti	Gloucester ...	Berkeley 2½	BerkeleyRd....1	Midland	111	...	138
Breage .....pa	Cornwall	Helstone 3	Plymouth.....70	S. Devon	317	7161	4543
Bream .....ti	Gloucester ...	Coleford 4	Lydney 3	S. Wales	136½	...	643
Breamore.....pa	Hants	Salisbury 7	Salisbury 8	L. & S. W.	104	2651	646
Breane .....pa	Somerset	Axbridge.....9	Weston 4½	Brist. & Exe.	143	3167	132
Brearton .....to	W. R. York ...	Ripley 3	Ripley 2	Leeds Northern.....	209¾	1393	241
Breaston .....chap	Derby	Derby 8	Sawley.....¼	Midland	126	...	680
Breckenbrough .....to	N. R. York ...	Thirsk.....4	Thirsk 4	N. Eastern	217	...	...
Breckles .....pa	Norfolk	Wattton 5	Harling Rd....4½	Norfolk	108	1860	136
Breconhill .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 10	Floriston 8	Caledonian	314	4535	365
Brechfa .....pa	Carmarthen	Abergorlech 4½	Carmarthen...12	S. Wales	257	530	107
Brecknock, Co. of * ...					...	460158	61474

BRANDON. £2,000. About three-quarters of a mile from the village is a little island at which pleasure-parties usually land, and which is often visited by the angler. It is called Monkey Island from a pleasure-house built on it by the third Duke of Marlborough, the drawing-room of which was painted over with monkeys, in all sorts of positions. The house is hastening to decay, and is only kept from entire ruin by the attention of the fisherman and his family, who live in a cottage on the island, and who rent the water for the fishery, and two or three of the neighbouring aits, for the purpose of growing basket-rods.

Monkey Island.

* BRECKNOCKSHIRE. The county of Brecknock is bounded on the east by Monmouthshire and Herefordshire; on the north and north-west by Radnorshire and Cardiganshire; on the west by Carmarthenshire; and on the south by Glamorganshire, and part of Monmouthshire. Its form is somewhat elliptical; in length, about thirty-nine miles, in breadth, twenty-seven, and in circumference about 109. Its area is 754 square miles. The principal rivers are the Usk, which issues from the black mountains on the south-west side of the county, runs north till it reaches Trecastle, and then turning to the east, and passing Brecknock, leaves the county below Crickhowell: the Wye, which waters the north side of the county, leaves it at Hay and enters Herefordshire; the Irvon, which has its source in the upper part of the hundred of Builth; and, after a course of no great length, falls into the Wye, a little above the town of Builth. The Tawe rises on the southern side of the black mountains, and enters Glamorganshire at Ystradgynlais, whence it proceeds to Swansea, and falls into the Bristol Channel. The Taf has also its source in Brecknockshire; but it is an inconsiderable stream until it enters Glamorganshire. Other rivers of less note are the Groney, Honddu, Isker Brane, Camalas, and Croy, which fall into the Usk; and the Dylas, Comaick, and the Wevesey, which empty themselves into the Wye; they all abound with fish, particularly the Usk and Wye, which are well stored with salmon and trout. The chief lake in Brecknockshire, and one of the largest in Wales, is Llynsavaddan, or more properly Llynsafeddan, the still or standing lake, which is called also by the names of Brecknock Mere, and Langorse Mere. It covers a surface of about five miles in circumference; is about two miles in length, and one mile in width. It has been stated to be from nine to twelve feet deep; but, in some places, it is forty or fifty. Fish of different kinds are found here in great plenty; especially pike, perch, and eels. Trout is excluded, probably, by the presence of pike. Tradition ascribes the formation of the lake to the following marvellous story, as recorded in the Harleian MSS. 6831:—"A young man pays his addresses to the lady of Llynsafeddan, who rejects him on account of his poverty. He then robs and murders a carrier; bringing and displaying to her his ill-gotten wealth, he urges again his suit, but was interrogated respecting the attainment of the property he had brought. He confesses to her the means under an injunction of secrecy, but she still failed to comply, unless he repaired to the grave of the deceased and appeased his ghost. This he readily undertook, and on his approach, a voice cried, 'Is there no vengeance for innocent blood?' when another answered 'Not until the ninth generation.' Satisfied to find the evil day long protracted, the lady marries him, and their issue multiply so quickly, that they live to see even the ninth generation; but the judgment not following, they made a great

Situation and b undaries.

Principal rivers


BRECKNOCKSHIRE
SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
EXPLANATION
County Town as... BRECKNOCK
Market Towns... Crickhowel
Villages Hamlets &c.. Crickadarn
Seats & Parks
Turnpike Roads
Cross Roads
Rail Roads
Canals
Rivers & Watercourses
Woods & Plantations
Polling Places
Boundary of Boroughs
Ditto ... Hundreds
Ditto ... County
Figures attached to Towns Denote the distance from London
CARDIGANSHIRE
RADNORSHIRE
SHIRE
HEREFORDSHIRE
Rhayadergwy 181
Builth 173
Hay 154
Llanwrthwl
Llanafan fawr
Llanganten
Llanelwedd
Llanddewi Abergwessin
Llanfihangel Abergwessin
Llanfihangel bryn Pabuan
Llanfihangel Hall
Llanfihangel Helygen
Llanfihangel Nant Bran
Llanfihangel Rhos y Corto
Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd
Llanfihangel Ystrad
Llanfihangel Dyffryn Honddu
Llanfihangel Cwm Du
Llanfihangel Penbedw
Llanfihangel Penpont
Llanfihangel Pontymoel
Llanfihangel Rhydithon
Llanfihangel Talyllyn
Llanfihangel Tor y Mynydd
Llanfihangel Ystum Llaven
Llanfihangel Nant Melan
Llanfihangel Rhydybenwen
Llanfihangel Tal y Llyn
Llanfihangel Nant Brân
Llanfihangel Crucorney
Llanfihangel Llantarnam
Llanfihangel Rogiet


CAERMARTHENSHIRE
GLAMORGANSHIRE
MONMOUTHSHIRE
BRECKNOCKSHIRE
Part of Herefordshire
Merthyr Tydvil
Abergavenny
Crickhowel
Talgarth
Builth
Merthyr
Devynock
Penkelly
Crickhowel
Talgarth
HUNDREDS
1
2
3
4
5
6
West from Greenwich
Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer, Pentonville, London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brecknock, or Brecon*.....bo	Brecknock ...	Talgarth 9	Abergavenny 20	Newpt. & Hereford.	198	...	5673
Bredbury.....to	Chester	Stockport 2	Stockport 3	L. & N. W.	185½	2521	2991
Brede .....pa	Sussex	Westfield 2½	Battle 5½	S. Eastern	73½	4840	1059
Bredenbury .....pa	Hereford	Leominster ...9	Worcester.....18	Oxford, W. & W. ...	139	545	55
Bredfield .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge ...3	Ipswich.....11	E. Union	79	1067	462
Bredgar .....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...10	Strood 15	S. Eastern.....	46	1727	594
Bredhurst .....pa	Kent	Maidstone 5	Strood 6½	S. Eastern	37½	600	113
Bredicot .....pa	Worcester ...	Worcester ...3½	Spetchley 1	Midland	139½	397	65

feast, when in the middle of their jollity, a mighty earthquake swallows up the whole generation, and their lands become covered with water." Brecknockshire is crossed by two ranges of mountains, which present some eminences of considerable elevation. The first, which is known by the denomination of the Eppynt-hills, rises on the north-eastern confines of the county of Carmarthen, and proceeding in an easterly direction, terminates at Llyswen, on the banks of the Wye, after separating the greater part of the hundred of Builth from the other portion of the county. The second chain, which partly divides Brecknockshire from the two neighbouring counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, may be said to commence on the west, with two conspicuous hills of abrupt elevation, called Bannau Sir Gaer, or the Carmarthenshire beacons; then stretching in a line nearly parallel with the Eppynt range, it extends into Monmouthshire, and terminates on the southern side of the Usk, below the town of Crickhowell. This county was anciently denominated Garth Madrin; the origin of which appellation is not clearly ascertained, and at what period this tract of country was first peopled, has not been determined. The county of Brecknock is divided into the six following hundreds: Builth, Crickhowell, Devynnock, Merthyr, Pinkelly, Talgarth; and these hundreds are subdivided into sixty-seven parishes, and one part of a parish. The county has four market towns: Brecknock, Builth, Crickhowell, and Hay; six petty sessions, and eighteen acting county magistrates. The iron works of this county form an object of great importance. Most of them lie on the borders of Monmouthshire, and the ore is supplied from the estates of the Duke of Beaufort. Brecknockshire remained in the power of the Welsh princes until 1092. In that year the lordship of Brecknock was granted by the king to Barnard Newmarch, and that he might obtain possession of his rights, and the better to defend himself againt the natives, whose hostility and resistance to his authority made it difficult for him to maintain his position in the country, he built the castle of Brecknock as a stronghold for himself and his troops. From that time till 1377, when it fell into the hands of Henry IV., Brecknock Castle was one of the chief defensive posts in the numerous contests between the Welsh barons and the English kings. During Henry's reign, Brecknock was much harassed by the predatory attacks of Owen Glendower. From the time of Henry IV. to that of Henry VIII., Brecknock Castle always commanded Brecknock town, and the townsmen suffered much from the continual changes in the possessors of the castle. At length, in 1521, the lordship of Brecknock became permanently annexed to the English crown, and, in 1534, Wales became formally united to England. The climate varies considerably, according to the elevation and exposure; the hilly districts being very cold, and, in some seasons, subject to heavy rains. The principal geological formations of the county consist of grauwacke, slate, trap, porphyry, transition rocks, and the old red sandstone. A few of the Monmouthshire strata of iron and coal extend into Brecknock, and a little copper has been met with. The soil in the more favourable parts of the county yields good wheat, and abundance of apples for cider: in the cold and wet soils, barley and oats are the chief grain crops. In the high lands are bred small black and brindled cattle, horses, ponies, and good hill-sheep. In the low lands the Herefordshire breed of cattle predominates, and is on the increase. The farms vary much both in value and in size; they are seldom let upon lease, and are chiefly held at a yearly tenure, at rents from £20 to £100 a-year. There are several cromlechs, traces of British stations, of Roman encampments, and remains of castles in the county.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Legend of the Lake.

Iron works.

History.

Soil.

* BRECKNOCK, Brecon, or Aber-Houdey, a market town and borough, having separate jurisdictions, but locally situated, partly in the hundred of Merthyr and partly in that of Devynnock union, and county of Brecknock.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bredon-on-the-Hill pa	Leicester	Ashby-d-l-Z. ...5	Ashby-d-l-Z. 5½	Midland	129½	6410	2553
Bredwardine .....pa	Hereford	Kington 9	Hereford.....12¾	Newpt. & Hereford.	212	2245	422

BRECKNOCK

The district extends from north to south about two miles, and from east to west about three and a-half. It is in the centre of the county, and is connected by a canal which runs through the mineral and manufacturing districts with the British Channel. The town is delightfully situated at the confluence of the Houdda with the Usk, and hence the British name of the place Aber-houdda. The objects chiefly deserving of attention are the ruins of the castle, consisting of some remains of the "keep," called Ely Tower, so named from Dr. Morton, Bishop of Ely, who was confined here by Richard III., and the scene of the conference of the bishop with the Duke of Buckingham; the scanty remains of the priory, founded in the reign of Henry I., the church of St. John, at the end of which is a beautiful Saxon stone font; St. Mary's Church, St. David's Church, on the north bank of the Usk, and Christchurch College, once a Dominican priory, attached to which is a free grammar-school. A fine statue of the Duke of Wellington was placed in 1854 on the Bulwark, about fifty paces from the church. The height of the statue and pedestal is eighteen feet, the statue being eight feet high. The town was formerly well walled, and had four gates, *viz.*, Highgate, Westgate, Watergate, and Eastgate. It now consists chiefly of three handsome streets, in the most spacious of which is the county hall and market-place. The shire or county-hall was opened in 1843, and is an elegant stone building of the Grecian Doric order; it contains spacious courts for judicial purposes, and apartments in which public business is transacted. The assizes for the county are held here in spring and autumn. The other prominent buildings are the National and Provincial Bank, the County and Borough Bank for Savings: an infirmary supported by subscribers, the Barracks for infantry and cavalry, a convenient market-house, and a neat theatre. The county gaol stands in the parish of Llanfaes.

Ruins of the Castle.

The ruins of the castle are in the gardens of the Castle Hotel. The town may be said to comprise three parishes, namely, St. John the Evangelist, St. Mary, and on the opposite side of the Usk, St. David's. The church of St. John is a large and noble edifice exactly cruciform; the steeple, which is lofty and massive, is raised over the centre or intersecting points of the cross, and contains six bells. It is more ancient than the body of the church, and is ninety feet in height. The priory is situated on an ascent close to the Usk, amid the shade of embowering trees, and the approach to those venerable remains is over a good stone bridge almost joining the embattled wall formerly belonging to the edifice. The priory was originally founded for Benedictines, by Bernard Newmarch, in the reign of Henry I. The Mansion House now called the Priory, belongs to the Marquis of Camden; the south and east sides of the cloisters and the refectory are still entire.

Priory.

Among the walks that adorn the vicinity of the town, one particularly admired is that which lies along the shore of the Usk, under the old town wall, and commanding a fine view to the south of the river. Another of a more sequestered character, is through the Priory woods which overhang the Houdda. South of the town is the Beacon mountain, a very prominent object, rising to the height of 2,682 feet above the level of the sea. It is visible at the distance of sixty miles. The government of the town is vested in two bailiffs, fifteen aldermen, two chamberlains, two constables, and a town clerk. The population of the district is chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in the various employments connected with the manufacture of iron and the smelting of copper and tin. The local trade of the town arises from some small manufactures of hats and coarse woollen cloths, and a considerable traffic exists in wool, hops, and leather.

Eminent persons.

The celebrated but unfortunate Dr. Dodd was at one period of his life prebendary of St. Mary's here. Mrs. Siddons, the illustrious tragic actress, was a native of Brecknock, as was also her brother, Charles Kemble, the eminent tragedian. Mrs. Siddons was born here 14th July, 1755, died at her house in Upper Baker-street, London, June 8th, 1831. Charles Kemble was born here November, 1775, died in London November 12th, 1854.

Inns, Castle, Swan, Bell.—*Markets*, Wed., Fri., and Sat.—*Fairs*, first Wed. in March, July 5, Sept. 9, May 4, Nov. 17.—*Bankers*, Bromage and Snead; draw on London and Westminster. Wilkins and Co. (Bank of South Wales); draw on Barnett, Hoares, and Co. Hughes and Joseph; draw on Commercial Bank of London. National Provincial Bank of England; draw on Spooner, Attwoods, and Co.—*Newspaper*, the Silurian (Liberal), Sat.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bredon* .....pa	Worcester ...	Tewkesbury ...4	Bredon	Midland	129	5818	1661
Bredy, Little .....pa	Dorset	Bridport.....9	Dorchester ...7½	L. & S. W.	148½	1636	226
Bredy, Long .....pa	Dorset	Bridport 7½	Dorchester.....9	L. & S. W.	150	2117	375
Breightmet .....to	Lancaster	Bury 3½	Boltn-l-Moors. 2	Lanc. & Yorks.	202	970	1540
Breighton-cum-Gunby .....to	E. R. York ...	Howden 5	Bubwith 1	N. Eastern	219	2030	193
Breinton ....pa	Hereford	Hereford 2	Hereford 2½	Newport & Herefd	202	1629	366
Bremhill .....pa	Wilts	Calne 2	Chippenham 4½	Gt. Western	98	5920	1421
Bremilham .....pa	Wilts	Malmesbury ...2	Minety.....9	Gt. Western.....	94	433	46
Brenchley .....pa	Kent	Tunbridge W. 7	Paddockwood 2½	S. Eastern	48¾	7780	2693
Brendon .....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe ...18	Barnstaple ...19	N. Devon	248½	6733	265
Brentingby.....ham	Leicester	Melton Mow....2	Saxby 2	Midland	112½	...	...
Brenkley .....to	Northumber	Newcastle 8	Cramlington ...3	N. Eastern	290	885	43
Brent, East.....pa	Somerset	Axbridge.....6	Highbridge ...4	Brist. & Exeter	149	3037	780
Brent-Eleigh .....pa	Suffolk	Lavenham 2	Sudbury 7½	E. Union	65	1617	260
Brent, South .....pa	Devon	Ashburton 8	Brent, S.	S. Devon	229	9374	1203
Brent, South .....pa	Somerset	Axbridge 7½	Highbridge ...3	Brist. & Exe.	148	3426	937
Brentor .....pa	Devon	Tavistock 4	Plympton.....17	S. Devon	259	1212	161
Brentford† .....m.t	Middlesex ...	Hounslow 3	Brentford.....	L. & S. W.	11	...	8870

* BREDON. A village and station on the Birmingham and Bristol Midland railway, and on the east bank of the navigable river Avon. The old church of St. Giles, a fine stone structure, was restored in 1845. The architecture is of different periods, but chiefly in the pointed style, with a tower raised upon arches at the junction of the nave and chancel, surmounted by an exceedingly light and graceful spire. In the inside, which retains much of its original character, are several ancient monuments, one of which, in a chapel on the south side, bears date 1611, and encloses the remains of Giles Reed, Esq., and his lady. The monument is of black marble, cased with alabaster, with recumbent and kneeling effigies, under a richly ornamented canopy, near which is suspended the helmet worn by the esquire. In the chancel, under a slab of black marble, lie interred the remains of Dr. Prideaux, who was bishop of Worcester in the reign of Charles I.; and in the churchyard are ancient tombs of several monastic dignitaries, probably superiors of the monastery which formerly stood upon the site. Bredon-hill separates the vales of Cotswold and Evesham, and commands an extensive prospect. On the summit are traces of a Roman encampment, with a double trench.

Roman encampment.

† BRENTFORD takes its name from the little river Brent, which, after pursuing its vagrant course for many miles, here falls into the Thames. The town has not much historical interest; it is chiefly mentioned on account of its two battles. In 1016 Edmund Ironsides defeated the Danes, and drove them out of London, compelling them to seek safety in their ships; "and then, two days afterwards," says the Saxon chronicle, "the king went over the river at Brentford, and there fought against the army, and put them to flight." Many of the English, it is added, lost their lives through their carelessness in crossing the ford. The ford here seems to have been a usual passage at this time; a little later we find Ironsides again carrying his soldiers across the river at Brentford. The encounter generally known as the battle of Brentford happened on the 12th of November, 1642, shortly after the more important battle of Edge-hill. Brentford was held by Colonel Hollis, with his regiment, for the Parliament. Prince Rupert, taking advantage of a thick fog, entered the town, and succeeded in surprising it with the main body of the Royal army. Hollis's regiment was routed, but Hampden's and other troops came up, and held the Royalists in check till the arrival of Essex, who heard the cannonading in the House of Lords, and hastened westward with such troops as he could collect. London was at first thrown into a panic, but soldiers and citizens alike turned out with alacrity, and Essex was speedily at the head of an army some 30,000 strong. Rupert's object was to force his way through Brentford before the Parliament could draw their forces together to oppose him—sieze the Parliamentary artillery which lay at Hammersmith—which he expected to capture with little difficulty—and, then, if matters seemed favourable, to march on to London. In this he utterly failed; but the victory, of which the most was made, greatly raised the spirits of the party. By the Parliamentary partisans, on the other hand, it was studiously depreciated, and more than one account of "Brentford fight" was issued both by cavaliers and roundheads. The town has some literary and poetic as well as historic fame. Every one will recollect how serviceable the

Battle of Brentford

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brentwood* .....ham	Essex	Chelmsford ...11	Brentwood	E. Counties	18	...	2205
Brenzett .....pa	Kent	Old Romney ...3	Appledore 3	S. Eastern	79	1802	231
Breock, St. .....pa	Cornwall	Bodmin 8	Plymouth.....40	S. Devon	287	8287	1774
Brereton-cum-Smethwick .....pa	Chester	Sandbach 3	Holmes Chpel 2	L. & N. W.	167½	4501	649
Brereton	Stafford.....	Rugeley 1	Armitage 2½	L. & N. W.	123	...	...
Bressingham .....pa	Norfolk	Diss 2½	Diss 4	E. Union	98½	2354	674
Bretby ... .chap	Derby.....	Derby 9	Burton-on-T. 4	Midland	126	...	369
Bretford	Warwick	Coventry.....6	Brandon 1½	L. & N. W.	91	...	...
Bretforton .....pa	Worcester ...	Evesham.....3	Honeybourne 2	Oxford W. & W.	104	1683	575
Bretherdale .....ham	Westmorland	Orton.....3½	Tebay 1	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	264	...	...

BRENTFORD.

The kings of Brentford.

"Two Kings of Brentford" have been to poets and poetasters of every class and grade, from William Cowper down to Tom D'Urfey; by the last of whom two queens of Brentford were also made to play their part upon the stage. In the time of Ben Jonson the landlord of the "Three Pigeons" was John Lowin, a celebrated performer, and one of Shakespeare's own company. Lowin played tragic parts, but he was chiefly famous for his personation of Sir John Falstaff. The town-hall and market-house is a handsome building of brick and stone; in it are held the county-courts, petty sessions, &c. Old Brentford Chapel, St. George's, is in good repair, and has a very light and pretty appearance. At the back of the altar is a splendid oil-painting by Zoffany, and the gift of that artist. It represents the Lord's Supper, and is thirty feet by twenty in dimensions. The body of the structure was rebuilt in 1764, but it has since been several times renovated. The most ancient memorial now remaining is on a brass plate affixed to the west wall, on the south of the font, and commemorates Henry Redman, chief mason of the king's works, who died in 1528. The font, which is placed in a recess, is of the ancient large kind, designed for the entire immersion of the infant in the baptismal ceremony. In the chancel are several mouuments of the Clitherow family, long connected with this county; and on the east wall is a handsome monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of William Howell Ewin, L.L.D. (1804), and his sister, Sarah Howell (1808), enriched by figures of Faith and Hope, designed with exquisite simplicity. On a flat stone, in the nave, is an inscription to Mr. John Horne, father of the celebrated John Horne Tooke. William Noy, attorney-general to Charles I., was buried in the chancel of this chapel in 1634. In the adjacent cemetery are interred Luke Sparks, the comedian (1769), and Henry Giffard, proprietor of the theatre in Goodman's-fields, when Garrick commenced his brilliant career. The learned and acute John Horne Tooke was appointed curate of New Brentford in 1760, and the income arising from the cure was enjoyed by him for eleven years. Over the Brent is a bridge of considerable antiquity. A grant of aid towards the repairs of this structure, in the ninth year of Edward I., allows a toll to be taken upon all cattle and merchandise for the term of three years. Jews and Jewesses, passing on horseback, were to pay one penny; if on foot one half-penny; all other persons to pass freely. This bridge was repaired and widened some years ago, at a considerable expense. The Grand Junction canal unites at this place with the Brent; and its waters flow through the same channel towards the Thames. At the entrance to the town is the immense chimney of the Grand Junction Water-works. It is nearly 150 feet high, and is ascended by 120 circular iron steps. The engines propel 40,000 gallons of water every minute to the Padddington main to supply the metropolis. A new stand-pipe of singular construction has been erected, consisting of iron flanches 9 feet in length, which are carried to the height of 214 feet. More in the town, and nearly opposite the gas-works, is a famous distillery, said to be the largest in the world: £420,000 is annually returned to Government for duty alone, and 500 oxen are fattened on the grains. There are some large establishments here for various purposes, particularly a brewery, and Rowe's soap manufactory. Osterly House, originally erected by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the reign of Elizabeth, was rebuilt in 1760, and is now the residence of the Earl of Jersey. There are some magnificent rooms in the interior.

Horne Tooke.

Grand Junctoin Water-works.

Inn, The Castle.—*Market*, Tues.—*Fairs*, May 17, 18, 19, and Sept. 12, 13, 14.

* BRENTWOOD. Brentwood, a corruption of Burnt Wood, the forest in which it stood being consumed centuries ago by fire, is a thriving town, much increased in importance since it has been a railway station. The surrounding

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Bretherton .....to	Lancaster.....	Preston 9	Croston 1	E. Lancashire.....	219½	2405	818
Brettel Lane	Stafford.....	Stourbridge...1¼	Brettel Lane ...	Oxford, W. & W. ...	125	...	...
Brettenham* .....pa	Norfolk	Thetford.....4	Thetford 4½	E. Counties	100	1981	77
Brettenham .....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket 6½	Stowmarket ...7	E. Union	87	1558	401
Bretton.....to	Flint	Chester 4	Broughton .....½	Chest. & Holyhd ...	183½	733	226
Bretton, Monk .....to	W. R. York ...	Barnsley.....2	Cudworth 1	Midland	186	2050	1810
Bretton, West.....to	W. R. York ...	Wakefield 6	Crigglestone ...3	S. Yorkshire	182	1856	492
Breward, St. .....pa	Cornwall	Bodmin 7	Plymouth.....35	S. Devon	282	9237	627
Brewham Lodge.....ex. pa. lib.	Somerset	Bruton 4½	Frome 9	Gt. Western.....	124	...	...
Brewham, North ...pa	Somerset	Bruton 3	Frome 9½	Gt. Western	124½	2026	369
Brewham, South ...pa	Somerset	Bruton.....3	Frome 10	Gt. Western	125	2671	540
Brewhouse Yard ex.pa	Nottingham...	Nottingham...1	Lenton	Midland	130	...	110
Brewood†.....pa & m.t	Stafford.....	Penkridge ...4½	Four Ashes ...2	L. & N. W.	134½	11839	3565
Briavells, St.‡.....pa	Gloucester ...	Chepstow 7	Woolaston 5	S. Wales	141½	5104	1194
Bricett, Great .....pa	Suffolk	Needham 5	Needham 5	E. Union	83	915	236
Brickendon .....lib	Hertford	Hertford.....2	Hertford 2½	E. Counties	28½	1520	750
Brickhill, Bow	Bucks.....	Woburn 3	Fen. Stratford 2	L. & N. W.	50	1380	591
Brickhill, Great ...pa	Bucks	Woburn 3½	Fen. Stratford 3	L. & N. W.	51	2370	730
Brickhill, Little.....pa	Bucks.....	Woburn 2½	Fen. Stratford 2	L. & N. W.	50	1360	483
Bricklehampton chap	Worcester.....	Pershore 3½	Fladbury 3½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	113½	...	170
Brickleton .....ti	Hants	Andover 7	Newbury 9	Gt. Western	62	...	...
Bridell .....pa	Pembroke.....	Cardigan.....3	Clarbestn Rd. 19	S. Wales	290	2179	335
Brides, St. Major ...pa	Glamorgan ...	Bridgend 3	Bridgend 4	S. Wales	194	6402	807
Brides, St. Minor ...pa	Glamorgan ...	Bridgend 2½	Bridgend 2	S. Wales	192	2215	679
Bride, St, Nether-went .....pa	Monmouth ...	Newport 9	Magor 2	S. Wales	153	1032	192
Bride St. Went-looge .....pa	Monmouth ...	Cardiff.....9	Marshfield ...2½	S. Wales	166	3594	267
Brides, St. .....pa	Pembroke ...	Milford 9	Haverfrdwest 11	S. Wales	287	1683	174
Bride, St. Super-Ely.....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cardiff.....6	St. Fagan's.....2	S. Wales	176	676	115
Bridekirk .....pa & to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 2	Bull Gill.....4	Mypt. & Carlisle ...	328	9270	2333

country assumes a more undulating character, and the neighbourhood, especially towards Billericay, becomes even picturesque. In the High-street will be seen the old prison and assize hall, which has recently undergone extensive repairs. The ancient chapel was dedicated to Saint Thomas a'Becket, in 1227. It is now converted into a national school. Notwithstanding modern innovations, several buildings still remaining have an antiquity of four centuries. Lord Petre, who resides at Thorndon Hall, close by, has erected here a new Roman Catholic chapel, which is unquestionably a fine ornament to the place. This nobleman's seat is at Ingrave, about two miles to the south, and has around it a fine park, with a noble avenue of trees leading to the principal entrance. In the time of Henry VII. it belonged to the Fitz-Lewis family, the last representative of which was here burnt to death, with his bride, on their wedding night. In the town, some Roman antiquities have been found. Brentwood still carries on a considerable road trade, and has a manufactory of silk rugs.

BRENTWOOD.

Old buildings.

Inns, Lion and Lamb, White Hart.—*Fairs*, July 18, Oct. 15.—*Bankers*, Messrs. Lemon and Co.: draw on Hankey and Co.

* BRETTENHAM, or Brettingham. About the latter part of the sixteenth century the church here was destroyed by fire, together with the rectory, and the present church of St. Andrew; a small square edifice with slate roof and square tower was built on its site. The ruins of the old church, consisting of the north wing and arch of a large window, now covered with ivy, together with the old churchyard and tombs, are still to be seen. There is a large farm here of 2,200 acres, belonging to Sir W. Beecham Proctor, Bart., of Langley Hall.

Large farm

† BREWOOD occupies an agreeable situation on the banks of the Penk, The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a stone structure in the Gothic style. with a handsome spire, and was entirely renovated in 1833. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Dr. Knightly, in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The only trade attached to the town is malting, and the manufacture of plate stock locks. [*Fairs*, second Thurs. in May, Sept. 19.

‡ BRIAVELLS, ST. The church is a small, cruciform edifice of great antiquity, and worthy the notice of the antiquary. A weekly market was formerly held here under a charter of Edward II., who likewise conferred on the inhabitants the right of passing toll free all over the kingdom—a privilege now obsolete. A castle was erected here in the reign of Henry I., as a frontier defence against the Welsh. Of this structure only a small portion remains, in which the officers of

An important privilege.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Bridestow .....pa	Devon	Oakhampton...6	Copplestone...19	N. Devon	222¾	5661	1049
Bridford .....pa	Devon	Moreton 4	Exeter 8½	Brist. & Exeter	202	4114	609
Bridge .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ...2½	Canterbury ...3½	S. Eastern	84½	1161	864
Bridgend* .....to	Glamorgan ...	Cowbridge 6	Bridgend	S. Wales	190	...	...
Bridgford, East.....pa	Nottingham...	Nottingham ...9	Bingham 2½	Ambgte. N. & B. ...	121¾	1910	1155
Bridgford, West ...pa	Nottingham...	Nottingham 1½	Nottingham 1½	Midland	129¾	1720	382
Bridgham .....pa	Norfolk	Thetford.....6	Harling Rd. 2½	Norfolk	106	2692	339
Bridghampton .....ti	Somerset	Ilchester.....3	Martock 7	Brist. & Exeter	176	...	92
Bridge-Hewick .....to	W. R. York ...	Ripon 2½	Ripon 2	Leeds Northern.....	218	867	73
Bridgemere .....to	Chester	Nantwich.....6½	Madeley 5	L. & N. W.	154½	1097	220
Bridgerule .....pa	Devon	Stratton 5	Eggesford.....29	N. Devon	240½	3219	428
Bridge-Sollars .....pa	Hereford	Hereford.....6	Hereford 6½	Newpt. & Herefd ...	206	768	65
Bridge-Trafford.....to	Chester	Chester 4½	Dunham 2	Birk. Lanc. & Ches.	185	401	66
Bridgnorth† bo & m.t	Salop	Wlvrhmptn 13½	Shiffnall..... 10½	Shrews. & Bmgm. ...	147½	...	6172

BRIAVELLS, ST.

the hundred hold their courts, and in part of which are cells, used as prisons. It is in a dilapidated condition. The moat still remains, and also some vestiges of Offa's Dyke. The Duke of Beaufort, as lord of the manor, holds the sinecural office of constable or governor of St. Briavells Castle.

* BRIDGEND, situated on the line of the South Wales railway, and on both sides the river Ogmore, which abounds with salmon, trout, and other fish. This river is the boundary between the two divisions of the town, respectively named Old Castle and New Castle. In this part of the country the coal mines are very numerous and valuable. A handsome new town-hall has been erected, and the places of worship are a chapel of ease, under the establishment in Old Castle, another at New Castle; the mother church at Coyty, a mile distant, and chapels for Dissenters in the town and neighbourhood. Coyty Castle, a fine old ruin, contributes to the picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood.

Inns, Wyndham Arms, Ship, Bear.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, April 1, Ascension Thurs., Nov. 17.

† BRIDGNORTH. The town of Bridgnorth, anciently Bruges, is divided by the Severn, and the two parts are distinguished by the names of the higher and lower town; the former standing upon a hill which rises sixty yards above the bed of the river. The situation of this place has been compared by travellers with that of the Old Jerusalem. It contains two churches, St. Mary Magdalene and St. Leonard; the former is embellished with a very handsome Grecian altar-piece; the other, standing near the site of the castle, was originally a chapel within its walls. This church has been lately repaired and beautified at considerable expense. The castle was strong, and sustained several sieges, during one of which, when it was obstinately defended by Hugh de Mortimer against its royal owner, Henry II., an instance occurred of romantic loyalty and self-devotion which has few parallels in history. Hubert de St. Clare, governor of Colchester Castle, perceiving one of the enemy on the point of letting fly an arrow at the king, stepped before his majesty, and receiving the weapon in his noble heart, preserved his master's life at the expense of his own. During the civil wars, it was besieged by the Parliamentary forces, and the governor then burned the town to prevent the assiegants from approaching under the cover of the houses. This siege lasted a month; but the castle was at length taken and nearly demolished. When visited by Grose, nothing remained of the fortress but a tower, which, by undermining, had been made to incline seventeen degrees from the perpendicular. The houses in the higher town are founded upon the rock, and most of the cellars are hewn out of it. There is an extraordinary passage from the town to the bridge, being a hollow way, hewn twenty feet through the depth of the rock; and the descent is made easy by steps and rails. Charles I. said he esteemed Bridgnorth the most pleasant place in all his dominions. The streets of this town are paved with pebbles, and the houses are well built. Near the town is a terrace more than a mile in length, and commanding a very extensive prospect. Over the Severn is a handsome bridge of seven arches. The corporation has many ancient privileges, granted by various charters, with a free-school for the sons of the burgesses. Here are meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Quakers, &c. This town was built by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great. Bishop Gibson supposes it to be the Ghattbridge of the Saxon Chronicle, where the Danes built a castle in the year 896; and some historians, under the same idea, call it Brugge. This derivation is strengthened

Castle.

Interesting incident of a siege.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. prRl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bridgwater* p b & m.t	Somerset	Taunton 11	Bridgwater	Brist. & Exeter	151	4125	10965

by the circumstance of Quat and Quatford being within a mile of the town. It may, however, have derived its present name from its bridge over the Severn. The late celebrated Dr. Percy was a native of this town. The trade of Bridgnorth is materially benefited by the navigation of the river, which affords every facility for the transit of goods. At one period it had a good iron trade, which has declined, and the principal manufactory now existing here is that for carpets, chiefly carried on by two establishments. The mayor and borough magistrates hold a court of record in the town-hall every alternate Monday, for the trial of petty offences committed within the borough. BRIDGNORTH.

Inns, Crown, Castle.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Thurs. bef. Shrove Tues., the Thurs. next aft. April 15, May 1, June 30, Aug. 2, third Mon. in Sep., Oct. 29, Dec. 15.—*Bankers*, Cooper and Co. draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co. Pritchards and Co.; draw on Barnett, Hoare, and Co.

* BRIDGWATER is in the immediate vicinity of the Bristol and Exeter railway, which is carried across the river Parret by an arch of 100 feet span. The town is pleasantly situated about nine miles from the sea, in a level but well-wooded country. The river Parret, over which there is a handsome iron bridge, divides the town into two parts, of which the western is the principal. The other part of the town, called Eastover, is inferior, and is little more than a suburb. The houses are generally good, and built of a durable carboniferous limestone, found in the quarries of the neighbourhood. The river Parret is navigable as far as Bridgwater for vessels of 200 tons, but it is subject, like some other rivers in the Bristol Channel, to a rise of nearly six fathoms at spring tides. The flow of the tide is preceded by a head-water commonly termed the Bore, which often produces much inconvenience among the shipping. Bridgwater is supposed by some to be a corruption of Burgh-Walter; by others, to be a compound of "Bridge" and "Water." It was first constituted a free borough by King John; subsequent grants from Edward IV. and Henry VIII. conferred additional privileges. The castle, now reduced to a few ruins, was formerly a large structure, and the government of it a post of distinction. Such were its advantages from nature and art, that in 1645, it was considered impregnable by the governor, Colonel Wyndham, and defended by him for a considerable time. The castle-field was the place on which Monmouth encamped, after being proclaimed king, at Taunton. Of the hospital, once a noble institution, only a small part is now seen, situated at a short distance from the eastern gate. The tower of Bridgwater Church is one of the loftiest in the west of England; the altar-piece is a beautiful painting, representing our Saviour, his head reclining on the knee of his favourite disciple; the Virgin lies swooning, her head supported by the wife of Cephas. The attitudes of all the figures are finely expressive of devotion and humility. The town-hall and free-school are handsome buildings, and over the former is a large cistern, with an engine, by which the inhabitants are supplied with water. The quay, which is situated on the north of the river is large and commodious. Various denominations of Dissenters have places of worship here, and what has hitherto been almost peculiar to this town, a pew is formally retained in each of them, for such of the magistracy and corporation as may be of that persuasion. Here is an excellent grammar-school, with various minor charities. The freemen of Bridgwater are free of all the ports of England and Ireland, London and Dublin excepted. Robert Blake, one of the bravest and most fortunate English admirals, was born in this town, in 1599. He received his college education at Wadham College, Oxford. His political principles were entirely republican, and when the war broke out, he joined the Parliamentary forces. He distinguished himself in the defence of Bristol, and the taking of Taunton, of which place he was appointed governor in 1644. When Charles was brought to trial, he declared that he would venture his life to save that of the monarch, as willingly as he had exposed it in the cause of freedom. Blake began his naval career in 1649, being then in his fiftieth year, and, during eight years of active service, he almost ruined the maritime power of several nations at war with England; astonished the whole world by the magnitude of his daring, and first inspired our seamen with that ardent enthusiasm which gives this

The castle.

Monmouths Rebellion.

Admiral Blake.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bridlington* pa & m.t	E. R. York ...	Driffield 12	Bridlington	N. Eastern	204	13236	6846

BRIDGE-WATER.

country the empire of the ocean. His pursuit and destruction of Prince Rupert's fleet; the havoc he made of the Portugese and Spanish fleets; his frequent and successful combats with the gallant Von Tromp; the chastisement he inflicted on the Dey of Tunis; and, finally, his successful attack on the forts of Santa Cruz, at Teneriffe, are too generally known to need a particular relation. He died in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Bridgwater was one of the towns which were taken by the barons in their revolt against Henry III., in 1260; and nearly four hundred years after, in the civil wars, the inhabitants strongly embraced the Royal cause; and the old castle, built by William de Briwere, was garrisoned by the king's forces. On account of its being strongly fortified and abundantly supplied with ammunition, the inhabitants of the surrounding district deposited their plate, money, and other articles of value in the castle as a place of certain security. The Parliament army, under Fairfax, however, soon after invested the town, and laid close siege to the castle, which was resolutely defended, till the town having been fired on both sides of the bridge, the garrison capitulated on terms of personal indemnity, and surrendered the fortress with all the treasure in it, and a thousand prisoners, into the hands of the enemy. The castle, which of course had suffered materially during this prolonged siege, was finally demolished in 1645, the sally and outports being all remaining to mark the site. We may also remind the reader, that in the reign of James II., the inhabitants strongly favoured the pretensions of the Duke of Monmouth, a son of Charles II., and on his arrival from Taunton, duly received him with regal ceremony, and proclaimed him king. Monmouth remained for some time in the town; and having, from the tower of the church, reconnoitred the Royal army encamped on Sedgmoor, he rashly resolved to hazard the memorable battle which terminated so fatally to his interests. Those who supported him in the town were afterwards most severely and unjustly treated, under the directions of the infamous Judge Jeffries, and his fellow in iniquity, Colonel Kirke. Much of the foreign and coasting trade of Somersetshire centres at Bridgwater. The principal imports are grain, coals, tallow and timber. Coals are imported from Wales and conveyed into the interior of the country by means of the river Parret and a canal. The foreign trade is principally with Russia, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and the West Indies. More than 4,000 vessels, large and small, enter and clear at Bridgwater in the course of a year. The manufacture peculiar to, and constituting the staple trade of the town, is the fabrication of that kind of white brick known as Bath-brick, so largely used in knife cleaning. This branch of industry gives employment to many of the inhabitants. These bricks are formed of the sediment, or sand, of the river Parret cast into moulds and dried.

Siege.

Trade.

Bath bricks.

Inns, Royal Clarence, Globe, White Hart.—*Markets*, Tues., Thurs., Sat., Great Market first Thurs. in Dec.—*Fairs*, sec. Thurs. in Lent, cattle, general; Oct. 2, 3, 4, horses, cattle, general; June 24, cattle, horses, cloth; Dec. 28, cattle.—*Bankers*, Stuckey's Banking Company; draw on Robarts, Curtis, and Co. Sealy's Bank; draw on Williams, Deacon and Co. Branch of West England and South Wales district Bank; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co.—*Newspapers*, The Bridgewater Times (neutral). Thurs.

* BRIDLINGTON, a market-town of some importance, situated near the sea. Its site is the southern declivity of a small hill, at the foot of which lie fertile meadows, and a plain extending to the ocean. Here was founded, in the early part of the reign of Henry I., a priory of Augustine monks, which was permitted by Richard II. to be fortified against invasion by sea, and received so many privileges from several pontiffs, as well as benefactions from individuals, that, at its dissolution, the revenues amounted to £547. 6s. 1d. The church was a noble structure; much of it, as the two towers, the east end, and the transept, has been demolished; but the remainder shows that it has been an edifice of the most splendid Gothic magnificence. A large room of the priory is used partly as a town-hall, and some gloomy cells serve as places of temporary confinement, and partly as a national school. In the valley which skirts the town on the south, stands some beautiful villa seats. This town is not materially connected with any historical events of importance, the most remarkable being the danger incurred by Henrietta Maria. Queen of Charles I., who landed here

Ancient Priory.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bridport* pa bo & m.t	Dorset	Dorchester ...16	Dorchester ...16	L. & S. W.	157	62	4653
Bridstow .....pa	Hereford	Ross 1	Hopebrook.....7	Glost. & Ross	133½	2199	704
Briercliffe-with-Extwistle .....to	Lancaster ...	Burnley 3	Burnley 4	E. Lancashire.....	221	4180	1612
Brierley .....to	W. R. York...	Barnsley 6	Cudworth 3	Midland	188	...	467
Brierly Hill ch & ham	Worcester.....	Dudley.....3	Brierly Hill.....	Oxford, W. & W. ...	124	...	...
Brierton .....to	Durham	Stockton 8	Seaton 2½	W. Hartlepool	260	748	33
Brieryhurst to or ham	Stafford.....	Tunstall 4	Kidsgrove 2	N. Stafford	153	...	2276

with the stores purchased by the crown jewels in Holland, and was much in danger from the bombardment of the town by the Parliamentary fleet under Admiral Batten. Here is a grammar-school for twenty children of the parishioners, founded by William Hustler, and another established by the bounty of Willliam Bower, for the instruction of twelve children of the poorest inhabitants. Lands were also bequeathed by William Cowton, for the rents to be distributed among the poor of Bridlington and Hunmanby, which now return a large sum per annum. The society of Friends, the Baptists, the Independents, and the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have all places of worship here. On the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor was purchased by the inhabitants, who still possess the same, subject to a quit rent. William of Newburgh, the celebrated monkish historian, was a native of this town, which also gave birth to Thomas Newman, to whose memory a tablet is placed in the churchyard, recording his death in 1542, at the age of 153. The houses, though not large, are handsome; and, the surrounding demesne being laid out in the best manner, form pleasant residences. Bridlington quay lies at the distance of a mile from the town, and constitutes of itself a small town, well-built, and of lively appearance. The principal street is very wide, and extends to the harbour, which is formed by two piers, stretching far into the sea, and defended by two cross batteries from the shore above and below the town. This bay is the safest and most commodious anchoring place on the coast; being sheltered from the north winds by Flamborough, and protected on the east in a considerable degree by the Smithick sand, which stretches south-westward from near that promontory. Bridlington quay has for some years been the resort of many noble and respectable families; having strong recommendations as a bathing-place, in the goodness of the shore, the cheapness and excellence of its provisions, and general liveliness of its appearance. The harbour is defended by two piers, the northernmost of which forms an excellent promenade, and commands a fine view of Flamborough Head and the bay. The harbour is defended by two batteries. Bridlington quay is not only resorted to for sea-bathing, but it has some mineral springs. Not far distant is Sledmere Park, an elegant mansion, the seat of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., the grounds of which are richly ornamented with temples, pavilions, &c. There is a lofty arched gateway over the road.

BRIDLINGTON.

Favorite watering place.

Inns, Black Lion, Star, Britannia Hotel, Stirling Castle, Green Dragon.—*Markets*, Sat. Great market alter. Sat.—*Fairs*, Mon. bef. Whit Sun., Oct. 21, cattle and horses, day aft. each pleasure fairs.

* BRIDPORT is situated about a mile from the sea, and derives its name from its situation between two branches of the Brit. It appears to have been a considerable town before the Conquest, and is mentioned in Domesday Book. It is now one of the few commercial towns in Dorsetshire, having a safe and busy harbour. It once had a considerable coasting trade in coal and grain, but this trade has been almost entirely lost in consequence of the superior facilities for transmission of goods afforded by railways. Hemp, flax, tallow, timber, and wheat, are imported from Russia and the Baltic; and timber from Norway and America. Wines, spirits, coals, culm, and slates, are also imported. The exports consist chiefly of the manufactures of the town, and of cheese and butter, for which the neighbourhood is celebrated. The manufactures of Bridport are principally of twine, shoe-thread, cordage, sail-cloth, and fishing-nets. The antiquity of the hemp trade in Bridport has long since dignified a halter with the name of a Bridport dagger. Small vessels are built here, which are much admired for their fine construction and fast sailing. The town is situated in a fertile valley surrounded by hills, having on the west the river Bride or Brit, and on the east the river Asker, over which are several bridges. These rivers unite a little below the town. The town-hall is a handsome brick building

Trade

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brigg.....to	Lincoln.....	Hull 16	Brigg	Manch. & Sheff. & L.	164½	...	3097
Brigham .....pa	Cumberland...	Cockermouth 2	Brigham	Cocker. & Wkgtn ...	340	22580	8141
Brigham .....to	E. R. York ...	Driffield.....4½	Httn Crnswk 3½	N. Eastern	193	1470	139
Brighouse.....to	W. R. York ...	Halifax 4	Brighouse.....	Lanc. & Yorks.	194½	...	...
Brighthampton ham	Oxford	Bampton 4½	Oxford 10	Gt. Western	73	...	101
Brightly .....chap	Devon	Barnstaple.....8	Umberleigh ...1	N. Devon	222½	...	...
Brightling .....pa	Sussex	Battle 6	Robertsbridge 4	S. Eastern	66	4613	812
Brightlingsea .....pa	Essex.....	Colchester 9	Colchester ...10½	E. Union	61½	3560	1852
Brighton* ...m.t. & pa	Sussex	Lewes 8	Brighton	L. B. & S. C.	50½	2320	65569
Brightside Bierlow to	W. R. York ...	Sheffield 3	Brightside	Midland	165	2690	12042

BRIDPORT. faced with Portland stone, containing in the upper story a court for the borough session, a room for the grand-jury, and a spacious council chamber. It was erected in 1786, on the site of the ancient chapel of St. Andrew, in the centre of the town. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a commodious cruciform structure, chiefly in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, rising from the centre and crowned with pinnacles. Within are some interesting monuments. A new church has recently been built at Allington. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, the Society of Friends, and Catholics. There is a mechanics' institution in East-street. The harbour, which will take vessels of 250 tons, is situated at the bottom of the bay, which is formed by the headlands near Portland on the east and Torbay on the west.

The harbour.

Inns, Bull, Commercial.—*Markets*, Wed. and Sat.—*Fairs*, Oct. 11, April 6., and Whit Tues.—*Bankers*, Dorchester Old Bank (branch of); draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co.

* BRIGHTON, or Brighthelmstone, now the most populous town in the county, was, about the middle of the last century, a small village, composed of fishing huts, and scarcely known even by name. From the circumstance of Roman coins and other relics having been discovered, the conjecture has arisen, not without a colouring of probability, that Brighton was frequented by those conquerors of the island: its name seems to have been derived from that of Brighthelm, a Saxon bishop, who made it his residence. After the Conquest it was granted to William de Warren. In the reign of Elizabeth, Brighton was fortified with walls and had four gates, but these means of defence, with a block-house raised by Henry VIII. were gradually destroyed by the sea. In 1699 an inundation swept away 130 houses, and occasioned a damage estimated at £40,000. This uncertainty of position induced the townsfolk, in the reign of Elizabeth, to take some energetic measures for their defence, and a long strip of land on the cliff, fronting Black Lion-street and Ship-street, was selected as a store-house for armour and ammunition. Four ponderous stone gates, and a wall fifteen feet high and four hundred feet long, were also constructed, to resist any encroachment of a foreign power, and beneath the cliff, shelving down towards the sea, were situated the houses of the townsfolk. Should the curious visitor desire to approach the site of this olden town, let him wend his way to the extreme point of the chain pier, and there, leaning over the massive timber frame-work of the pier head, he may look down upon the surging waters and behold where it formerly stood. In 1705 the whole of the buildings were overwhelmed, and not a trace of the ancient Brighthelmstone is now preceptible. But so sudden and startling has been the increase of the buildings in the new town, that not more than sixty years back only ten houses stood upon the western side of the Steyne, which resembled a common field, with a rude wooden railing, and on the eastern side the only structures were a kind of shed, imposingly called "The Library," and a little dove-cote erection for an orchestra, wherein of a summer's evening music was occasionally performed. In the reign of George II. Dr. Russell, a physician of repute, first drew public attention to Brighton, in a treatise on the advantages of sea-bathing, and the successful results of his recommendations led many invalids to make that their place of residence, and set an example for their friends to follow. In 1760, a fine chaly-beate spring was discovered at Wick, half a-mile westward of the town, and in 1782 the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., paid his first visit, and stamped the reputation of the place with the impress of rank and fashion. From this period until the present moment the sound of the tinkling trowel has never ceased within its limits. As will be at once apparent to the visitor on descending the street leading from the station, the

The town destroyed by an inundation.

Its origin as a watering place.

town is seated on an eminence, that declines gradually towards the south-east, with a sloping undulation towards the Steyne, and then again ascends to the eastward. To the left are seen two noble turfed enclosures, both thickly planted with shrubs, and laid out in the style of our metropolitan squares. The further section, intersected by a road, is the old Steyne, in the northern enclosure of which is Chantrey's bronze statue of his Majesty George IV., erected in 1828, at a cost of £3,000, collected among the visitors and inhabitants. This memorial crowns the square, and, as it were, points out the actual founder of the magnificence and prosperity of the place. The building which rises with domes is the Pavilion, the once favourite residence of George IV. It was begun in 1784, and was purchased by the town from Government, for the sum of £53,000, in September, 1849. The principal apartment is the Chinese-gallery, 162 feet long, and 17 feet wide. The banquetting-room and the saloon are also splendid apartments. It is now let by the corporation for public entertainments. Adjoining are the royal stables, the principal architectural feature being a vast glazed dome, lighting a circle of about 250 feet. The cost of construction was upwards of £70,000. The aim of the architect was to produce an imitation of the Kremlin at Moscow. Kemp-town—the most magnificent range of private dwellings in the kingdom—is on the estate of Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., of Black-rock, at the eastern extremity of Brighton, and is fronted by an esplanade. On a clear day the eye may reach from Beachey-head to the Isle of Wight, catching between the points many a bold outline of cliff and crag. The cliff is here 150 feet high, and the tunnel under the road, cut through the rock from the centre of the crescent lawn, is a very ingenious mode of shortening the distance to the lower esplanade, retained for the exclusive use of the occupants of those noble mansions above, amongst whom are the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Bristol, and most of our fashionable noblemen. Before the erection of the cliff-wall, one continued fortification, as it may be called, extended from the bottom of Middle-street. The road was rugged and dangerous enough to cause terrible disasters during foggy and inclement seasons; the wayfarer had a tremendous chance of walking into one of the frequent chasms intersecting the road, or over the uneven cliff, by the miscalculation of one fatal and unwary step. This wall cost £100,000 in erection. The materials of the close compost of which it is constructed are boulder stones, lime, and sand, reduced to a consistency, and forming a concrete cement. At the base it is upwards of fourteen feet in thickness, and diminishes to about two feet towards the top. Returning past the old Steyne, we arrive opposite Mahomed's baths, in the busiest part of Brighton. Here we find fishermen mending their nets, boats laid up for repair, the fish-market, and vendors engaged in every characteristic employment to be met with in a maritime town. Here, also, are pleasure-boats and sailing-vessels to be hired, where, if a party club together, a few hours' sail may be compassed for a dozen shillings. The fish-market is supplied by about one hundred boats, which sail usually in the morning or evening, remain at sea all night, and next morning spread their marine food on the beach by hundreds of thousands. The principal herring season is from October to Christmas, and mackarel is in its fulness of supply from May till July. Three men generally suffice for one boat, and sometimes clear considerable sums by their cargo. From here the market-hall is but a short distance; it stands on the site of the old town-hall, and was built in 1830. It answers every purpose in being spacious, unconfined, and well supplied daily with fresh and fine comestibles. The new town-hall—a vast pile of building, with three double porticoes—cost £30,000, and has a handsome assembly-room on the upper story, rendered available for divers purposes of provincial legislation and amusement. A few, very few, years back, the battery was on the western verge of the town, and beyond it the several houses seemed to be fairly in the country. The line of extension has now become almost interminable, and most conspicuous in this elongation of the western esplanade is Brunswick-terrace, built from the designs of Mr. Busby, a son of Dr. Busby, of musical memory. The terrace consists of forty-two splendid houses, and has a very majestic aspect. Between the two great divisions of the frontal line lies Brunswick-square, open to the sea towards the south, and the whole is formed by an artificial esplanade, which extends a mile in length. The chain-pier, which has been for years entitled to the first consideration of the Brighton visitor, is well worthy of being still considered its greatest lion. Erected under the superintendence of Captain

BRIGHTON.

The Steyne.

Pavilion

Kemptown.

Public buildings.

The chain pier.

BRIGHTON.

Brown, R.N., this light and elegant structure was commenced in October, 1822, and opened to the public in the November of the year ensuing, at a total expenditure of £30,000. The exact length is 1,134 feet, and the promenade is thirteen feet wide, enclosed on each side with a neat iron railing. The four iron towers supporting the chains are erected on platforms, raised on piles, driven nearly ten feet into the solid rock, but rising nearly thirteen feet above high-water mark. These towers are 200 feet distant from each other. On each side of the pier are two double suspension chains, each consisting of wrought iron rods or links, two inches in diameter, and very ingeniously connected. Those at one end pass into tunnels formed in the cliff, the size of which gradually increases, and are secured to a plate of iron placed perpendicularly, at the north end, much larger than the opening of the cylinder. After passing the towers above-mentioned the chains are firmly fixed to the substantial timber frame-work of the pier-head, an extensive platform, raised on piles, and paved with Purbeck stone. The approaches to the pier are handsome and spacious, and the reading-room at the north end, with its camera above, is a delightful lounge for the promenader. Among the churches the most modern is the handsome church of St. Peter's, erected in 1830, in the best pointed style, by Mr. C. Barry, the well-known architect of the new Houses of Parliament. The oldest, and perhaps the most interesting, is the ancient parish church of St. Nicholas, standing on the summit of a hill at the north-west extremity of the town. It is an excellent sea and land-mark, and is said to be as old as the reign of Henry the VII. Tradition gives to the curious sculptured font in this place a Norman extraction. Below the copper gilt vane of the steeple is hoisted the British flag on gala occasions, and from the churchyard, covered with old monuments, we gain one of the best views of this picturesque watering-place. The tomb of Captain Tettersell here, or rather a stone of black marble erected to his memory, contains an inscription to the following effect:—

Churches.

Ancient church of St. Nicholas.

P. M. S.
CAPTAIN NICHOLAS TETTERSELL,

Through hose prudence, valour, and loyalty Charles II., King of England, after he had escaped the swords of his merciless rebels, and his forces received a fatal overthrow at Worcester, September 3, 1651, was faithfully preserved and conveyed to France, departed this life 26th July, 1674.

Another curious monument tells us of Phœbe Hessel, who served as a private soldier, despite her sex, in various parts of Europe, and fought at the battle of Fontenoy, under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, terminating her life at Brighton in her 108th year. A monument to the memory of Mrs. Crouch, erected by Michael Kelly, the composer, and another to Sir Richard Phillips, the founder of the interrogatory system of education, and consistent advocate of a vegetable diet, are also among the interesting features of the place. The church was thoroughly renovated in 1854. 'All Saints' Church was consecrated September, 1853. The air of Brighton is drier and more bracing than Hastings, especially in the more elevated parts of the town east of the New Steyne. West of Cannon-place the soil is clayey, and the air moister and milder, better adapted to the constitutions of those invalids whose system is unable to work with vigour. The climate of the Steyne is intermediate between these two. The brisk dry climate of Brighton best suits invalids with relaxed constitutions who secrete and exhale copiously. It is capital for children and as a wholesome place of rest for healthy people. Its steadiness during autumn and early winter, gives it great value during that season of the year. There are properly two seasons at Brighton, *viz.*, from July till October for the sea-bathing, and from October till April, after which the town is comparatively deserted by visitors. The beach is shingly and steep, and the bathing consequently not so good as at Worthing or Hastings. In the spring months the winds (chiefly the west and south-west) are often extremely high, and render the more exposed parts of Brighton unpleasant as a residence. In the summer, the sun's rays being reflected from the cliffs and white buildings, render the heat at times oppressive; but in the autumnal months, from September till the end of the year, the climate is delightful, the air dry and bracing, and the sky generally clear, though even at this time storms and cold winds are occasionally prevalent for several days together. Brighton has the advantage of possessing several bathing establishments, where fresh, sea, medicated water, shampooing, and vapour baths may be had. There is also a large public swimming bath. At Wick, about half-a-mile west of Brighton, is a chalybeate spring, the water of which is

The climate

Baths.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brightwaltham .....pa	Berks.....	Farnborough...2	Newbury 9½	:t. Western.....	62	2038	465
Brightwell * .....pa	Berks.....	Wallingford ...2	Wllingfrd Rd. 6	Gt. Western.....	53½	2024	578
Brightwell .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge ...4	Ipswich 6	E. Union	74	965	73
Brightwell-Baldwin.....pa	Oxford	Wallingford ...6	Wllingfrd Rd. 9	Gt. Western.....	56¾	1660	294
Brightwell-Prior chap	Oxford	Wallingford ...5	Wllingfrd Rd. 9	Gt. Western	56½	2209	46
Brightwell-Salome pa	Oxford	Wallingford...6½	Wllngfrd Rd. 9½	Gt. Western.....	57	871	248
Brigmerston .....to	Wilts	Amesbury 3	Andover 14	L. & S. W.	80½	...	...
Brignall .....pa	N. R. York ...	Bernard Castle 5	Richmond ...12	N. Eastern	252	2037	173
Brigsley .....pa	Lincoln	Grimsby 5	Holton-le-Clay 3	Gt. Northern	152½	860	137
Brigsteer .....to	Westmorland	Kendal 3	Keudal 4	Kendal & Winder....	256	...	...
Brigstock... .....pa	Northampton	Oundle 6½	Thrapston ...4½	L. & N. W.....	93½	5900	1231

drank by some of the summer visitors. Judging from the composition of this water, though it might suit some persons requiring tonics, it would not be adapted to very weakly individuals, or those whose stomachs were very delicate; and considering the choice of gaseous chalybeates at the German Spa, there would be no reason for giving it the preference. This establishment consists of a neat pump-room, where the various waters are distributed, with covered portico, and shady garden, near the park, and is a good deal frequented in the summer and early autumnal months. Except along the cliffs, the esplanade opposite Kemp-town, and the chain pier, Brighton is deficient in promenades, and the absence of shade and verdure is severely felt in the hotter months, at which period many of the residents are absent. The bracing and restorative qualities of the air of the central and eastern portions of Brighton will be found eminently beneficial to those whose health has suffered from too close an application to business, a prolonged residence in the capital, or other causes, as also to convalescents. Nervous invalids will likewise, for the most part, derive benefit, selecting the locality between the east and western parts most congenial to their feelings. For delicate persons, and those suffering from chronic inflammatory affection of the air passages, as well as to cases where there is a tendency to pulmonary disease, the west cliff and squares will be preferable. "In all cases," observes Sir James Clark, "in which a dry and mild air proves beneficial, Brighton, during the autumn and early part of winter, deserves a prefereuce over every other part of the south coast. In the spring, on the other hand, owing to its exposure to the north-easterly winds, the climate is cold, harsh, and irritating to delicate constitutions. Brighton is situated nearly in the centre of the bay stretching from Selsey-hill in the west, to Beachy-head, the eastern extremity of the South-downs. It is not an incorporated town. Its government is vested in a chief constable and twelve headboroughs, who are annually chosen at the court-leet. The affairs of the town are regulated by the commissioners, who manage the cleansing, lighting, &c. There are barracks both for cavalry and infantry; the former affording accommodation for 625, and the latter for about 400 men. Though not a manufacturing or commercial town, there is an extensive retail trade. To the north and north-east of the town, on the summit of the downs, is the race-course, commanding an extensive view, and where, usually in August, the races take place.

BRIGHTON.

Advantages to invalids.

Inns, The Bedford, Albion, Royal York, Gloucester, Norfolk, Bristol, New Steyne, Harrison's, Old Ship, New Ship, Pavilion, Sun, Sea-house, Star and Garter, Clarence, King and Queen, Queen's Hotel, Pier Hotel.—*Market*, Thur., corn.—*Fairs*, Holy Thurs.; Aug. 24, pleasure.—*Bankers*, Union Bank: draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co. Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company; draw on head-office, 21, Lombard-street.—*Newspapers*, Brighton Examiner, Tues., (liberal); Brighton Gazette, Thurs, (conservative); Brighton Guardian, Wed., (radical); Brighton Herald, Sat., (liberal).—*Post-office Arrangements*. There are three day mails, and one night mail to London; and three local deliveries in Brighton daily.

* BRIGHTWELL is situated in the hundred of Moreton. There was formerly a castle here, which was delivered by King Stephen to Henry II., then Duke of Normandy, pursuant to an agreement made between them, when the peace was concluded at Wallingford, and probably was then demolished. The Rev. Thos. Wintle, formerly rector of this parish, distinguished himself as an Hebraist, by a very able translation of the prophet Daniel. Dr. Thomas Godwyn, author of a well-known treatise on the Roman and Jewish antiquities, was rector here from the year 1629 till 1642; and Edward Bernard, a learned astronomer and civilian, professor of that science in the University of Oxford, was rector from 1691 to 1697. Thus Brightwell appears to have been a favoured seat of literature and science. In the church is a memorial of Dr. Godwyn, and another of Robert Court, some time auditor of Prince Arthur, who died in 1509. Anthony

Literary men.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brill * ....pa	Bucks	Thame....6	Aylesbury ...14½	L. & N. W.	58	2600	1311
Brilley ....pa	Hereford	Kington 6	Hereford 18	Newpt. & Hereford	217½	3792	552
Brimfield....pa	Hereford	Tenbury 5	Wooferton 1	Shrews. & Herefd ...	194½	1842	589
Brimington p or chap	Derby	Chesterfield ...2	Chesterfield ...2	Midland	158	...	1103
Brimpsfield....pa	Gloucester	Gloucester 8	Cirencester ...9	Gt. Western	104	2611	443
Brimpton....pa	Berks	Newbury 6	Woolhamptn 1½	Gt. Western	48	1692	531
Brimpton....pa	Somerset	Yeovil 2½	Yeovil 2½	Brist. & Exeter	179	465	111
Brimscombe	Gloucester	Stroud 3	Brimscombe ...	Gt. Western	99	...	...
Brimscombe ....ham	Somerset	Axbridge....2	Highbridge ...9	Brist. & Exeter	154	...	...
Brimslade ex. par. lib.	Wilts	Marlborough...4	Hungerford 10½	Gt. Western	72	...	...
Brimstage....to	Chester	Neston....4	Spital 2	Bir. Lanc. & Ches.	191	1012	126
Brincton ....to	Stafford	Newport 6	Shiffnal 7	Shrews. & Birmgm	144	...	...
Brindle....pa	Lancaster	Preston 6	Bamber Brdge 3	E. Lancashire	216	2935	1310
Brind....ham	E. R. York	Howden 3	Howden 1½	N. Eastern	193	...	53
Brindley ....to	Chester	Nantwich 4	Nantwich....6½	L. & N. W.	167½	1090	186
Brindleys.... ex. pa	E. R. York	Selby 8	Howden 2	N. Eastern	196	...	6
Brindsford ....ham	Stafford	Four Ashes ...2½	Wlverhamptn 4	L. & N. W.	129½	...	...
Bringhurst ....pa	Leicester	Gt. Easton ....½	Rockingham ...2	L. & N. W.	112½	3650	934
Brington, Little ham	Northampton	Northampton 6	Weedon 4	L. & N. W.	74	...	...
Brington ....pa	Huntingdon	Thrapston ...6½	Huntingdon 11	Gt. Northern	70	1190	172
Brington ....pa	Northampton	Northampton 7	Weedon 5	L. & N. W.	75	3761	766
Briningham ....pa	Norfolk	Holt 4	Ryburgh 7½	Norfolk	141½	1201	227
Brinkburn †...pa chap	Northumb.	Morpeth 10	Morpeth 11	N. Eastern	305	3378	225
Brinkhill....pa	Lincoln	Louth....10	Alford 5½	Gt. Northern	135¼	780	171
Brinkley ....pa	Cambridge	Newmarket ...5½	Sx Mle Bttm 3½	E. Counties	62	1500	375
Brinklow ....pa	Warwick	Coventry....6	Stretton 1	L. & N. W.	88	1410	782
Brinkworth ....pa	Wilts	Malmesbury 5½	Wttn Bassett 5	Gt. Western	88	5464	1339
Brinnington ....to	Chester	Stockport 1	Stockport 2	L. & N. W.	184½	783	5203
Brinsop ....pa	Hereford	Hereford....6	Moreton 4	Shrews. & Herefd ...	205½	1364	155
Brinsley ....ham	Nottingham	Nottingham...10	Langley Mill...2	Midland	136½	...	...
Brinsworth ....to	W. R. York	Sheffield 5	Masbro' 3	Midland	175	1050	266
Brinton....pa	Norfolk	Holt 3½	Fakenham ...8½	Norfolk	147½	625	190
Brinzey....ham	Somerset	Axbridge....6	Yatton....3	Brist. & Exeter	133	...	...
Brisco, or Birkscough ....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 3½	Wreay 2½	Lanc. & Carlisle	298	1904	292
Brisley ....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham 6	Elmham 3	Norfolk	234½	1201	364
Brislington....pa	Somerset	Bristol 3	Keynsham ...2½	Gt. Western	116	2393	1260
Bristol ‡ ....city & co	Gloucester	Bath 12	Bristol	Gt. Western	118	...	137328

BRIGHTWELL.

Famous residents.

Alsop, an eminent English divine and scholar, who flourished in the early part of the last century, took the degree of bachelor in divinity at Oxford in the year 1706, and was subsequently appointed domestic chaplain to Bishop Trelawney, who gave him the living of Brightwell, with a stall in his cathedral; but a prosecution for a breach of promise of marriage being instituted against him in 1717, the heavy damages which were awarded, forced him to a temporary absence from his country. How long he remained abroad is uncertain, but he returned to England some time previous to his death, which took place in 1726. His principal work was a selection from Æsop, entitled "Fabularum Æsopicarum Delectus," published in 8vo. in 1698. The preface to this book, in which the author espouses the part of Boyle in his controversy with Bentley, made a great sensation at the time, though it is now little known. A quarto volume of his Latin odes, edited by Sir F. Bernard, appeared in 1752: and several of his English poems are to be found in the collections of Dodsley and Pearch.

Courts of the early king's held here.

* BRILL. This ancient town is situated on the table land of a high hill, formerly called Brinkely, from which its name is said to have been corrupted into that of Brill. The manor was once part of the ancient demesnes of the crown and the palace, remains of which are still standing, was said to have been a favourite residence of King Edward the Confessor. King John spent his Christmas here in 1205, and Henry II. and III. also held their courts here. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure in good repair, with a small square tower. There are chapels for the Independents and Wesleyans, and also an Independent chapel at Little London. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town is a mineral spring, the waters of which are a chalybeate, and have been successful in the cure of various complaints. Near the Spa, an hotel, called the Spa Hotel, has been erected for the accommodation of visitors.

Fair, second Wed. in May, cattle; first Wed. after Oct. 11, hiring.

† BRINKBURN. The most noticeable feature here will be found in the ruins of Brinkburn Priory, which was founded for Black Canons in the time of Henry I. The shell of the church is still nearly entire. Lindon Hall and Felton Hall are beautiful seats in the neighbourhood.

‡ BRISTOL. According to most antiquarian writers, this city was founded

by Brennus, the supposed first king of the Britons, about three hundred and eighty years before the Christian era; an opinion which has derived some support from the appearance of ancient statues, said to be those of Brennus and his brother Belinus, on the south side of St. John's-gate. Gildas, a British monk, of the sixth century, mentions Brito, in his list of eminent British cities, in the year 430. Little mention is made in history of the present city, earlier than 1063, when Harold set sail from "Bristow," since called Bristol, with a fleet to reduce Wales. During the reigns of Harold and the Conqueror, there were mints established at this place; and in 1696, William III. struck half-crowns here. In Odo's conspiracy in 1086, the rebels made Bristol their head-quarters, appropriating the castle there as a receptacle of their plunder, which they amassed from the neighbouring country, as far as Berkeley and Bath. About the close of the eleventh century, Bristol is mentioned as a place of considerable note for trade to Ireland and Norway, and every part of Europe. It was, indeed, the great mart for slaves, collected from all parts of England. During the quarrel between King Stephen and the Empress Matilda, Bristol, at one time, became the residence of that lady. After the defeat of the Royalists, in 1141, Stephen was conveyed to Gloucester, and from thence, a close prisoner, to Bristol. Bristol being wholly in possession of the Earl Robert Fitz-Harding, the empress's brother, the queen placed her son there, to be educated amongst the sons of the principal inhabitants. There he formed his attachment to Robert Fitz-Harding, whom he afterwards highly honoured. This Robert Fitz-Harding, in 1148, laid the foundation of the Abbey of St. Augustine, and built the church and offices attached thereto in the short time of six years. In 1168, when Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, in Ireland, came over to England to solicit succour from Henry II., Robert Fitz-Harding entertained him and his company in the most sumptuous manner at Bristol. Robert Fitz-harding, with his wife Eva, lies buried in the choir of St. Augustine's Abbey, now the cathedral church of Bristol. During the reign of Henry II., this city had become a great place of trade, particularly for commerce with Ireland; and the bridge was undoubtedly constructed in consequence of the great influx of wealth and population which Bristol then acquired. The original bridge appears to have been constructed of wood. During this reign, the burgesses of Bristol had a grant of free toll, and other customs throughout England, Wales, and Normandy; and the king granted to it a full power to inhabit and possess the city of Dublin, whither a colony accordingly went. The charter was renewed in 1190. In 1216, the pope's legate, Guelo, held a synod at Bristol, at which he solemnly excommunicated those barons who had adhered to Lewis, the French king's son; and at a general council of the barons, held at this place in November, the same year, the Earl of Pembroke was chosen protector of the realm. About the year 1247, the city was joined to Redcliff by a bridge, the old wooden one having been destroyed. The quay was made at the joint expense of the citizens and the inhabitants of Redcliff. The course of the river was then turned by cutting a canal from Redcliff-beck to Tower Harratz. The expense of cutting this channel, or trench, for the course of the Frome through the quay, amounted to £5,000. The bridge built at the time just mentioned, was of stone, and had houses on both sides, with a chapel in the form of a gate-way across the centre. The chapel was destroyed in 1644; and at length the bridge itself having become dangerous, no heavy laden carriages were permitted to pass over it. In 1768 a new one was finished and opened. In 1263, Prince Edward was taken prisoner, in parley with Simon de Mountfort, Earl of Leicester, at Windsor, and was kept a prisoner in Bristol Castle; but two years afterwards this prince took the castle from the barons, and fined the town in the sum of £1,000. In 1283, Edward I. held a parliament in this city, and then, for the first time, a writ was issued to the mayor and magistrates of Bristol to send two persons as representatives. In 1326, during the rebellion of Queen Isabella, Edward was pursued to Bristol by the Earl of Kent, seconded by the foreign forces under John de Hainault. The elder Hugh Spencer, created Earl of Winchester, was at this time governor of the castle of Bristol; but the garrison mutinied against him, and he fell into the hands of his enemies. He was immediately, on the surrender of the town, which he had besieged, without any formal accusation, and without even the shadow of a trial, condemned to be hung in his armour, in his 90th year, even in the presence of his own son. His body, having been suspended on a gibbet four

Early history of the city,

Peculiar grants and privileges.

Bristol.

days, was taken down, cut to pieces, and thrown to the dogs, and his head was set on a pole at Winchester. William de Colford, recorder of Bristol, in 1345, drew up a code of municipal laws; and the corporation agreed on several useful regulations, which were afterwards confirmed in a charter granted by Edward III. In 1347, Edward III., by charter, constituted Bristol a county within itself. During the reign of Richard II., when Henry, Duke of Lancaster, landed in England, and became master of the kingdom, he proceeded to Bristol; and, having obliged it to surrender, he seized in the castle the Earl of Wiltshire, Sir John Bussy, and Sir Henry Green, and had them instantly beheaded. In the ensuing reign, Bristol took part in the royal cause, and beheaded, without trial, the Lords Spencer and Lumley, two principal conspirators against Henry. In the year 1490 the streets of Bristol were newly paved, and Henry VII. and the Lord Chancellor kept the royal court at St. Augustine's-place; on which occasion, it is said, that the citizens, willing to show a due respect to their king, arrayed themselves in their best apparel; but the monarch remarking that some of the ladies were dressed, as he conceived, much above their station, ordered that every citizen, possessing lands to the amount of £20, should pay 20s. for the sumptuous dress of his wife. Henry, in 1500, granted a new charter to the corporation, and presented his own sword to the mayor, to be borne before him. This sword is still preserved. Henry VIII., by letters patent, made this place a city, and a bishop's see, at the same time that he conferred a similar honour on the towns of Westminster, Oxford, Peterborough, Chester, and Gloucester. In the twenty-fourth of Elizabeth a new charter was granted. The queen paid a visit to Bristol, and a room belonging to a house in Small-street is still denominated Queen Elizabeth's room. Another charter was granted by Charles I., in which, for the sum of £959 the castle and its precincts were finally separated from the county of Gloucester, and made part of the city and independent jurisdiction of Bristol. In 1641, Denzil Hollis, who commanded the Bristol militia, was one of the most active men in the Presbyterian party, in opposition to Cromwell and the independents; yet he subscribed £1,000 against the king. He was one of the five members of the long Parliament who were demanded by Charles when he went to the House of Commons; and in 1640 was sent up to the lords with an impeachment against Archbishop Laud. In 1642 the Parliament strengthened and repaired the walls and castle, and forts were erected at Brandon and St. Michael's-hill, now the Royal Fort. The year following, Prince Rupert resolved to lay siege to the city. A severe conflict ensued, and great loss was sustained, when, to the great joy of the army, the city beat a parley. The siege lasted three days, and the garrison was to march out with their arms and baggage, leaving their cannon, ammunition, and colours. In the assault, the Royalists suffered very severely. Five hundred of the best soldiers perished, besides several persons of condition. On the 2nd of August following, the king joined the camp of Bristol; and on the Sunday he attended divine service at the cathedral church. Two years afterwards Bristol once more fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians. The king never recovered his affairs; and Cromwell, when he was made lord protector, ordered the castle to be demolished, and streets have since been built on its site. In 1650 the Parliament gave orders to build the walls about the Royal Fort, and gave £1,000 towards defraying the expense of that measure. In the year 1663 the king and queen, James, Duke of York, his duchess, &c., were magnificently entertained at Bristol by the mayor. In 1684 Charles granted a new charter, in which he confirmed the letters patent by which this city was made a city and county of itself. During Monmouth's rebellion, in 1685, Bristol was at one time thrown into great alarm. It was reported that the duke was approaching from Taunton and Wells. The Duke of Beaufort, then lord-lieutenant of the city, declared, that if the citizens shewed any disposition towards insurrection, he would immediately set fire to the town. On this determination, Monmouth is reported to have said, "God forbid that I should bring the two calamities of fire and sword on so noble a city;" and then marched towards Bath. In 1702 Queen Anne visited Bristol in company with the Prince of Denmark, and was entertained in a splendid manner, and in 1710 her majesty paid another visit, and renewed all former charters. The charter, by which their corporation liberties were confirmed and enlarged, ordains, "that Bristol remains for ever a city corporate, and county of itself; and that its magistrates hold government over all its boundaries, by land and water; that the body corporate be known and

Made a city by Henry VIII

Sustained a siege in the civil wars.

Visited by Queen Anne

distinguished as the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the city of Bristol; that the recorder shall be first alderman, with six others, making twelve, according to the number of wards, that two sheriffs be chosen annually out of the common council, which are to consist of forty-two persons, besides the mayor;" in short, this charter fully confirms every useful regulation, and every important branch of municipal right conferred on the city and corporation by former monarchs. The memorable attempt to set the shipping on fire was made January 22nd, 1777. On the 23rd of April, 1808, a great part of the city was inundated by the sudden overflow of the river Frome; several houses were four feet deep in water, and the goods and many houses on the banks of the Wear were swept away by the flood. On April 2, 1821, Bristol was visited by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning; the electric fluid struck that venerable pile the Redcliff tower, and forced out several stones from the bell-loft window; it rolled up the lead from the roof, and displaced several of the stones; many vessels were driven on shore, and at Stanton-drew thirteen sheep were killed by the lightning. It is much to be regretted that, on the 29th and 30th of October, 1831, serious riots took place here, in consequence of the arrival of Sir Charles Wetherall, in his capacity of recorder of this city, when the lower classes of the population had imbibed so strong a feeling of dissatisfaction, that they resolved to drive him out if he ventured to set foot in the place; and, although apprised of this unpopularity, he imprudently (as it is supposed) determined on going to Bristol as usual, and made his public entry. Instead of the procession taking place as usual at from four to five in the afternoon, the sheriffs, &c., went out to meet the recorder at ten, and thousands assembled between the turnpike-gate and Totterdown, to greet his arrival. The moment Sir Charles came within sight of the populace, yells and groans were uttered loud and deep. The recorder, escorted by the city *cortége*, reached the Guildhall, and proceeded (in spite of all obstacles) to open the commission, but from the groans and yells not a word could be heard. Sir Charles threatened in vain to commit; the noise increased; constables were sent into the body of the hall to seize the offenders. Sir Charles afterwards proceeded to the Mansion-house; in his way to which, on passing the Commercial-rooms, he was cheered by the persons assembled there. This infuriated the mob to such a pitch, that hundreds of them entered the Mansion-house, around which many thousands were still assembled; stones were thrown in all directions, and several windows broken. A slight scuffle now ensued between the mob and special constables, and two or three were taken into custody: a general rush was then made by the people to the quay, where they armed themselves with bludgeons. The crowd still increased, and at five o'clock the Riot Act was read. From this moment, notwithstanding the appearance of three hundred constables, it was found impossible to restrain the fury of the mob. The military were called, and attempted to relieve the Council-house, which had been violently attacked, and the 14th Regiment of Dragoons fired, which so exasperated the mob, that they assembled the next morning, (Sunday) to continue the work of devastation which they had already commenced, and in spite of all resistance, committed most dreadful ravages on the buildings and property of the inhabitants. They broke into the Bridewell, and set the prisoners at liberty, and succeeded in forcing an entrance to the new gaol, from whence they also released the prisoners: after which, they set fire to the premises, which burnt with unabated fury for some hours. The toll-houses and the county court prison suffered the same fate. The work of destruction was carried to the bishop's palace; here a few individuals had hastily collected, and for a while succeeded in staying their diabolical designs: orders were then sent for the military, who had been guarding the Mansion-house, which they had no sooner left than the flames from the latter indicated the promptitude with which the mob had acted to effect its total destruction, and many of them forfeited their lives for their criminal temerity. The Custom-house, and all the back building of store-rooms, in Little King-street, were soon in one mass of fire. About three o'clock in the morning the Excise-office was on fire. On this night it may be truly said that the city was given up to plunder; and Monday morning dawned on such a scene as had never before been witnessed at this place. The flames, it is true, were subsiding, but the appearance of Queen-square was appalling in the extreme. Many buildings were reduced to heaps of smoking ruins, and others were momentarily falling in; many persons were killed both by shot and sword. The loss was supposed to be £300,000 at least. The trial of the

BRISTOL.

The Bristol riots.

Trial of the rioters.

Bristol. rioters took place January 2, 1832, when four were executed and twenty-two transported. The suicide of Colonel Brereton, during his trial by court martial, occurred January 9, in the same year. Bristol is indebted, of course, mainly for its mercantile celebrity to the very advantageous position in which the city stands, but the extent of the speculations here carried on, and the high character of its commercial residents have had their full share in raising Bristol to that pre-eminence which it enjoys. The ground on which the city stands is very unequal. It is nearly eight miles in circumference, and covers about 1,700 acres.

Bishopric. The city, with its suburbs, contains upwards of 760 streets, squares, and lanes. It was one of the six bishoprics created by Henry VIII. out of the spoils of the monasteries and religious houses which that monarch had dissolved. The cathedral was the church of the Abbey of St. Augustin, founded here by Robert Fitzharding, son to a king of Denmark, and himself a citizen of Bristol, A.D. 1148. It is valued in the king's books at £338. 8s. 4d. Paul Bushe, provincial of the *Bons-hommes*, was the first bishop in 1542—and was deprived of it for being married, 1554. Secker, Butler, Newton, and other eminent men have held the office of bishop of this see, and Bishop Warburton was once dean of this cathedral. The see of Bristol was united by an order in council with that of Gloucester in 1836, and they now form one see under the name of Gloucester and Bristol. Bristol is situated at the southern extremity of the county of Gloucester and the northern of that of Somerset, and on both sides the Avon and Frome rivers; but it is independent of both counties, having been raised to the rank of a separate county and city by Edward III. It is divided into ten wards, with sixteen aldermen—of whom one is mayor—and forty-eight councillors. It has a separate commission of the peace. Bristol returns two members to Parliament, and has done so from 1283. The Parliamentary borough comprises the city of Bristol, the out parish of St. Philip, and St. Jacob, the out-parishes of St. James's and St. Paul, the parish of Clifton, part of the parish of Bedminster, and part of the parish of Westbury on Trym. On the north side of the town is St. Michael's-hill and Kingsdown, the highest ground in the city, on the west side College-green, a considerable eminence, and on the south side Redcliff-hill.

Public buildings. Foremost among the public buildings is the Guildhall, situated in Broad-street. It was erected originally in the reign of Richard II., and was rebuilt in 1843. It is in the Elizabethan style, having three principal entrances, the centre one leading to a spacious corridor, on either side of which are the court of bankruptcy, the county and law courts, and apartments for the judge, mayor, barristers, &c. Adjoining the Guildhall is the branch Bank of England, a modern building, its front ornamented with a number of handsome columns. The Council House, in Corn-street, is a chaste structure, built in 1827; its pediments, designed and beautifully executed by the chisel of Baily, a native of Bristol, and surmounted by a figure of Justice. The Exchange, in the same locality, is a very handsome structure, erected about the middle of the last century. The facade is of Roman characters, highly ornamented, and the merchant's walk is a spacious area surrounded by handsome arches on all sides; the business transacted here is, however, now solely confined to the corn trade, the majority of the merchants resorting to the commercial rooms on the opposite side of the street. The Custom House, in Queen's-square, is a neat and convenient structure, rebuilt on the site of the one destroyed by fire during the riots of 1831. The Inland Revenue (then the Excise) Office, in the avenue, was burned at the same time, and has since been re-erected on its present site. The gaol was erected west of the city, on the new course of the river Avon in 1816.

Bridges. The Bridewell, entirely destroyed during the riots of 1831, has been rebuilt on its old site in an enlarged and more convenient form. The principal bridge is that which connects the centre of the town with the Redcliff side of the Avon. It is of stone, and has three arches, the centre one being elliptical, with a span of 55 feet, the side arches semi-circular, each 40 feet in span. A swivel-bridge of iron, opened in 1827, connects the parishes of Clifton and St. Augustine with the city, and two iron bridges, each with one arch of 100 feet span, cross the new course of the Avon, severally connecting the city with the Bath and Wells and Exeter roads. The city is now plenteously supplied with water, which is conveyed a distance of fifteen miles from its sourse in the Mendip-hills, and the quantity furnished from the reservoir at Barrow amounts to nearly a million of gallons daily. The arrangements by which the water is made to assume an ornamental character in its course impart an attractive feature to the country

through which the stream is directed. Bristol, as already stated, continued a bishopric of itself from the period of the dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII. until it became united with that of Gloucester under the recommendation of the ecclesiastical commissioners. The cathedral, originally the collegiate church of the monastery of St. Augustine, was first erected and endowed in the reign of Stephen, by Lord Fitzharding, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is a venerable structure, and an attractive object to the stranger, though the only interesting portion remaining of the abbey is the Anglo-Norman archway, a beautiful specimen of this early style. Among the parish churches that of St. Mary Redcliff, said to be the largest parish church in England, is peculiarly entitled to notice. It is a magnificent structure of Gothic architecture, originally founded by Simon de Burton, in 1294, and afterwards taken down and rebuilt on the same site by William Canynge. In 1854 it underwent an extensive renovation under the direction of George Godwin, Esq., the celebrated architect. It derives its title from the cliff of red sandstone on which it was built. It is of a cruciform appearance, with a stately tower rising 200 feet in height, which was originally surmounted by a lofty steeple. The interior contains two monumental statues of that "worshipful man William Canynge," its reputed founder; one to the memory of Sir William Penn, and a handsome cenotaph to Chatterton, whose fame has thrown a new halo around this majestic fane. It was in the muniment-room, over the Norman porch, that Chatterton asserted he had made the discovery of those poems which for so many years excited contention in the literary world. Chatterton was born in this neighbourhood, November 20th, 1752, and as early as his eleventh year, commenced a career of mingled poesy and romance, which makes his life one of the most extraordinary in the annals of English literature. He frequently wrote by moonlight, and throwing himself down on the meads in view of the sacred edifice, would become entranced for hours, and thus, perhaps, nursed the enthusiasm that destroyed him. After the production of a series of poems, as wondrous for their ingenious imitation of the antique verbiage, as for the genuine poetic feeling they contain; and grappling with the world for a scanty subsistence by chance periodical literature, Chatterton was reduced to the very verge of starvation, and destroying his papers, committed suicide by taking arsenic, August 25th, 1770, being then not eighteen years of age. With regard to antiquity, All Saint's Church claims to be the oldest in Bristol, and in connection with it was one of the earliest libraries in England. Colston, one of the greatest benefactors of the city, was interred within these walls. St. Stephen's Church is remarkable for its beautiful tower, which was raised about the middle of the fifteenth century, and is 125 feet high. The body of the church, which is of earlier date, was built by John Shipward, one of the merchant princes of Bristol in the olden time. The churches of St. Michael, St. Paul, St. Thomas, and Christ Church, are all fine buildings, each possessing some peculiar architectural merit. That of St. Nicholas is a modern erection, surmounted by a tower and a spire. Temple Church is remarkable for its leaning tower, which deviation from the perpendicular has existed for centuries. It originally belonged to the Knights Templars, by whom it was founded in 1118. Other elegant churches and chapels have recently been added, and there are now about thirty churches connected with the establishment, and about forty dissenting places of worship. The arts and sciences have been well attended to. The Philosophical and Scientific Institute, in Park-street, is rendered conspicuous by its fine circular portico, supported by handsome Corinthian columns: it comprises an extensive museum, reading-room, and a theatre for lectures. An academy for promoting the fine arts, the Athenæum, with library and news-room, the Bristol Library and Museum, and the Medical Library, are all well sustained by their respective members. The Bristol Institution was opened in 1823; the Bristol Mechanics' Institution was founded in 1823, and the Bristol Library, which was founded in 1772, has about 20,000 volumes. The Bristol Athenæum was opened October 25, 1854. The principal endowed establishments for the purposes of education are the Free Grammar School, founded by Robert and Nicholas Thorne; the College Grammar School, founded by Henry VII.; Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School having several endowments; the City School for educating, clothing, and maintaining boys and placing them out as apprentices, and two schools founded and endowed by Edward Colston. The Merchant's Hall School, Redmaid's, Redcliff, St. Thomas's, and several others are of extensive utility. The Redcliff

BRISTOL.

Cathedral.

St. Mary Redcliff.

Chatterton.

Leaning tower.

Institutions

Schools.

BRISTOL.

Infant School was opened in 1853. There are nearly forty charity schools open daily, and the number of Sunday schools is considerably larger. The income of the endowed schools is about £7,000. The Free Grammar School has two fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford, and five exhibitions at the same university. Among the charitable institutions of Bristol the Infirmary, founded in 1735, stands pre-eminent. The Bristol General Hospital, founded in 1832, is a much smaller establishment. The dispensary has two stations at separate ends of the town, and patients are visited at their houses. Besides other minor institutions of a similar character, there are nearly fifty voluntary charitable societies, which collect and distribute annually among the poor in food, clothing, medicine, and in other forms, about £15,000. The endowed charities are estimated at £23,000. There are three principal market-places; the largest being behind the Exchange, another in Union-street, and a third in Nicholas-street. The various halls belonging to the city companies are noble structures, and, prominent amongst them, are the Merchants' Hall and the Coopers' Hall, both of which display great elegance of construction. Places of amusement are numerous, and in addition to a commodious and substantial theatre, in King-street, there is an assembly-room of spacious dimensions. To mention all the distinguished individuals to whom Bristol has had the honour of giving birth would alone occupy a considerable portion of our pages. It was within its precincts that Sir Humphrey Davy laboured in his laboratory and made some of his most brilliant chemical discoveries. Thomas Chatterton, as already mentioned, was born there, and in his humble home wrote the celebrated Rowley Poems. Bristol was the birthplace of the greatest painter of his day, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and of the first prose writer of his time, Robert Southey. Bird the painter lived and died there; E. H. Baily, the celebrated sculptor, was born there; Coleridge and Wordsworth resided in Bristol, and there their first poems were ushered into the world by a native publisher, Joseph Cottle. Robert Hall, the celebrated preacher, spent in this commercial city his early and closing years. Richard Savage died in the debtors' prison at Bristol, and Sebastian Cabot, the discoverer of Newfoundland, sailed from its wharf to that then unknown shore. The list might be considerably extended. Bristol has been an emporium of commerce for a longer period than almost any other sea-port in the kingdom. It long preceded its great rival Liverpool, which has now so signally overtaken it. The commercial buildings of Bristol are mostly more or less connected with the docks. These docks were formed in 1804-1809, by excavating a new course for the Avon south of the city, and converting, at an expense of £600,000, the whole of the old channel through the city into one floating harbour about three miles in length. By subsequent changes and enlargements the harbour and docks have gradually been made capable of accommodating a large amount of ship-building. The dock-rates on vessels and goods until 1848 far exceeded the corresponding rates at the ports of Liverpool, Hull, and Gloucester, but a gradual decline in the commerce of Bristol led the inhabitants generally to see the necessity of modifying the port charges in order to invite shipping to bring their cargoes thither. By a special Act, obtained in 1848, the docks were transferred from a private company to the corporation, and new dock charges were established much more calculated to attract shipping to the port. On November 13, 1848, a grand procession paraded through Bristol to commemorate this important alteration, and it has been found that arrivals and departures of shipping have considerably increased since the new system has been adopted. The tonnage of merchandise brought into Bristol is always greater than that shipped from thence, on account of Bristol being one of the chief places of import of West India produce. The foreign trade of Bristol consists principally in imports of sugar, rum, wine, brandy, colonial and Baltic timber, tallow, hemp, turpentine, barilla, dye woods, fruits, wheat, and tea. The principal articles of export are iron, tin, bricks, refined sugar, glass bottles, Irish linen, and manufactured goods. Bristol derives a considerable portion of her supply of foreign produce coastwise, under bond, principally from London and Liverpool, but also from the minor ports of Gloucester, Newport, Bridgewater, Exeter, Barnstaple, and Bideford. The coasting trade is very considerable, particularly with Ireland. The imports thence are chiefly iron, tin, coal, salt, Irish linens, and agricultural produce; the exports to Ireland are articles of foreign and colonial produce, particularly groceries, tea, wines and spirits, and of the manufactures of the place. The existing manu-

Hospitals.

Docks.

Commerce.

factures of Bristol are glass bottles, crown and flint glass, brass wire, pins, sheet lead, zinc, spelter, chain cables, anchors, machinery, drugs, colours, dyes, painted floor-cloth, earthenware, refined sugar, starch, soap, British spirits, tin, copper, and brass wares, bricks, beer, porter, pipes, tobacco, and hats. Most of these manufactures are carried on within the city or in its immediate neighbourhood, but the manufacturing circuit may be considered to extend six miles. The principal factories are those for glass, sugar, iron, brass, floor-cloth, and earthenware. In addition to these, there has been established a very large joint-stock cotton factory, in the parish of St. Philip, under the title of the Great Western Cotton Works. The building was commenced in 1837. It consists of an immense range of spinning, weaving, bleaching, and repairing shops, with all the appliances for employing 2,000 hands. In May, 1850, this building suffered extensively from an accidental fire. In connection with the commercial enterprise of Bristol, it should not escape the recollection of the reader that both the *Great Western* and *Great Britain* steam-ships were built and launched here. The *Great Western* was finished in 1838, and sailed from Bristol to New York, in the April of that year, thus solving the question of the practicability of steamers crossing the Atlantic. The keel of the *Great Britain*, was laid at Bristol in 1839, and the vessel was launched in 1843, Prince Albert acting as sponsor on the occasion. The environs of Bristol furnish scenery of the most charming description, and Clifton, its aristocratic and romantic suburb, is too much a part of the city to be dissevered from it in description. Crossing the green by the old abbey, and persevering up a winding sloping road to the range of mansion-crested terraces he will see towering above him, a few minutes walk will suffice to bring the pedestrian from the heart of the city within the circle of this most enchanting region. The prospect on every side is extensive. From the opposite shore the richly cultivated lands of Somerset present themselves in a varied landscape, rising gradually four or five miles from the verge of the river to the top of Dundry-hill, esteemed, with its tower, which crests the summit, a barometical indicator of the coming weather, being enveloped in mist before rain, and invariably appearing clear and distinct, when preceding a fine day. The air on these heights is remarkably clear and invigorating, and forms a striking contrast to the atmosphere of mingled odours left below. Clifton is supposed to have been a British town prior to the Roman invasion, named Caer Oder, or City of the Chosen. Its present name is derived from its romantic situation on the acclivities and summit of a precipitous cliff. The river Avon, which is navigable for ships of the greatest burden, flows with a rapid current through this natural chasm, forming the south-western border of the parish and separating the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. This gulf it was proposed to cross by a suspension bridge, the foundation of which was laid in 1836, and the building was proceeded with so far as the erection of piers, and the expenditure of a sum reaching to nearly £50,000. It is estimated that about £30,000 more will be required to complete the undertaking. The parish church of St. Andrew, and Christ Church, in Clifton-park, are the places of worship under the establishment. The rocks in the immediate neighbourhood are chiefly composed of carboniferous limestone and the newer red sandstone formation. The ranges of mountain limestone at St. Vincent's rocks are also remarkably fine. In some places the rocks, venerably majestic, rise perpendicularly or overhang precipices, craggy and bare; and in others they are clad with verdure to the summit. Pieces of the rock, when broken, have much the appearance of a dark red marble, and when struck by a substance of corresponding hardness emit a strong sulphurous smell. In the fissures of these rocks are found those fine crystals usually called Bristol diamonds, which are so hard as to cut glass and sustain the action of fire. Scarcely any place in England offers greater advantages to invalids with respect to choice of localities and beauty of country. On the Downs the air is light, dry, and bracing; the walks and rides are varied and beautiful; the view of the woods on the opposite side of the river, and of the bold precipitous rocks by which its course is diverted, are strikingly fine. The botanist and geologist may find full scope for the gratification of their tastes in the numerous rare specimens of flowers, fossils, spars, &c., with which the neighbourhood abounds. "The whole parish of Clifton," said Dr. Chisholm, who practised here, "is a beautiful and romantic assemblage of woods, rocks, water, pasture, and downs. It seems, indeed, singularly well adapted to the maintenance of health, the soil resting on immense beds of lime-

Bristol.

The "Great Western" and "Great Britain."

Clifton.

Geological formation.

Bristol.

stone-rock, exposed to the southern and western and westerly winds for nearly three-fourths of the year, with an atmosphere elastic, vivifying, not humid." Many highly respectable families—several of the Bristol merchants—reside permanently at Clifton, and there is a good deal of agreeable society in the winter. If retirement be sought, a person may live as secluded as he pleases; or, if he be desirous of mixing more in the bustle of the world, the cities of Bristol and Bath (the latter by the railroad) may be reached in a few minutes. There is likewise extensive steam communication with the Welsh coast and other points, large vessels being able to navigate the Avon at high water, passing beneath the Clifton downs between Bristol and the sea. Within the circuit of a few miles a variety of excursions may be made to objects of interest. The Zoological Gardens, about half an hour's walk from the town, are tolerably well supplied. The spring termed Hotwell rises at the base of the lofty St. Vincent's rock, and is said to yield as much as forty gallons of water in a minute. It was enclosed in 1690 by the corporation of Bristol, though it was used medicinally even before that period, but of late years it has been but little employed. At the spring is the new Hotwell House, a neat edifice, containing a pump-room, with hot and cold baths. The temperature of the water is seventy-six degrees, Farenheit. Like the springs of Bath and Buxton, the salts of lime predominate. A gallon also contains, according to Dr. Carrick, thirty cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, though there is no doubt that an analysis made at present would exhibit a different proportion both of solid and gaseous parts. The local accounts state that this spring was a good deal disturbed at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon. "It became suddenly red as blood, and so turbid that it could not be drank; the alarmed inhabitants of Bristol offered up prayers in church to avert the vengeance of heaven, of which this appearance was considered to be an indication. On the same day the water of a common well, in a field near St. George's Church, which had been remarkably clear, turned as black as ink, and continued unfit for use nearly a fortnight. The tide also in the Avon flowed back, contrary to its natural course." The water emits a few gas bubbles when drawn into a glass: taken internally, it generally acts upon the kidneys, and occasionally produces vertigo and headache. It is recommended in various states of deranged health. The baths are not much used. The internal use of the water is considered to be very efficacious in cases of dyspepsia with acidity, in affections of the kidneys as diabetes, gravel, and tendency to stone. It has also been highly spoken of in bronchial affections and predisposition to consumption, though in these cases the climate has been, doubtless, chiefly instrumental in the advantage obtained. Clifton is now resorted to by invalids solely on account of its climate, of which a choice is offered, according to the different positions. In the higher parts are the York Crescent, the finest range of buildings of the kind in England, fronting the south, the pavement of which forms a sheltered and sunny promenade, but which, from its elevated situation, is necessarily exposed to winds. For permanent residents in health, and also for some invalids, the Crescent offers as eligible a position as any other. In the Cornwallis-crescent the houses are on a smaller scale, and have gardens attached. The position is considerably lower, and consequently more sheltered in winter, but close and oppressive in the warmer months. The Mall (the sunny side) combines perhaps the most advantages, as regards a winter residence, in the upper parts of Clifton. The Parade and streets in the lower part of the town, though warmer, are more humid, and along the river fogs are very prevalent. Many new houses have been erected of late years in the upper parts and about the Downs, though these are more adapted for permanent residents than for invalids. The houses on the Paragon are convenient, but are a good deal exposed to the influence of winds, and have moreover a northern aspect, so that this would not be the most eligible position for the invalid labouring under pulmonary affection. The most prevalent winds are the west and south-east. There falls nearly as much rain as in Devonshire. The air, however, is pure, and in fine weather the sky clear. From the nature of the soil (lime and sandstone) the ground soon dries after rain. Sir James Clark speaks highly of the climate of Clifton:—"In its local advantages and geographical position Clifton yields, perhaps, to no place in the kingdom as a residence for a large class of invalids. Within its own limits it affords a sheltered winter and an open airy summer residence, while it is surrounded by numerous places of convenient and agreeable resort in the fine season, suited to the various classes of persons who may seek

The Hot wells.

Climate

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Std Acres	Pop.
Briston.....pa	Norfolk	Holt 4	Ryburgh.....9	Norfolk	146	2751	996
Britannia Bridge	Carnarvon ...	Bangor 2¼	Britannia Brdge	Chest. & Holyhead	240	...	...
Britford .....pa	Wilts	Salisbury 1½	Salisbury 2	L. & S. W.....	98	3148	938
Brithdir .....ham	Glamorgan ...	Caerphilly ...11	Crumlin 6	Monmouthshire.....	176½	...	2362
Briton Ferry .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Neath 2	Briton Ferry ...	S. Wales	206	1593	1737
Britwell .....lib	Bucks.....	Slough 3½	Maidenhead...2½	Gt. Western.....	24½	...	...
Brixham*.....pa	Devon	Dartmouth.....3	Torquay 11	S. Devon	230	5740	5937
Brixton.....pa	Devon	Plympton 2	Plympton 3	S. Devon	245	2999	777
Brixton vill	Surrey	Clapham 1½	Clapham Com2¾	L. & .S W.	7	...	...
Brixton Deverill ...pa	Wilts	Heytesbury ...5½	Warminster ...5	Gt. Western	119	2450	201
Brixton.....pa	Hants	Newport 6½	Southampton 24	L. & S. W.....	104	3251	695
Brixworth .....pa	Northampton	Northampton 6	Northampton 7	L. & N. W.	75	3410	1258
Brize Norton .....pa	Oxford	Handboro' ...10	Frringdn R. 12½	Gt. Western.....	76½	3140	720
Broad Chalk .....pa	Wilts	Wilton.....6	Salisbury 8	L. & S. W.....	104	6904	821
Broad-Clyst† .....pa	Devon	Exeter 5	Hele.....4	Brist. & Exeter	189	9188	2450
Broadfield.....ex. pa	Herts	Buntingford ...3	Baldock.....6¾	Hitchin & Royston	43	620	8
Broad Green	Lancaster.....	Liverpool 3½	Broad Green ...	L. & N. W.	197½	...	...
Broadhembury .....pa	Devon	Honiton 5	Cullompton...5¼	Brist. & Exeter	187	4703	884
Broadhempston.....pa	Devon	Ashburton 4	Totness 4	S. Devon	227	2047	754
Broad Hinton .....lib	Berks.....	Wokingham ...4	Twyford 1	Gt. Western	32	...	433
Broad Hinton ..... pa	Wilts	Swindon 6	Wtn Bassett 4	Gt. Western	87	3659	714
Broadholme.....to	Nottingham	Lincoln 7	Saxelby 1	Gt. Northern	145½	...	115
Broad Lane.....to	Flint	Hawarden 1	Queen's Frry 2½	Chest. & Holyhd. ...	188	537	17
Broadmayne .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester.....4	Dorchester.....4	L. & S. W.....	145	2540	486
Broad Marston ..ham	Gloucester ...	Chip. Campdn 5	Honeybourne ·2	Oxford, W. & W. ...	104	..	251
Broadoak.....pa	Cornwall	Liskeard 5	Plymouth.....25	S. Devon	272	3367	283
Broadstairs‡ .....chap	Kent	Margate.....3½	Ramsgate ...2½	S. Eastern	99½	..	...

its shelter during the winter. Compared with the south and south-west coasts, the spring is the period of the year in which this climate appears to the greatest advantage. For consumptive patients, and those labouring under irritable affections of the bronchial membrane, the softer and more humid air of Devon will be found more soothing, while for invalids whose constitutions have suffered from long-continued derangement of the digestive organs, or a congested state of the mucous membrane, with copious secretion, and also for young scrofulous persons, and those of relaxed habits of body generally, Clifton will prove a preferable climate." In the neighbourhood of Bristol and Clifton are a number of fine mansions. The principal of these are Leigh Court, Ashton Court, King's Weston, Stoke Park, Redland Court, Westmead, Blaize Castle, Stoke House, and Henleaze. BRISTOL.

Inns, Royal Western Family Hotel, White Lion Family Hotel, Bath Hotel Royal Hotel, Gloucester Hotel, Swan Commercial, Cumberland, White Hart, York, George, Saracen's Head, Full Moon, Greyhound, Rummer, Talbot, Freemasons', Steampacket, King's Arms.—*Market*, Thursday.—*Fairs*, March 1, Sept. 1, cattle, leather, wool, &c., Thurs. bef. July, 25, colts.—*Bankers*, Baillie, Cave and Co; draw on Prescott, Grote and Co. Miles and Co; draw on Barnett, Hoares and Co. Stuckey's Banking Company; draw on Robarts, Curtis, and Co. National Provincial Bank of England; draw on Barnett and Co, and the London and Westminster Bank. West of England and South Wales district Bank; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co. Branch of the Bank of England; draw on the Bank of England.—*Newspapers*, Bristol Gazette, Thurs. (liberal). Bristol Mercury, Sat. (liberal). Bristol Mirror, Sat. (conservative). Bristol Times and Felix Farley's Bristol Journal, Sat. (conser). The Clifton Chronicle, Wed. (neutral.

* BRIXHAM is chiefly noted for its extensive fisheries, employing more than 200 vessels and 1,500 seamen. The weekly average amount received for fish is no less than £600. The best of the fish are sent to Exeter, Bath, Bristol, and London. The cost for carriage alone has been calculated to average £1,000 per annum. Turbot, soles, whiting, plaice, mullet, mackarel, and other kinds of fish are taken in considerable numbers. During the London season about fifty of the decked trawl boats are usually absent from Brixham, being employed in supplying the London market with soles, turbots, &c., from Hull and Ramsgate fishing over all the intermediate space between those places. Several of the vessels belonging to Brixham are employed in the Mediterranean, Spanish and coasting trade. It was at this town that the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., landed, and to commemorate the event a monument has been fixed in the centre of the fish-market, with a portion of the identical stone he first stepped upon inserted and inscribed thus:—"On this stone and near this spot, William, Prince of Orange, first set foot on his landing in England, 4th of November, 1688." Extensive fisheries.

Inns, Bolton Hotel, London Inn.—*Bankers*, Green and Vittery; draw on Hanbury, Taylor and Lloyd, 60 Lombard-street.

† BROAD-CLYST. [*Fairs*, 1st Mon. in April, and Sep., cattle.

‡ BROADSTAIRS is a place of considerable antiquity. Among other histo-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Broad Town .....ham	Wilts.....	Swindon 7	Wttn Bassett 3	Gt. Western	86	...	...
Broadward .....to	Hereford	Leominster ...1	Leominster ...1½	Shrews. & Hereford	194½	...	...
Broadwas.. ....pa	Worcester ...	Worcester 6	Worcester 7	Oxford, W. & W. ...	128	1160	318
Broadwater* .....pa	Sussex	Worthing... ...1	Worthing 1	L. B. & S. C.....	62	2560	5970
Broadwaters .....ham	Worcester ...	Kidderminst ½	Kidderminst. 1½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	135	...	...
Broadway .....pa	Dorset	Weymouth ...3½	Dorchester.....5	L. & S. W.	146	1029	610
Broadway .....pa	Somerset	Ilminster 2	Taunton 11	Brist. & Exeter	174	2072	490
Broadway .....pa	Worcester ...	Evesham 5	Chip. Cmpdn 4½	Oxford W. & W,.....	101½	4800	1629
Broadwell ....pa	Gloucester ...	Stow-on-Wold 2	Addlestrop ...2	Oxford W. & W.....	89½	1600	388
Bradwell .....pa	Oxford	Bampton 5	Fringdon Rd 12½	Gt. Western	76	5874	1107
Broadwinsor .....pa	Dorset	Beaminster ...3	Dorchester ...20	L. & S. W.....	161	6214	1516
Broadwood-Kelly pa	Devon	Hatherleigh ...5	Eggesford 6	N. Devon	217½	2666	376
Broadwoodwidger pa	Devon	Launceston ...6	Copplestone 2½	N. Devon	229½	8780	890
Brobury .....pa	Hereford	Kington 9	Hereford ...11½	Newport & Herefd	211	508	60
Brock	Lancaster.....	Preston 7	Brock.....	Preston & Lanc. ...	217	...	...
Brockamin .....ham	Worcester ...	Worcester ...5½	Worcester ...6½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	127	...	...
Brockdish .....pa	Norfolk	Harleston 3	Diss 6	E. Union	100¾	1069	484
Brockenhurst† .....pa	Hants	Lymington ...4½	Brockenhurst ...	L. & S. W.	96	2980	1034
Brockford .....ham	Suffolk	Eye 5	Finningham ...5	E. Union	91	...	...
Brockhall.....pa	Northampton	Northampton 8	Weedon 3	L. & N. W.	73	861	57
Brockhampton and Knowle .....ti	Dorset	Cerne Abbas 4½	Dorchester ...12	L. & S. W.	153	...	183
Brockhampton ...ham	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham...2½	Cleeve 1½	Midland	124	...	...
Brockhampton .....pa	Hereford	Hereford.....9	Hopebrook ...13	Glouces. & Ross. ...	139½	785	145
Brockhampton .....pa	Hereford	Bromyard.....2½	Worcester ...12½	Oxford W. & W.....	133½	...	93
Brockholes .....to	Lancaster ...	Preston 2	Preston 3	L. & N. W.	213	...	73
Brocklebank .....to	Cumberland...	Bolton 2	Wigton 5	Marypt. & Carlisle...	317	...	148
Brocklesby .....pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby 10	Brocklesby.....2	Man. Shef. & Linc.	175	...	240

BROADSTAIRS.

Battle of the Danes and Saxons.

rical events recorded in connection with it is a most sanguinary battle fought between the Danes and the Saxons, about one thousand years ago. Several barrows containing human remains speak of the number slain. On one of them Lord Holland, who once resided at Kingsgate, in this neighbourhood, put up a tablet in Latin commemorative of the event, of which the following is a translation:—"To the memory of the Danes and Saxons who were fighting for the possession of Britain (soldiers think everything their own!) the Britons having before been cruelly and perfidiously expelled, this was erected by Henry Lord Holland. No history records who were the commanders in this action or what was the event of it. It happened about the year 800, and that it was fought on this spot is probable from the many bodies which were buried in this and the adjacent barrow." The old arch of York Gate, built by the Culmer family, in the reign of Henry VIII., is the sole vestige of the once extensive fortifications that bristled up at the back of the old quay. There was once a pier, too, swept away by the terrific storm in 1808, which destroyed that of Margate, but the rough wooden substitute is not the less picturesque, and there is a fine wholesome odour of sea-weed about the old rugged rafters that amply compensates for the want of ornament. Broadstairs is much resorted to during the bathing season, and is preferred by many to the larger watering-places, on account of its quiet and retirement. In the vicinity is Piermont, a villa which was the frequent residence of her Majesty when a child. The buildings round here have, during the last few years, greatly increased.

Inns, Albion Hotel, the Rose.

* BROADWATER. The church here is well worthy attention. It has been lately restored, and a new east window was placed in 1854. It is a cross church with a transitional Norman tower at the junction. The other parts are early English. The chancel arch is Norman, very richly ornamented. There are some fine brasses, and a modern altar-tomb, to William Martin, surgeon, erected in 1853, and in which encaustic tiles have been introduced with great effect, has been much admired.

Market, Alter. Wed.—*Fairs*, June. 22, pigs, pleasure, and Oct. 29, sheep, pigs, and cattle.

A forest village.

† BROCKENHURST, a pleasant forest village of Saxon origin, and recorded in Doomsday Book by the name of Broceste. Part of the church was erected before the Conquest, and the front is a very curious and antique piece of workmanship. Near the village are Brockenhurst-park and Watcombe House; the latter was for three years the residence of the philanthropic Howard. To the south-west of Brockenhurst there is a heath called Sway-common, over which various tumuli are scattered. The river Boldre passes by the northern extremity of the village.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brockley .....ham	Kent	Bromley 4½	New Cross 2	L. B. & S. C.	5	...	...
Brockley .....pa	Somerset.....	Bristol.....8	Nailsea 2	Brist. & Exeter	128	692	128
Brockley* .....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. ...6	Sudbury 11	E. Union	69	1565	378
Brockley Whins	Durham	S. Sheilds 3	Brockley Whins	N. Eastern	268	...	...
Brockmanton...	Hereford	Leominster ...4½	Leominster ...4	Shrews. & Hereford	197	...	...
Brockton .....to	Stafford	Stafford 4	Stafford 4	L. & N. W.	136½	...	246
Brockton	Salop	Bishop's Cstle 2	Marsh Brook...8	Shrews. & Hereford	178	...	...
Brockworth .....pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester 4	Gloucester 4	Brist. & Birmingm.	118	1847	425
Brodsworth .....pa	W. R. York ...	Darfield 6	Doncaster 6	Gt. Northern	162	3170	448
Brogden-with-Admergill .....to	W. R. York ...	Clitheroe.....7	Thornton 5	Midland	223	1670	179
Brokenborough ...pa	Wilts	Malmesbury 1½	Minety 8½	Gt. Western	94	2552	443
Brokenhaugh.....ham	Northumb. ...	Hexham 5	Haydon Brdge 1	Newc. & Carlisle ...	307	...	...
Brombill .....ham	Glamorgan ...	Port Talbot ...3	Pyle 4½	S. Wales	200½	...	...
Bromby .....to	Lincoln.....	Kirton 9	Scawby 7½	Manc. Shef. & Linc.	169	...	159
Bromborrow† pa & to	Chester	Chester 11	Bromborrow ...1	Birk. Lanc. Chest....	188	3612	538
Brome .....pa	Suffolk	Eye 2	Mellis 3	E. Union	94	892	314
Bromeswell.....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge...2½	Ipswich.....11	E. Union	79	1803	226
Bromfield .....pa	Cumberland...	Wigton 6	Leegate 2½	Marypt. & Carlisle...	318	14644	2297
Bromfield .....pa	Salop	Ludlow 3	Bromfield	Shrews. & Herefd....	180	7174	682
Bromford Lane	Stafford	Birmingham 5½	Bromford Lane	Bmgm. & Stour Val.	118	...	...
Bromham‡ .....pa	Bedford.....	Sandy.....12	Bedford 4	L. & N. W.	67	1798	343
Bromham§ .....pa	Wilts	Devizes 4	Melksham 5	Gt. Western	105	3593	1619

* BROCKLEY. The church of this small parish, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a neat edifice with a small tower. It contains a handsome monument of the Sprigge family, and a fine painting of Christ and the doctors in the temple.

† BROMBORROW. This parish, containing the townships of Bromborough and Brimstage, is in the hundred of Wirrall. A monastery was founded here by Elfleda, Countess of Mercia, about the year 912. There is a well in the parish, whose waters are said to possess an incrustating quality; moss leaves, and small twigs, after remaining in it some time, are reported to become incrusted in a very beautiful manner. In the sandy lanes and hedges of this neighbourhood a species of hurtful reptile, called long-worms by the inhabitants, is very commonly met with: it is recorded that a poor girl once fed one of them till it became so tame as to creep round her arm, and receive its food from her hand, without her sustaining any injury. A small branch of the Mersey, called Bromborrow-pool, runs through the village: there is a good bridge over it; the prospect from which is very beautiful. Bromborrow Hall, and Poulton Hall, are fine seats in the vicinity.

Incrustating well.

‡ BROMHAM. This beautiful little village is situated on the river Ouse. Over the Ouse, at the entrance of the village, is a stone bridge, with twenty-five arches, built early in the present century, and facing this bridge is an old fashioned tavern, called "The Swan," where, prior to the extension of the railway, the sheriff met the judges on the midland circuit. Bromham Hall, with its beautiful park, was formerly the seat of Lord Dynevor; it is now occupied by Basil Cochrane Esq. From the park entrance, the approach is through a long picturesque avenue, having on either side very fine old oak, chesnut, and cherry-trees. The mansion lies in a valley on the margin of the river. The church, dedicated to St. Owen, is a very ancient stone structure, with a square tower. It is situated in a delightful part of the park, and is richly mantled with ivy. There are some fine brasses in the interior, among which, in full stature, is one to the Dive family ,who were residents here during the civil wars.

Bromham Hall.

§ BROMHAM. The church here, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is very old, and has lately been thoroughly restored. The chancel is evidently the oldest part of the building, being in the Norman style. The other parts are of a mixed character, and are the work of different periods. The grey old tower, standing on arches below, rises from the roof between the nave and the chancel. It has an embattled parapet, and is surmounted by a handsome spire. In the private chapel is the full length recumbent figure of a knight in armour, much defaced, but supposed to represent an ancestor of the Bayntuns of Spye-park. There are also many other monuments to the memory of the same family, which is very ancient, dating back to the reign of Henry I. The surrounding country is very picturesque, and has, at least, one poetical association. Here the celebrated poet Thomas Moore settled in graceful retirement at Sloperton Cottage, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful demesne of Bowood, the seat of his ever

Burial place of the poet Moore.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area inSta Acres	Pop.
Bromley*.....m.t & pa	Kent	Greenwich ...5½	Anerley 4	L. B. & S. C.	11¼	4646	4127
Bromley .....to	Stafford.....	Eccleshall 6	Stndn Bridge 4	L. & N. W.	146	...	30
Bromley, Bagots ...to	Stafford.....	Uttoxeter 6	Armitage 8	L. & N. W.	128	...	...
Bromley Cross	Lancaster.....	Bolton 2	Bromley Cross	Lanc. & Yorks.	202	...	...
Bromley, Great .....pa	Essex.....	Colchester 6	Ardleigh 3	E. Union	58½	2956	797
Bromley Hurst .....to	Stafford.....	Abbts Brmley 2	Armitage 5	L. & N. W.	125	...	...
Bromley Regis .....pa	Stafford.....	Lichfield 5	Armitage 2½	L. & N. W.	122½	3370	704
Bromley St. Leonard .....pa	Middlesex ...	Poplar 1	Bow	N. London	3	619	11789
Bromley, Little.....pa	Essex.....	Colchester ...6½	Ardleigh 3½	E. Union	59	1841	405

BROMHAM.

constant friend the Marquis of Lansdowne. Here he passed the greater portion of his declining days in the midst of his friends, the charm and delight of them all. Bowood, with its splendid library, its lovely walks, and its princely hospitalities, was at all times open to the poet, and here he may be said to have spent his happiest hours. The poet lies buried in a vault on the north side of the churchyard. The inscription is simply, "Thomas Moore, born May 28th, 1779. Died February 25th, 1852, aged seventy-two years." On a gentle acclivity at the lower part of the village is an almshouse divided into six tenements. On a stone in the centre is an appropriate scripture quotation and a Latin inscription denoting that it was founded in the year 1612, in the tenth year of the reign of King James.

* BROMLEY. This pleasant, healthy, and agreeable-looking market-town is said to derive its name from the Saxon words Brom-leag, signifying a field or pasture of broom; and the great quantity of that plant on the waste places near the town sufficiently corroborates this etymology. The manor of Bromley was given to the bishops of Rochester, in the eighth century, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, and with some slight interruptions, it has continued in their possession till the present time. These prelates had a palace here at a very early period, which was pulled down by the late Bishop Thomas, who erected the present edifice, a plain brick mansion, about the year 1777. This is now the only episcopal residence belonging to the see of Rochester. It stands about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, looking towards Beckenham and Hayes. In the grounds is a chalybeate spring, called St. Blase's Well, which anciently had an oratory annexed to it, dedicated to St. Blasius; it was much frequented at Whitsuntide; because Lucas, legate for Sextus IV. granted an indulgent remission of forty days enjoined penance to all those who should visit this chapel and offer up their orisons there in the three holy days of Pentecost. After the Reformation the oratory fell to ruins, and the well was stopped up; but being reopened in 1754, "was, by the bishop's orders," says Hasted, "immediately secured from the mixture of other waters; since which numbers of people, especially of the middle and poorer sort, have been remarkably relieved by it from various infirmities and diseases." Bromley Church is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a cupola at the west end; the north aisle was rebuilt in 1792, Bishop Thomas contributing £500 towards the expense. Amongst the sepulchral memorials, which are numerous, is an ancient tomb in the north wall of the chancel, under a recess pointed arch, with mouldings springing from two pillars on each side, having capitals ornamented with foliage: the upper part and east side are mutilated. The person whose memory this was intended to commemorate is unknown; but it is conjectured to be Richard Wendover, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1250. Against the same wall is an inscribed monument to the memory of Bishop Zachary Pearce, D.D., who died in June, 1774, aged 84 years; and a slab in the pavement records the name and virtues of John Yonge, another bishop of Rochester, who died in 1605. Two other bishops of this see were also interred in this edifice; Walter de Henche, who died in 1360; and John Buckeridge, who was translated from Rochester to Ely, in 1628. Among the other memorials are brasses of Richard Thornhill, Esq., who died in February, 1600, and his two wives, Margaret Mills and Elizabeth Watson: they are represented in the costume of the period. Hither Dr. Johnson brought the remains of his beloved wife, and placed over her the Latin inscription that now meets our gaze. In his despair at the misery he saw impending, he had but three days before finally discontinued the "Rambler." Dr. Hawkesworth, the author of "The Adventurer," and of "Almoran and Hamet,"

Palace of the Bishop of Rochester.

Celebrated persons interred here.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brompton*.....ham	Kent	Chatham.....1	Strood 3	N. Kent.....	34	...	...
Brompton†.....ham	Middlesex ...	London	.....	.....	...	...	...

and the translator of "Telemachus," also lies here. There is also an interesting inscription on a stone outside the church, which possesses strong claims to attention. It is to the memory of Elizabeth Monk, the wife of a blacksmith, and who was herself childless; but it appears that "an infant to whom and to whose father and mother she had been nurse (such is the uncertainty of temporal prospects), became dependent upon strangers for the necessaries of life; to him she afforded the protection of a mother. Her parental charity was returned with filial affection, and she was supported in the feebleness of age by him whom she had cherished in the helplessness of infancy." The inscription is from the pen of Dr. Hawkesworth. The entrance into the churchyard lies beneath one of those curious canopies anciently called Lich-gates, from the Saxon lich, a corpse. It was beneath this porch that the members of the funeral processions rested on their way. At the southern extremity of Bromley is a lane leading directly down to the river Ravensbourne, and to the left of it are the remains of an old moated manor-house called Simpson's Place. The site belonged to John de Banguel, in 1302; from his descendants it passed into the possession of a family named Clark. William Clark, in the reign of Henry V., obtained a licence from that monarch to erect "a strong little pile of lime and stone," with an embattled wall and deep encircling moat. It was purchased in the following reign by John Simpson, who much improved the mansion, and gave his name to it, The moat with water yet remains on two sides, and a part of the buttress at the south-east corner is also standing. Between the interstices of the ancient walls trees have struck root in various places, and grown to a considerable size, so that the ruin has a very picturesque appearance. Beyond Bromley the Ravensbourne proceeds through some broad meadows towards a thick plantation, where its banks are fringed with alders and willows, through which one can with but difficulty make way, and where the occasional whirr of the partridge, as it starts suddenly from the ground beside us, or of the pheasant, mounting heavily upwards, speaks of the solitude that generally reigns over the place. In 1841 a district church or chapel of ease was built at Bromley, on a plot of ground presented by George Warde Norman, Esq. At the entrance of the town from the London-road is Bromley College, an establishment endowed and founded by John Warner, D. D., Bishop of Rochester in 1666, for the benefit of twenty poor widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen. The funds have been subsequently increased to a much greater amount by benefactions from Bishop Pearce and Mrs. Betenson, so that forty widows have now each an allowance of £38 per annum, and a separate and commodious residence. Mrs. Sheppard founded and endowed another charity in connection with this for the benefit of five unmarried daughters of widows who have resided here, with a liberal allowance. Bromley is one of the polling places for West Kent.

BROMLEY.

Moated manor house

Bromley College.

Inns, White Hart, and Bell.—*Fairs*, Feb. 14, Aug. 5, cattle.

* BROMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Gillingham, standing on the brow of a hill to the north-east of Chatham, and inhabited chiefly by persons connected with the dockyards. Here are extensive barracks, and a fine naval hospital. It is included within the fortifications called the lines. In 1848 a new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected at the expense of the Rev. William and Miss Conway, who are patrons of the living. It is a neat edifice with a handsome spire. [*Fair*, May 29.

† BROMPTON, a hamlet to the parish of Kensington, between Knightsbridge and Chelsea, and divided into Old and New Brompton. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated June 6th, 1829, and in the July following, the first interment took place in the burial ground, which was formerly a flower-garden, a circumstance suggesting to Miss Landon, ("L. E. L.") the most beautiful poem she ever wrote. In 1846 was erected the first wing of the hospital for consumption, an excellent institution, which has since greatly tended to ameliorate human suffering. Brompton has long been the favourite residence of popular professionals. At 7, Amelia-place, then a small pleasant row of

Memorable associations

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brompton.....to	Salop	Montgomery 2½	Marsh Brook 14	Shrews. & Herefd....	184	...	...
Brompton*.....pa	N. R. York ...	Scarborough ...7	Sherburn 3	N. Eastern	227	10180	1572
Brompton .....chap	N. R. York ...	Northallerton 1½	Brompton.....	N. Eastern	232	3801	1491
Brompton Patrick pa	N. R. York ...	Bedale 3	Leeming Lane 4	N. Eastern	231	5757	1159
Brompton Ralph ...pa	Somerset	Wiveliscombe 3	Wellington.....9	Brist. & Exeter	179	2690	530
Brompton Regis ...pa	Somerset	Wiveliscombe 10	Wellington ...16	Brist. & Exeter	186	8810	968
Brompton-upon-Swale .....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 4	Catterick Brdge	N. Eastern	236	1710	425
Bromsberrow.....pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester ...14	Tewkesbury...12	Midland	141	1803	260
Bromsgrove† m.t & pa	Worcester.....	Worcester ...12	Bromsgrove ...1	Midland	128½	10968	10308
Bromwich, Castle ham	Warwick	Birmingham ...5	Castle Brmwich	Midland	117	...	657

BROMPTON. houses, looking on a nursery-garden, now Pelham-crescent, died the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, Oct. 14, 1817. Count Rumford, Rev. W. Beloe, and Sir Richard Phillips, the bookseller, in 45, Brompton-row. Charles Incledon, the famous singer, died in 1826, at No. 13, Brompton-crescent, George Colman the younger, died Oct. 26th, 1836, at 22, Brompton-square. John Reeve, the comedian, died 1838, at No. 46, Brompton-row. Brompton-park, for nearly two hundred years celebrated as a nursery, for plants and flowers, is now built upon, and within the last few years numerous crescents and terraces have arisen on its site.

John de Bampton the historian.

* BROMPTON. This parish comprises the townships of Brompton, Sawdon Troutsdale, and the chief part of the township of Snainton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious and elegant structure. There are five daily, and two Sunday-schools, in this parish. Petty sessions for part of the Eastern portion of the wapentake of Pickering Lythe are held here. Brompton was the residence of the Northumbrian kings, and on an eminence called Castle-hill, stands the foundation of an ancient feudal fortress. John de Brompton, the historian, was born in this place. He was a Cistercian monk, and lived for twenty years in the Benedictine Abbey at Whitby, during the abbacy of John of Skelton, which commenced in 1413, but according to Chalmers, he was Abbot of Jorevall, in Richmondshire. His chronicle is a most laborious work, including the period from the time when St. Augustine landed in England, in the year 558, to the death of Richard I., in 1198. Selden says, he was not the author of this work, but only purchased it for his monastery of Jorevall. It was printed in the *Decem. Script. Hist. Anglæ.* Lon. 1652, fol.

Grotesque architecture.

Petrifying well.

† BROMSGROVE was formerly called Bremesgrave; and enjoyed the privilege, *tempore Ed. I.* of sending two members to Parliament. This privilege, however, it no longer enjoys. The town differs little from the description given of it by Leland :—"All, in a manner of one street, very large, standing in a plain ground. The towne standeth somethinge by clothinge. The heart of the towne is meetly well paved." In the principal street are some good houses, while many of the more ancient buildings are wood, strangely decorated with black stripes, and other unusual ornaments, the effect of which is extremely grotesque. The church of St. John, especially as to its tower and lofty spire, 189 feet high, is a pleasing edifice, highly embellished in the Gothic style, with statues and mouldings; some considerable relics of stained glass in the windows; several handsome monuments of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and one of Councillor Lyttleton, of the Hagley family. In the vicinity are several remarkable echoes, particularly at the east and west corners of the church; another curiosity is a chalybeate spring, at Barnet-green, of some efficacy; and a third is a petrifying well, at Holly-wood. The Lickey is a range of wild and lofty eminences, a little northward from the town, recently in a state of nature, but now enclosed and cultivated with some effect. The views from them are very fine, and the botanist will find many curious plants in this vicinity. It has been supposed that this is one of the highest levels in England; a streamlet rises here, dividing itself into two brooks, which flow respectively into the Trent and the Severn. The linen manufacture was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has now been entirely abandoned. Nail-making is now the principal trade, but there is also an extensive manufactory for patent buttons. In the parish of Stoke Prior, and closely adjoining that of Bromsgrove, are situated the extensive salt and alkali works of the British Alkali Company. The manufacture of salt has been carried on for centuries in the adjoining borough of Droitwich, where it

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Acres	Pop.
Bromwich, Little ham	Warwick	Birmingham ...3	Stetchford 4	L. & N. W.	110	...	308
Bromwich, West* pa	Stafford.....	Birmingham ...6	West Bromwich	Gt. Western	117½	5710	34591

BROMSGROVE.

is prepared from rich springs of native brine. The only situations where rock salt had been met with in this island, were in Cheshire, previously to its being discovered at Stoke Prior, where it was obtained in 1829, in the course of sinking a pit in search of brine. The beds of salt were of great thickness and were excavated to a considerable extent, but at present the supplies for making refined salt, are derived from a natural brine-spring which has communicated with the excavations. Immediately after making this discovery, the proprietors erected extensive works for the manufacture of the salt and for the preparation of alkali, by the decomposition of this substance, which speedily changed the green fields and retired lanes into an active manufactory and a lively village. The works have become very extensive, and the centre of a considerable population. The older houses in the town are very picturesque, and some may still be seen ornamented with black and white stripes, scollops, cross-pieces, &c. The Hop Pole Inn, dated 1572, is a fine specimen. The town is well supplied with water by means of pumps. A stream rising from the Lickey-hill, called the Spadesbourne, and afterwards the Salwarp, works forty mills in fifteen miles, and afterwards falls into the Severn. The Town Hall, erected in 1832 at a cost of £575, is situated in the middle of the town.

Brine-springs. Salt manufacture.

Inns, Hop-pole, Star and Garter, Golden Lion, and Golden Cross.—*Market*, Tues.; a toll-free market is held on the last Tues. in Feb., March, April, Aug., and Nov. for cattle.—*Fairs*, June 24, Oct. 1. New market the first Tues. after Epiph.—*Banker*, Stourbridge and Kidderminster Banking Company; draw on Smith, Payne and Smith.

* BROMWICH, (West.) This town affords a remarkable instance of the growth of population and wealth through mining and manufacturing industry. The church is an ancient structure, which, notwithstanding repeated alterations and additions, still retains a portion of its original character. The first stone of Christchurch was laid by the Earl of Dartmouth in 1821, and the building was completed in 1828, at an expense of nearly £19,000. It is a handsome stone edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower. All Saints, St. James's, and Trinity churches, have since been built to accommodate the rapidly augmenting population. There are four places of worship for Wesleyan, and two for Primitive Methodists, one for Baptists, three for Independents, also a Roman Catholic chapel. The land is in some parts in a high state of cultivation, and the surface varied with pleasing undulations. The river Tame runs through it. The rapid growth of Bromwich is very remarkable. Though situated in the centre of the coal and iron district, it was, at the close of the last century, a mere agricultural village, principally belonging to the Earl of Dartmouth. The rich mines of iron-stone and coal beneath the surface led to the barren heath being converted into a flourishing town, stretching for more than three miles along the high road. Besides a spacious glass manufactory, there are here some extensive gas-works, from which even a great part of Birmingham is lighted. Tubes of the aggregate length of 150 miles are used for lighting places dependent on the company, and in one year 216,000,000 cubic feet of gas have been generated. Furnaces for smelting iron ore, foundries, forges, and splitting mills, meet the eye everywhere. Implements of husbandry, fenders, fire-irons, railway pins, coach furniture, and similar articles, are being constantly produced here in amazing quantities, and in every variety, and give a lively aspect to this extensive and rapidly increasing parish. Sandwell Park, the seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, is in the immediate vicinity. It is said to have derived its name from Sancta-fons, or, the Holy-well, although from the nature of the place, and of the soil it would imply its full definition. It is described as being built on the site of a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; some vestiges of the original foundation being still visible to an observant eye; in the rear of the house, and among the offices, a stone coffin was dug up a few years ago. At the time of the dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was given to Cardinal Wolsey. The estate afterwards came into the possession of the present family of Legge, of whom Mr. Burke gives the following account:—William Legge, Earl and Baron of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewisham, was born Nov. 29 1784; succeeded to the family honours of his father Nov. 2,

Rapid growth of the town.

Extensive gas works.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bromyard...* m.t & pa	Hereford	Leominster ...12	Worcester ...15	Oxford, W. & W. ...	136	8611	3009
Broncastellan.....to	Cardigan	Aberystwith ...4	Shrewsbury...69	Bmgm. & Shrews....	224	505	220
Broncoed .....to	Flint	Mold.....1	Mold 1½	Chest. & Holyhd ...	193	...	345
Bronington .....to	Flint	Whitchurch 4¼	Crewe 20	L. & N. W.	177	4850	666
Bron-y-Garth .....to	Salop	Oswestry 5½	Chirk 2	Shrews. & Chest. ...	178½	...	267
Brongwyn .....pa	Cardigan	Nwcs.-Emlyn 3	Carmarthen...21	S. Wales	266	1620	367
Brook, or Gasper ham	Somerset	Mere.....3	Frome 12	Gt. Western	127	...	288
Brook .....pa	Kent	Ashford 4½	Wye 3	S. Eastern	75	582	120
Brooke .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 7	Norwich 8	E. Union	121½	2135	802
Brooke .....pa	Rutland	Oakham 2	Manton 3	Midland	102	1560	102
Brook .....pa	Hants	Yarmouth 5	Southampton 26	L. & S. W.	106	713	157
Brook .....ti	Hants	Stockbridge ...3	Winchester ...6	L. & S. W.	73	...	...
Brook, North .....ti	Hants	Winchester ...7	Andover Bd. ...3	L. & S. W.	61	...	...
Brook, South .....ti	Hants	Winchester ...7	Andover Rd. ...3	L. & S. W.	61	...	...
Brook End Hatch ham	Bedford	Biggleswade ...3	Sandy 2½	Gt. Northern	46½	...	...
Brookhampton ...ham	Warwick	Kineton 1	Fenny Cmptn 9	Gt. Western.....	103½	...	...
Brookhampton ...ham	Oxford	Abingdon 7	Abingdon Rd 5½	Gt. Western	61½	...	...
Brookhampton .....to	Salop	Munslow 3¾	Chrch Strettn 9	Shrews. & Herefd....	177	...	80
Brooksby .....pa	Leicester	Meltn Mwbray 6	Brooksby	Midland	112	86	20

BROMWICH.

The noble family of Dartmouth.

1810; married in 1812, Charlotte Frances, daughter of Charles Chetwynd, second Earl Talbot, (who died in October, 1823), by whom he has issue, William Walter, Viscount Lewisham, born on the 12th August, 1823: his lordship is the fourth earl. The founder of this noble family was alderman Thomas Legge, of the city of London, who served the office of sheriff in 1343, and was Lord Mayor in the year 1346 and 1353. In the year 1338 he lent Edward III. £300 towards carrying on the war with France, which was a very considerable sum in those days, and more than any other citizen advanced, except the Lord Mayor and Simon de Francis, who lent each £800 in the ensuing year. From this opulent citizen lineally descended Colonel William Legge, celebrated for his faithful and persevering attachment to Charles I. and his unceasing endeavours for the restoration of the monarchy. At the battle of Worcester he was wounded and taken prisoner, and would certainly have been executed if his wife had not contrived his escape from Coventry gaol in her clothes. He was high in favour after the Restoration, and enjoyed several lucrative and honourable offices. He died in 1672, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George Legge, who was created Baron of Dartmouth, on the 2nd of December, 1682. His lordship died 1691, and was succeeded by his only son William, second baron, who was Secretary of State in 1710, and on the 5th September, 1711, was advanced to a viscounty and earldom as Viscount Lewisham, and Earl of Dartmouth. His lordship married in 1700, Anne, daughter of Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. The eldest of them, George, Viscount Lewisham, married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir Arthur Kaye, Bart., of Woodsome, in the county of York, by whom he left a son and two daughters. His lordship died in 1732, during the life of his father. The earl died on the 15th of Dec. 1750, and was succeeded by his grandson, William, second earl, who married in 1755, Frances Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, K. B. His lordship died in 1801, and was succeeded by his eldest son George, third earl, who was called up by writ to the House of Lords, as Baron Dartmouth during the life-time of his father, His lordship married on the 24th of Sept., 1782, Frances, ninth daughter of Heneage, third earl of Aylesford, from whom descended William, the present earl. The mansion of Sandwell is built of brick stuccoed white, and forming a square; and in the extensive lawn in front is the Holy well, enclosed by iron rails; and though situated in a populous neighbourhood, only four miles from Birmingham, and close to the turnpike road from that town to Wolverhampton, is enclosed by a high park-wall and a thick plantation of trees so effectually as to be totally excluded from the busy world. The elegant mansion contains a handsome library and a neat chapel. The principal rooms are adorned with landscapes and portraits by the best masters.

Inns, Dartmouth Hotel, Commercial.—*Banker*, Dudley and West Bromwich Banking Company.

* BROMYARD. This is a small and irregularly built town; a large proportion of the houses are of wood. The church, situated on the north-eastern side of the town, is a handsome edifice, pleasantly situated in the midst of orchards; it is of Saxon origin, and contains some ancient monuments; the south doorway of Norman architecture, is enriched with the chevron moulding and sculpture in relievo. In the chancel is a monument to the Rev. Phineas Jackson, vicar of this church, who died in 1681, having made various bequests for charitable

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. per Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brookland ....pa	Kent	Rye.....6½	Appledore 4	S. Eastern	80	1833	448
Brookstreet.....ham	Essex	Brentwood.....1	Brentwood ...1½	E. Counties	19	...	...
Brookthorpe ....pa	Gloucester	Gloucestcr 4	Harèsfield ...2½	Midland	109½	1009	191
Broom .....ham	Bedford	Biggleswade ...2	Biggleswade 2¼	Gt. Northern	43¾	...	404
Broom .....pa	Worcester	Stourbridge 3½	Churchill 1	Oxford. W. & W....	131½	716	143
Broom .....to	Durham	Durham 2	Durham 3	N. Eastern	261	1029	123
Broome.....pa	Norfolk	Bungay 2	Tivetshall ...1½	E. Union	115½	1442	552
Broomfleet .....to	E. R. York	S. Cave.....4	Staddlethorpe 6	N. Eastern	203	1851	172
Broomfield .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford ...2	Chelmsford ...2	E. Counties	31	2215	851
Broomfield .....pa	Kent	Maidstone 6	Maidstone ...6½	S. Eastern	62½	1430	147
Broomfield .....pa	Somerset	Taunton 4½	Bridgewater 7½	Brist. & Exeter	159	4274	472
Broomhill .....pa	Kent & Sussex	Rye 6½	Rye 6	S. Eastern	89	3580	134
Broomhaugh .....to	Northumb.	Newcastle ...13	Stocksfield	Newc. & Carlisle	291	800	134
Broomhall .....to	Chester	Nantwich 3	Basford 8	L. & N. W.	163	1291	142
Broomhope .....to	Northumb.	Bellingham ...5	Hexham 15	Newc. & Carlisle	313	...	...
Broomley .....to	Northumb.	Hexham 7	Stocksfield.....1	Newc. & Carlisle	292	3459	409
Broom Park.....to	Northumb.	Whittingham 3	Alnwick 6	N. Eastern	321	460	78
Broomshields.....ham	Durham	Wolsingham 4½	Tow Law 2½	Stockton & Redcar	258	...	...
Broomsthorpe ...ham	Norfolk	Rudham 1	Fakenham 6	Norfolk	145	340	14
Broseley* .....m.t &pa	Salop	Bridgenorth ...6	Shiffnal 7	Shrews. & Birmgm.	144	1912	4739
Brotherwick .....to	Northumb.	Alnwick 6	Warkworth ...1	N. Eastern	310	184	13
Brothertoft .....to	Lincoln	Boston 4½	Langrick.....1	Gt. Northern	113	900	123
Brotherton† .....pa	W. R. York	Pontefract 2	Pontefract 2	Lanc. & Yorks.	174½	2190	1551
Brotton .....pa	N. R. York	Guisborough ...6	Guisborough ...7	Stockton & Redcar	265	4105	518
Brough and Shat-ton .....to	Derby	Tideswell 4	Rowsley 14	Midland	168	987	98
Brough‡ .....m.t & pa	Westmorland	Appleby 8	Tebay 15	Lanc. & Carlisle	278	24517	1533
Brough .....to	N. R. York	Richmond 6	Catterick Br. 2	N. Eastern	238	1082	120
Brough ....to	E. R. York	Kingston 10	Brough	N. Eastern	203½	...	...

purposes in the neighbourhood, and in the north aisle is an ancient altar-tomb with the recumbent figure of a knight of the Baskerville family. The river Frome flows near the town on the east side, adding much to the effect of the surrounding scenery. The petty sessions for the hundred of Broxash are held here by the county magistrates. BROMYARD. Ancient altar-tomb.

Inns, Falcon, Hop-pole.—*Market*, Mon.—*Fairs*, Last Mon. in Jan., Thurs. bef. March 25, May 3, Whit Mon., Thurs. bef. July 25, bef. Oct. 29, March 25, May 1, Sep. 29, hiring.—*Banker*, Sub.-Branch of National Provincial Bank; draw on Head-office, 112, Bishopsgate-street.

* BROSELEY is situated on the western bank of the Severn, opposite Madeley, and extends upwards from it a distance of two miles in an irregularly-built street, crossed at intervals by small lanes. The tower of the church is ancient, but the body of it has been rebuilt. The town is surrounded by mines of coal and iron, which furnish the chief means of employment to the inhabitants. There is also a manufactory of coarse earthenware and tobacco-pipes, for which latter article the place has gained great celebrity. On the road to Coalbrookdale the river Severn is crossed by the famous iron bridge, consisting of one arch one hundred feet and a-half in span, and weighing 378 tons 15 cwt. Willey Park, Caughley, Hay, and Maudeley-wood House are fine seats in the vicinity.

Inns, Lion, Pheasant.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fair*, Last Tues. in April.—*Bankers*, Pritchard and Boycott; draw on Barnett, Hoares, and Co.

† BROTHERTON. A parish comprising the township of Brotherton, in the liberty of St. Peter of York, West Riding of the county of York, and the township of Byrome, with Poole and Sutton partly in the same liberty, and the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone Ash, West Riding of York. Near the church is a piece of ground of about twenty acres, surrounded by a trench and wall of stone, where, as tradition reports, stood a house, in which Margaret, the second wife of King Edward I. was delivered of a son, afterwards called Thomas de Brotherton, created Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England. He was born in the month of June, 1300. The tenants on the estate are still bound to keep it surrounded by a stone wall. Historical tradition.

‡ BROUGH, or Brough-under-Stanemore, formerly written Burgh, a Tuetonic term for any habitation, was the Verteræ of the Romans, many of whose coins have been found there. The town is divided into Church Brough and Market Brough, by the intervention of the Hellebeck, which also flows through the latter. The church, formerly a chapel to that of Kirkby-Stephen, is a large and ancient building, of which the windows were once richly decorated with stained glass. In 1506 a chapel was founded at Market Brough, and endowed for the support of two priests, who instructed the children of the place in grammar, and the then useful accomplishment of singing. Stanemore Chapel, built as a

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Brougham*.....pa	Westmorland	Penrith 2	Clifton 2	Lanc. & Carlisle	281	6040	179

BROUGH. school-house, in 1594, was consecrated in 1608. Brough Castle was probably built out of the ruins of Verteræ, before the Conquest, as it was much decayed in 1241, during the minority of one of its proprietors, Robert de Veteripont. In 1521 it was accidentally burned, and lay "ruinous without timber or any covering," till 1659, when Lady Anne Clifford caused it to be repaired, "and came to lye in it herself." The remains consist of strong towers, defended by a fosse, which, on one side, is double; and by a ditch and rampart, which seem to be remains of the old Roman station. Hellebeck Hall, once the seat of the De Hellebecks, and afterwards of the Blenkinsops, stands in a wood, on a site so lofty as to overlook the whole barony of Westmoreland, and a great part of Cumberland.

A Roman station.

Inn, The Castle.—*Fairs*, 2nd Thurs. in Feb., March, April, Thurs, bef. Whit. Mon., Oct. 26.

* BROUGHAM. A small but picturesque village at the northern extremity of the county. The neighbourhood abounds with interesting objects, foremost among which may be mentioned Brougham Castle, the ruins of which, one mile and three-quarters from Penrith, and a little to the right of the road to Appleby, occupy the site of the Roman station *Brovoniacum*, near the junction of the rivers Eamont and Lowther. This celebrated fortress was for many generations the property of the "stout Lord Cliffords that did fight in France," and whose wild adventures, loves, and wars, occupy some prominent pages in our annals. In 1617 the Earl of Cumberland feasted James I. in Brougham Castle, on his return from Scotland, of which magnificent entertainment a curious memorial exists in the form of a folio volume, printed in 1818, and entitled, "The ayres that were sung and played at Brougham Castle." Many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found about the spot, and the vallum of an encampment is yet to be distinctly traced. The Countess's pillar is a short distance beyond Brougham Castle. It was erected in 1586, by the famous Lady Anne Clifford—"a memorial," as the inscription says, "of her last parting at that place with her good and pious mother; in memory whereof she has left an annuity of £4 to be distributed to the poor within the parish of Brougham every second day of April for ever upon the stone hereby. Laus Deo." This interesting memorial of affection has been illustrated by no fewer than three of our poets, Rogers, Wordsworth, and Mrs. Hemans. Rogers gracefully alludes to it in these lines;—

Brougham Castle.

Hast though through Eden's wild wood vales pursued
Each mountain scene magnificently rude,
Nor with attention's lifted eye revered
That modest stone by pious Pembroke reared;
Which still records, beyond the pencil's power,
The silent sorrows of a parting hour.

Brougham Hall, an interesting old building, not without its picturesque attractions, is the seat of Lord Brougham, and stands upon an eminence not far from the ruins of the castle. The beautiful situation it enjoys, and the far-spreading prospects it commands over the adjacent country, have rendered its local appellation of the "Windsor of the North" by no means inappropriate. The mansion, at one time, belonged to a family named Bird, when it received the obvious name of "Bird's Nest." The pleasure-grounds are of considerable extent, and laid out with as much taste as liberality. The pedestrian would enjoy the walk along the river bank, from the bridge at Brougham Hall to Askham, and then, ascending the steep bank of red sandstone overshadowed by trees, he can enter in that direction the noble park of Lowther Castle. On the west bank of the river Eden, two miles from Penrith, is Eden Hall, the seat of Sir George Musgrove, and the representative of the famous border clan bearing that name. The mansion is a very large and handsome structure, and the grounds surrounding it are planted with some fine trees. A family tradition attaches remarkable virtues to an old and curiously-painted glass goblet, which is preserved with scrupulous care under the title of "The Luck of Eden Hall." The legend connected with it is to the effect that "once upon a time" a servant of the establishment, going to procure water at a well in the neighbourhood, came suddenly upon a company of fairies, who were feasting and merry-making on the green sward. Disturbed in their gambols, they rapidly fled. leaving behind them, in their flight, this glass

Brougham Hall.

Legend of the "Luck of Eden Hall."

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brough Sowerby ...to	Westmorland	Brough 1	Tebay.....14	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	277	1083	117
Broughton .....pa	Bucks.....	Newport Pag. 2½	Woburn Sands 3	L. & N. W.	54	1020	182
Broughton .....to	Denbigh	Wrexham 2	Wrexham 1½	Shrews. & Chester...	187	1183	2002
Broughton .....ham	Bucks.....	Aylesbury ...1½	Aylesbury.....1½	L. & N. W.	45	...	...
Broughton .....to	Flint	Chester 5	Broughton 1	Chest. & Holyhd ...	184	1569	421
Broughton .....ham	Warwick	Stratfd-on-A. 6½	Campden.....5	Oxford, W. & W. ..	102	...	...
Broughton .....pa	Huntingdon	St. Ives 5	Huntingdon...5½	Gt. Northern	64	2950	416
Broughton .....to	Lancaster.....	Preston 3½	Broughton	Preston & Lanc. ...	215	2346	685
Broughton .....to	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...2	Pendleton 1	Lanc. & Yorks.....	192	960	7126
Broughton .....pa	Lincoln.....	Kirton 7	Scawby 3	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	165	6918	1240
Broughton .....pa	Northampton	Kettering 2½	Higham Frrers 10	L. & N. W.	93	2560	691
Broughton .....pa	Oxford	Banbury 2½	Banbury 3½	L. & N. W.	81½	1950	616
Broughton ....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ..7½	Leaton 4½	Shrews. & Chester...	164	880	181
Broughton .....pa	Hants	Dunbridge 4	Andover 10	L. & S.W.....	77	4356	1010
Broughton .....to	Stafford.....	M. Drayton ...6	Standn Bridg 4½	L. & N. W.	147	...	21
Broughton .....to	N. R. York ...	Pickering 7	Malton 2	N. Eastern	214	855	97
Broughton-in-Are-dale .....pa	W. R. York ...	Skipton 4	Elslack	Midland	217	3871	335
Broughton-Astley pa	Leicester	Leicester 9½	Brughtn Astley	Midland	94	1930	746
Broughton, Brant pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln 11	Newark 8	Gt. Northern	128	2932	749
Broughton, East ...to	Lancaster ...	Ulverston 7	Milnthorpe ...17	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	261	2830	470
Broughton-in-Fur-ness*.....m.t & chap	Lancaster ...	Ulverston 9	Broughton	Furness	256	...	...
Broughton Gifford pa	Wilts...	Bradford 3½	Melksham 2	Gt. Western.....	102	1677	692
Broughton .....to	N. R. York ...	Stokesley 3	Picton 10	N. Eastern	250	...	504
Broughton Hacket pa	Worcester.'....	Worcester 5	Spetchley 1	Midland	139½	390	133
Broughton, Great...to	Cumberland...	Maryport 4	Broughton Crss	Cocker. & Wkgtn ...	339½ }	2743	{ 619
Broughton, Little...to	Cumberland...	Maryport 4	Broughton Crss	Cocker. & Wkgtn ...	339½ }		{ 439
Broughton, Nether pa	Leicester	M. Mowbray .. 6	Kirby 5	Midland	122	2110	423
Broughton Poggs...pa	Oxford	Bampton.....6	Faringdn Rd. 13	Gt. Western.....	76½	1122	127
Broughton Upper...pa	Nottingham...	Nottingham...12	Kirby 6	Midland	123	1600	394
Brownhills	Stafford	Wallsall 5	Brownhills	S. Stafford	121	...	...
Brownsea† ..... isle	Dorset	Poole..... 2	Poole 2	L. & S. W.	125	...	...

One of the fairies returning for it, saw that it was in the hands of the servant, and, finding that its recovery was hopeless, flew away, singing:— BROUGHAM

If that glass should break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Eden Hall.

And since that period it has been carefully treasured up as associated with the fortunes of the family. On the steep banks of the Eamont, two miles below Brougham Castle, are two singular excavations in the rock, called the Giant's Caves. The approach to these curious cavities is rather hazardous, but when the difficulties are surmounted, one of them will be found to exhibit signs of having been inhabited. In the spacious cavern are traces of a door and window, and one of the sides show vestiges of an iron grating. Popular belief is in favour of their having been the private residence of a giant, who, at least, must be admitted to have shown more eccentricity than taste in the choice of his abode.

* BROUGHTON. The little town of Broughton-Furness is situated on the western borders of that district, and at the head of the estuary of the Duddon, which divides Lancashire from Cumberland. The town is raised on the slope of a hill; the houses are of stone, and disposed nearly in a regular square. This place has been greatly improved of late years, having a weekly market, and a large fair annually, which is principally for the sale of woollen cloth, spun by the country people; sheep, short wool, and black cattle. The country round is mountainous, abounding in iron ore, copper, slate, &c. On the summit of a hill, to the north of the town, is an ancient tower. The opening of the Whitehaven and Furness railway, in October, 1850, contributed much to increase the prosperity of the place. Millom Castle and Muncaster Castle are in the neighbourhood. [*Inn*, Commercial.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, April 27, Aug. 1, Oct. 6. Ancient tower.

† BROWNSEA (or, BRANKSEA) ISLAND, a small island on the coast of Dorset, at the entrance of Poole-harbour. The principal edifice is Branksea Castle, the residence of Colonel Waugh, the present possessor of the island. The island, with its castle, and the new church, nestled among the hills and trees, are visible to vessels proceeding up the harbour, and by their picturesqueness, never fail to attract the tourist's admiration. It is about seven miles in circumference, is well wooded, and has three freshwater lakes, the largest having been recently formed by Colonel Waugh, in his intake of reclaimed land from the sea. The island is mentioned in Doomsday Book, and here are recorded many visits of ancient royal and noble personages. The oldest portion of the castle is the central square tower, the walls of which are twelve feet thick. The castle has

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brownside ....to	Derby	Chpl-en-l-Frth 1	Prestbury... 12	L. & N. W.	179	...	...
Brownsover....to	Warwick	Rugby 2	Ru-by 3	L. & N. W.	86	872	75
Browston....ham	Suffolk	Yarmouth 4	Haddiscoe ...3½	Norfolk	145	...	...
Broxa....to	N. R. York	Cloughton 4	Scarborough ...7	N. Eastern	234	450	69
Broxbourne* ....pa	Hertford	Hertford 5	Broxbourne.....	E. Counties	19	4505	2571
Broxfield ....to	Northumb.	Alnwick 2	Alnwick 3	N. Eastern	318	315	28
Broxholme ....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 7	Saxelby 2¼	Gt. Northern	147	1298	113
Broxted ....pa	Essex	Thaxted 3½	Elsenham 4	E Counties	41½	3149	753
Broxton....to	Chester	Malpas 4½	Tattenhall 5	L. & N. W.	177	2128	513
Broxtow ....ham	Nottingham	Nottingham ...3	Basford 1½	Midland	133½	...	...
Broynllis ....pa	Brecknock	Talgarth 1	Hereford 27	Newpt. & Hereford	226½	2109	330
Bruern ....ville	Oxford	Burford 6	Shipton 2	Oxford W. & W.	84	3510	48
Bruen Stapleford ...to	Chester	Chester 6	Waverton 3	L. & N. W.	178	744	145
Bruisyard ....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 5	Claydon.....20	E. Union	93	1126	258
Brunstead ....pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham ...8	Norwich 16	E. Union	129½	789	92
Brundall ....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 6	Brundall	Norfolk	132	544	80
Brundish....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 4½	Claydon.....19	E. Union	92	2077	510
Bruntcliffe ....ham	W. R. York	Leeds 5	Morley	L. & N. W.	191¼	...	...
Brunstock ....t	Cumberland	Carlisle 3	Carlisle 4	Lanc. & Carlisle	304	...	70
Bruntingthorpe ...pa	Leicester	Lutterworth ...5	Brghtn Astley 5	Midland	99	1320	392
Brunton, High an l Low ....to	Northumb.	Alnwick 8	Christon Bank 2	N. Eastern	322	238	78
Brunton, East ....to	Northumb.	Newcastle 4	Newcastle 5	N. Eastern	283	953	90
Brunton, West ....to	Northumb.	Newcastle 4	Newcastle 5	N. Eastern	283	1134	105
Brushfield ....to	Derby	Bakewell 4¼	Rowsley.....8½	Midland	162⅝	...	46

BROWNSEA. lately been entirely remodelled and superbly decorated, and contains several fine pictures. The pipe-clay pits and kilns afford employment chiefly to the labouring population residing on the estate. In October, 1854, was consecrated, by

New church the lord bishop of the diocese, St. Mary's Church, erected at the sole expense of Colonel Waugh, who also gave the site and an endowment of £75 per annum, to which Government have added £25 on account of the coast-guard station. The edifice is one of the handsomest in the diocese of Sarum. It is built of Purbeck stone, in the early decorated style, and has a square embattled tower, surmounted with a small octagonal porch. The interior is very beautiful. The nave is

Roof of pew from Crosby Hall. fitted entirely with oak, and the roof and panelling are finely carved. The tower is appropriated as a seat for the family of Colonel Waugh, and is separated from the nave by a perforated oak screen. The roof of this tower-pew is from the council chamber of Richard III. at Crosby-place. Upon the wall of the pew hangs a fine painting by Vandyke, of the Crucifixion, above which is a shrine copied from the tomb of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey. The several windows are fitted with painted glass, tastefully executed; the font is of Purbeck marble, and the floor is of the same material. The church will accommodate about 150 persons.

* BROXBOURNE. A pleasant village and favourite fishing-station on the line of the Eastern Counties railway. The church is of large size, and of much beauty. It belongs to the time of Henry II., and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles; at the west end there is a tower, with a plain spire, and beacon turret, and a small chapel is attached to each angle of the church; that on the north side was built in the reign of Henry VIII., by Sir William Say, knight, as appears by the inscription on the freize surrounding the outside, and which is intersected with shields of arms. In the interior is an altar-tomb of grey marble of elaborate workmanship; it is placed beneath the arch which separates it from the chancel, and is inscribed to the memory of the above Sir William Say, who died in 1529, and to his "wyffs Genevese and Elizabeth." There are several other monuments to the Say family, and many curious ones to other persons. A great number of brasses still remain, and several have been covered by the pews. Many of the monuments deserve regard for their valuable illustrations of the costume of the period of the Tudors, as well as being curious in themselves, and altogether the church is of a more than commonly interesting character. The country around is pastoral, and well watered by the Stort and Lea. Indeed, the whole of this region is thoroughly identified with Izaak Walton and the "Complete Angler." Modern piscators are constantly seen plying their vocation on the banks, and there are several wayside hotels that provide good accommodation for fishing parties, and where a satisfactory modern substitute may be found for that delectable potation spoken of by the epicurean Izaak, "composed of sack, with oranges and sugar, which, all put together, make a drink like nectar, indeed too good for any but us anglers."

Izaak Walton and the "Complete Angler."

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres.	Pop.
Brushford .....pa	Devon	Chulmleigh ...5	Eggesford 3	N. Devon	211½	894	132
Brushford .....pa	Somerset	Tiverton 11	Wellington ...16	Brist. & Exeter	186	2759	335
Bruton* .....pa & m.t	Somerset	Wincanton.....5	Frome 11	Gt. Western.....	126	3631	2109
Bryans Puddle .....ti	Dorset	Dorchester ...10	Moreton 4	L. & S. W.	140	...	...
Bryanstone† .....pa	Dorset	Bludfd Forum 1	Wimborne ...11	L. & S. W.....	126	1512	167
Brymbo .....to	Denbigh	Wrexham ...3½	Wrexham 3	Shrews. & Chester...	188	2451	1739
Bryncroes .....pa	Carnarvon ...	Nevin 8	Carnarvon ...31	Bangor & Carnarvn	278	3646	923
Bryn Eglwys .....pa	Denbigh	Ruthin 9	Wrexham ...14	Shrews. & Chester...	199	3283	484
Bryngwyn .....pa	Radnor	Kington 10	Hereford 23	Newpt. & Hereford.	222½	4536	290
Bryngwyn .....pa	Monmouth ...	Abergavenny...8	Penpergwm ...6	Newpt. & Hereford	180½	1484	313
Brynllys, or Broyn-llis‡ .....pa	Brecknock ...	Talgarth 1	Hereford 27	Newpt & Hereford	226½	2109	330

* BRUTON is a small, but well-built town, situated on the river Bru, and having a considerable manufacture of stockings. It was formerly the seat of Sir Maurice Berkeley, whose son distinguished himself so much during the civil wars, by his ardent attachment to the royal cause. The church, which is antique, once belonged to an abbey of Black canons, founded in 1142. The tomb of Abbot Gilbert, by whom the church was partly rebuilt before the dissolution, still remains in the north-west corner. The church has two quadrangular towers, one at the west end, and the other rising from one side of the north aisle; the former is finished in the most elaborate style of Gothic architecture, and ornamented with elegant pinnacles. An ancient hexagonal cross, supported by pillars, and elegantly adorned with fine sculpture, stands in the market-place. Here is an excellent hospital, built by the trustees of Hugh Saxey, said to have been once waiter at an inn here. It is for the support of a certain number of men, women, and boys; the latter are boarded with the master, who receives four shillings and sixpence per week with each, and the same sum for the maintenance of each adult. Within this parish lies the romantic hamlet called Disheove, where, in 1711, the remains of a Roman tesselated pavement were discovered. The priory of Stavordale, situated in the vicinity of Bruton, is now converted into a farm-house and barn. The latter was formerly the chapel, and still retains some evidences of the sacred purposes to which it has been applied.

Ancient market-cross.

Inns, Blue Ball, Wellington.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, April 23, Sept. 17.—*Bankers*, Stuckey's Banking Company; draw on Robarts, Curtis, and Co.

† BRYANSTONE is situated in the hundred of Pimperne Blandford, in the north division of the county. It is reported to have received its name from Brian de Insula, or Lisle, its ancient lord. It is a small place, containing about a dozen houses, on the north side of the road from London to Exeter; but the manor-house and church is distant a mile to the north of the village. This place was destroyed by fire on the 4th of June, 1731, all but one house. The Manor House, occupied by the Portman family, is a fine spacious residence, erected upon the site of the old house, formerly occupied by the family of Rogers, its former possessors. This mansion was erected from a design by Mr. Wyatt; it is built of stone, and the hall is adorned with scagliola columns and other embellishments. The dimensions are 112 feet by 100. The church, which is situated near the above mansion, is a small old fabric, but the chancel was rebuilt in 1745. Here is a large monument to the memory of the Portman family, and several curious ancient brasses; in the windows are still preserved several richly-coloured heraldic blazonings of the ancient lords of the manor. This manor was formerly held by grand sergeantry, *viz.*, "to find for our lord, the king, a man for his army when going into the parts of Scotland barefoot, clothed in a waistcoat (shirt) and breeches (drawers), having in one hand a bow without a string, and in the other an arrow unfeathered, for forty days." Also, when he should lead an army into Wales, the lord of this manor was to find a boy carrying a bow without a string, and an arrow unfeathered at his own proper cost and charges for forty days. Boys were a customary appendage to an army in former years, and were styled in the Latin of that period—"Garciones"—these were servants to the soldiers, and the idea of a bow without a string, and the arrow without a feather, was probably intended to show that they were destined for domestic and not warlike purposes.

Seat of the Portman family.

Curious tenure.

‡ BRYNLLYS. The poor and inconsiderable village of Brynllys enjoys some historical celebrity from its castle, the remains of which consist of a lofty circular tower, occupying a moderately elevated site on the banks of the Llyfni. This

Ruins of the castle.

Brynllys. castle, the ruins of which constitute a very picturesque object in the scenery of the place, has been thought by some distinguished antiquaries to have been built by the ancient Britons, in imitation of the Phœnician or Syrian construction; but the more probable opinion is, that it was erected by William the Conqueror, or one of his immediate successors, who attempted the conquest of South Wales from this quarter. At the period of Bernard Newmarch's invasion of the county, it was granted by the crown to Richard Fitzpons; and it was afterwards given by Henry I. to the Cliffords. Maud, the widow of William Sponsee, Earl of Salisbury, who had inherited this property from her ancestors, was forced into a marriage by John Giffard, of Brimsfield, in Gloucestershire, who thus possessed himself of the estates of her family. Brynllys afterwards belonged to the Bohuns and the Staffords, from whom it escheated to the crown; and, after passing through several hands, it was obtained by the present proprietor by purchase. Mahel, the son of Milo Fitzwalter, and the grandson of Bernard Newmarch, lost his life at this place by an accident. A little to the westward stands Trebarried, once the residence of a branch of the Vaughan family, containing a few family portraits. This house is near the site of an older mansion, called Trebois, the seat of a family of the name of Bois; the possessions of which family passed by marriage to one of the Vaughans of Tretower, Trephilip, and Velin Newydd, in the same vicinity, also the seats of these families, now possessing little importance. Pont y Wall is a handsome edifice on the same side of the turnpike-road. To the southward of Brynllys, in the parish of Talgarth, is Tregunter, so named from the Gunters, followers of Bernard Newmarch, who once possessed considerable weight in the county. The present mansion was built by Mr. Thomas Harris, a native of Talgarth, who had acquired an honourable fortune in London, by trade as a mercer; and in the latter part of his life as an army clothier. Mr. Jones, the county historian, states, that much of his success was ascribed to the following singular adventure; some of the fraternity of the *bon vivants* had been keeping it up until daylight, and until Mr. Harris began his morning's work, when they were amusing themselves with breaking the windows in the neighbourhood. He immediately joined the party in the sport, and assisted them in demolishing his own; after which he told them he knew the master of the house they were attacking, that he was a jolly fellow, kept an excellent bottle of wine in his cellar, and that he was determined to compel him to produce it, if they would partake of it. The invitation was accepted; the wine was good, and their associate was discovered to be the host. His good humour was never forgotten: from that moment his fortune was made; they not only employed him in his business themselves, but recommended him to their friends, and procured him contracts. By these means, in a few years, he was able to purchase the estates of Tregunter, Trevecca, and a property surrounding them to the amount of £1,000 per annum, or thereabouts, and here he retired to spend the remainder of his days *in otio cum felicitate*, if not *cum dignitate*. He was sheriff of Breconshire in 1768. His monument, in the church of Talgarth, states, that "in him the poor always found a most bountiful benefactor, his heart and mansion being ever open to the feelings of humanity, by relieving the distresses of the indigent." He died on the 23rd of September, 1782, at the advanced age of 77, bequeathing Tregunter, with nearly the whole of his other property, to Mrs. Hughes, the daughter of his elder brother, Mr. Joseph Harris, the author of a well-known elementary treatise on optics. Howell Harris, another, and the youngest brother of this family, was much distinguished by his exertions in the cause of Calvinistic Methodism. Though he refused orders at Oxford, where he had been educated, he became a zealous preacher. In 1756, when some apprehensions of an invasion were entertained, he made a voluntary offer to furnish, at his own expense, ten light horsemen, completely armed and accoutred. The proposal was accepted, and Mr. Harris appointed to an ensigncy in the county militia; but soon afterwards he was invested with the command of a company, in which were enrolled many of his own followers. The regiment was marched through different parts of England. "In this progress," observes Mr. Jones, "very remarkable scenes frequently occurred: one part of the regiment were heard chaunting hymns along the road, while the others were roaring loyal or bacchanalian songs; sometimes the captain was elevated upon a table or a chair in the streets, preaching in his regimentals; at others he appeared mounted in the meeting-house, holding forth in a black coat." In the latter part of his life he derived much support from Lady

Singular adventure.

Regimental street-preaching.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Brynuchel-with-Tafolog ....to	Montgomery	Machynlleth 10	Shrewsbury...49	Shrews. & Birmgm	204	...	305
Bryning-with-Kellamergh ....to	Lancaster.....	Kirkham 2	Wray Green ...1	Preston & Wyre.....	221	1043	126
Bryne-y-Beirdd...ham	Carmarthen...	Carmarthen 16	Llandilo 1	Llanelly.....	247	...	...
Bubbenhall.....pa	Warwick	Coventry 5½	Brandon 4	L. & N. W.	93	1290	288
Bubnell.....to	Derby.....	Chesterfield ...9	Rowsley 5½	Midland	159½	...	...
Bubwith*.....pa	E. R. York ...	Selby 7½	Bubwith	N. Eastern	218	10154	1361
Buckby, Long.....pa	Northampton	Daventry 5	Crick 2½	L. & N. W.	78	3900	2341
Buckden†.....pa	Huntingdon	Huntingdon ...4	Offord 1½	Gt. Northern	57	3590	1172
Buckden .....to	W. R. York ...	Kettlewell 4	Gargrave 17	Midland	234	13224	304
Buckenham.....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 8	Buckenkam.....	Norfolk.....	134	931	56
Buckenham, Parva pa	Norfolk.....	Thetford.....8	Brandon 6	Norfolk.....	94	931	54
Buckenhill .....to	Hereford	Hereford.....8	H pebrook ...10	Glouces. & Ross	136½	...	...
Buckenham, New‡.....m.t & pa	Norfolk.....	Attleborough 5	Tivetshall.....6½	E. Union	106½	324	766

Huntingdon, who came to reside in his neighbourhood. Mr. Harris died at Trevecca, July 28, 1773, and was buried in Talgarth Church. He left one daughter, from whom, however, he left nearly the whole of his fortune, for the support of a fraternity of a singular kind. In 1752 he formed the plan of a religious community, something similar in its construction to the Moravian societies; and he accordingly laid the foundation of Trevecca House, with a sufficient extent of buildings and ground to accommodate a large number of inhabitants. His project succeeded extensively; and the establishment is said to have contained, at one time, about 150 efficient members, exclusively of children, as celibacy formed no law of the institution. Since Mr. Harris's death, however, the number has considerably declined. Lower Trevecca is an ancient mansion, of the age of Elizabeth, built by an heiress of the name of Rebecca Prosser, from whom the house, and subsequently the hamlet in which it stands, have been denominated. On the front wall of the porch is a stone about three feet square, bearing some rude and uncouth carvings, with an almost obliterated inscription and date, "Jesus, 1576." Lady Huntingdon took this house, which she converted into a college, and endowed for the education of twelve young men for the ministry in her own connexion. She also made it for some time the place of her own residence. The institution, however, has long been dissolved.

BRYNLLYS.

Lady Huntingdon's religious community

* BUBWITH is situated on the river Derwent, which is crossed by a stone bridge of ten arches, built in 1793. This village is remarkable only as being the birth-place of Nicholas de Bubwith, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was one of the prelates that were present at the Council of Constance, in 1415. This prelate appears to have been first consecrated Bishop of London at Mortlake, September 26, 1406, and in the course of one year was twice translated to other sees; the first time was to that of Salisbury, on August 31, 1407; and the second was to that of Bath and Wells, on the 5th of the following October, in 1406-7; he was also made treasurer of England; and in 1415 he attended the Council of Constance as above, and was elected one of the thirty cardinals, who, by order of the council, were joined in election with Martin V. for the popedom. On his return into England, he erected and endowed an hospital on the northern side of the parish church of St. Cuthbert, at Wells. He also added to his metropolitan church the rectory of Abbots Buckland; he built the fine library on the eastern side of the cloister, and restored the beautiful chapel, between the two columns, in the nave of his cathedral, in which chapel he was buried. He died October 27, 1424.

Nicholas de Bubwith, Treasurer of England.

† BUCKDEN. The parish church here is a very handsome structure, recently repaired, and there are some monuments within that will repay inspection. Buckden Palace is the episcopal residence of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Inn, The George.

‡ BUCKENHAM. (New.) This small town is irregularly built, and consists chiefly of small, narrow streets. The parish church is a noble structure, dedicated to St. Martin, and has a substantial square tower. The interior contains several handsome monuments. Here is an almshouse founded by William Barber, which is now occupied by six old women, all of whom have an allowance of coals, and three of whom have a stipend of half-a-crown per week. The lord of the manor is cupbearer at the coronation. The north aisle of the church

Lord of the manor cupbearer at the coronation.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Are in St Acre	Pop.
Buckenham, Old*...pa	Norfolk.....	Attleborough 3	Attleborough 2½	Norfolk	112¼	4986	1401
Buckerell.....pa	Devon.....	Honiton 3	Cullompton ...8½	Brist. & Exeter	190	1559	343
Buckfastleigh.....pa	Devon.....	Ashburton ...2½	Totness 5½	S. Devon	228½	5928	2613
Buckholt, East and West .....ex. pa	Hants	Salisbury 9	Dean 4	L. & S. W.	93	1224	94
Buckhorn Weston pa	Dorset	Gillingham ...3½	Frome 18	Gt. Western	133	1632	484
Buckabank .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 5	Dalston 1	Mypt. & Carlisle ...	305½	...	676
Buckingham, Co. of.†	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	464930	163554

BUCKENHAM.

was built in 1479, and the south aisle, porch, and tower, by Sir John Knyvett, and finished by his son William, both of whom were owners of considerable property in this vicinity. The chapel of St. Mary's Guild was erected when the south aisle was first built, and a portion of the north aisle was screened off for a chantry, and probably another guild which was held here. The screen which separates this part of the fabric is of the most beautiful workmanship, and supposed to have been built by one of the family of Palmer. Some of the principal decorations being the Palmers staff and wallet, a favourite order of Religieux at the time of the pilgrimages to St. James of Compostella, and the Holy Land. This chapel, and indeed the whole church, abounds with interesting and curious monumental remains, and the windows are beautifully adorned with the armorial bearings and effigies of several of the former possessors of estates in this parish. In 1420 John Warrenger gave fourpence towards keeping a light burning before the image of St. Mary in the church.

Fairs, last Thurs. in May, Nov. 22, for cheese, cattle, and toys.

* BUCKENHAM (Old.) The romantic village of Old Buckenham is situated round a pleasant green, about forty acres in extent, the church standing on the east side. It is a parish in the hundred of Shropham, and was formerly a place of considerable importance. Camden says, it derived its name from the bucks or deer that thronged the adjacent forest, while others think it was from the Saxon boccen—a beech tree, and ham—a dwelling-place. About the middle of the twelfth century a priory was established here to the honour of St. James the Apostle, by William de Albini, Earl of Chichester, for a prior and eight canons of the order of St. Augustine; at the suppression of this establishment, its revenues amounted to £131. 11s. Here was also a castle, the property of the Knyvett family, which was entirely demolished by Sir Richard Knyvett, who appropriated the materials to the rebuilding of the adjacent priory; the site of this castle is still visible, and a little to the south stood an ancient chapel, afterwards converted into a barn, to which purpose the present parochial church was also appropriated. Here were three guilds, dedicated respectively to St. Margaret, St. Peter, and St. Thomas the Martyr. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small old structure, and the nave and chancel are thatched. The lords of the manor of Old and New Buckenham were held of King Richard III. in capite, by the service of performing the office of chief butler to the kings of England at their coronation. A large steam corn-mill has been erected within the last few years.

Priory and castle.

† BUCKINGHAM (The County of), is an inland county, bounded on the east by the counties of Hertford, Bedford, and Middlesex, on the west by Oxfordshire, on the north by Northamptonshire, and on the south by Berkshire, and a small portion of Surrey. At the time of the Roman invasion, it was inhabited by the British tribe Cattienchlana, and was included by the Romans in the Flavius Cæsariensis. Its present name is supposed to be derived from the Saxon word boccen, from the immense number of deer which abounded in its forests. The chief railway in Buckinghamshire is the Great Trunk line of the London and North Western, which proceeds from London close to the Hertfordshire border by Tring, Leighton Buzzard, Fenny Stratford, Bletchley, Wolverton, and Stony Stratford. At these places are stations, Wolverton being the seat of the company's great southern repairing and refreshment station. There are branches of seven miles from Leighton to Dunstable, of twenty-nine and a-half miles from Bletchley by Winslow to Oxford, and of twelve miles from Winslow, on the latter line, to Buckingham and Brackley. The southern part of Bucks is well provided by the Great Western Railway, which comes in near Colnbrook, and crosses by Slough to Maidenhead and the west of England, sending off branches of two miles to Uxbridge, and of nine and a-half miles to Beaconsfield and High

Railways.


NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
BEDFORDSHIRE
OXFORDSHIRE
Towcester
60
From Birmingham
To Northampton
To Higham Ferrers
To Bedford
From Towcester
From Deddington
Buckingham
Olney
Newport Pagnell
50
Stony Stratford
52
Buckingham
Brackley
Bicester
54
Winslow
44
Leighton Buzzard
Dunstable
33
Woburn
42
Ivinghoe
Aylesbury
Tring
Wendover
Princes Risborough
Part of Bucks
Part of Oxford
Part of Bucks
Caversfield
Finmere
Akeley
Stowe
Maids Moreton
Foxcott
Thornborough
Whaddon
Tattenhoe
Bletchley
Fenny Stratford
Water Stratford
Biddlesden
Lillingston Lovell
Lillingston Dayrell
Leckhampstead
Shalstone
Turweston
Padbury
Adstock
Barton Hartshorn
Chetwode
Preston Bissett
Hillesden
Stratton Audley
Twyford
Edgcot
Marsh Gibbon
Grendon Underwood
Quainton
Waddesdon
Wescot
Ludgarshall
Pranshill
Cranwell
Fleet Marston
Aston Abbots
Hardwick
Wingrave
Cheddington
Eddlesborough
Seabrooks
Mentmore
Mapton
Grove
Southcott
Burcott
Wing
Cublington
Whitchurch
Creslow
Dinton
Hoggeston
Granborough
Oving
Pitchcot
Swanbourn
Stewkley
Soulbury
Drayton Parslow
Stoke Hammond
Stockgrove
Linslade
Leighton Buzzard
Dunstable & Luton Br.
Dunstable Br.
Northern Railway
London & Birmingham Railway
Bedford Branch
Grand Junction Canal
Ouse
Thame
Ray
Great Brickhill
Little Brickhill
Bow Brickhill
Hogsty End
Simpson
Walton
Waverton
Broughton
Milton Keynes
Woughton on the Green
Loughton
Bradwell
Little Woolston
Great Woolston
Caldecott
Shenley
Beachampton
Thornton
Whaddon
Tattenhoe
Bletchley
Fenny Stratford
Water Eaton
Bletchley Park
Newton Longville
Great Horwood
Little Horwood
Addington
Hillesden
Twyford
Swanbourn
Stewkley
Soulbury
Drayton Parslow
Stoke Hammond
Stockgrove
Linslade
Leighton Buzzard
Southcott
Burcott
Wing
Cublington
Whitchurch
Creslow
Dinton
Hoggeston
Granborough
Oving
Pitchcot
Aston Abbots
Hardwick
Wingrave
Cheddington
Eddlesborough
Seabrooks
Mentmore
Mapton
Grove
Dunstable
Ivinghoe
Tring
Wendover
Princes Risborough
Part of Bucks
Part of Oxford
Part of Bucks
Caversfield
Finmere
Akeley
Stowe
Maids Moreton
Foxcott
Thornborough
Whaddon
Tattenhoe
Bletchley
Fenny Stratford
Water Stratford
Biddlesden
Lillingston Lovell
Lillingston Dayrell
Leckhampstead
Shalstone
Turweston
Padbury
Adstock
Barton Hartshorn
Chetwode
Preston Bissett
Hillesden
Stratton Audley
Twyford
Edgcot
Marsh Gibbon
Grendon Underwood
Quainton
Waddesdon
Wescot
Ludgarshall
Pranshill
Cranwell
Fleet Marston



Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer. Pentonville London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Buckingham*to bo & p	Bucks	Winslow 7	Buckingham ...	L. & N. W.	61	4777	4020
Buckland.....pa	Berks	Bampton 4	Farringdn Rd.	5 Gt. Western	69	4434	987
Buckland.....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury 5	Tring 5	L. & N. W.	37	1544	662
Buckland .....pa	Gloucester ...	Evesham..... 6	Chip. Cmpden	7 Oxford, W. & W. ...	104	2270	368
Buckland.....pa	Hertford	Buntingford 2½	Baldock	8 Hitchin & Royston	44	1552	386
Buckland.....pa	Kent	Dover..... 1½	Dover.....2½	S. Eastern	90½	978	1895
Buckland.....pa	Kent	Faversham.....3	Chilham 11	S. Eastern	87	978	21
Buckland.....pa	Surrey	Reigate 2	Betchworth ...1	S. Eastern	27	1744	357
Buckland Brewer...pa	Devon.....	Bideford 4½	Umberleigh ...14	N. Devon	236½	6157	977
Buckland-Denham pa	Somerset	Frome 2	Frome 2½	Gt. Western	118	1399	531
Buckland, East.....pa	Devon.....	Barnstaple.....8	Umberleigh ...8	N. Devon	230¼	1585	149
Buckland Filleigh...pa	Devon.....	Hatherleigh ...7	Eggesford.....17	N. Devon	228½	3037	267
Buckland, St. Marypa	Somerset	Ilminster 6	Taunton 9	Brist & Exe.....	172	3494	758

Wycombe. The chief canal is the Grand Junction, which passes to Ivinghoe, Fenny Stratford, and Stoney Stratford, and has branches to Wendover, Aylesbury, and Buckingham, thus giving to most of the towns the advantages of water communication. The area of Buckinghamshire is 738 square miles, or, 472,320 acres, being rather below the middle size of English shires. Its main length of fifty-three miles, is from north-west to south-east, and its greatest breadth about twenty-seven miles. It belongs to the chalk formation, and is cut across in the middle by the great chalk downs, called the Chiltern-hills. The highest hills in the Chilterns are 905 feet high, near Wendover; Ivinghoe-hills, 904 feet; Mazzle-hill, near Brill, 744 feet; Bow Brink-hill, 683 feet. Buckinghamshire is chiefly agricultural. A little cheese is made in the county, but the quantity of butter is much larger. It is chiefly sent to London made up in the form of oblong rolls, weighing two pounds each. It is sent in baskets, called from their shape, "flats," which hold from twenty to forty rolls. Their depth is uniformly eleven inches. Each flat is marked with the initials of the dairyman who sends the butter, and the carrier who conveys it, to whom also the flat belongs. Many of the calves in the dairy farms are fattened for veal for the London market. The rearing and fattening of ducks for the early London season is carried on to a large extent. It is said that ducks to the value of £4,000 are sent annually from Aylesbury alone, and £20,000 from the whole county. The Ouse, the Thames, and the Colne, are the principal rivers; the former of which enters the county on the west side, flows in a devious course to Buckingham, and thence pursues its way northward through a rich country to Stoney Stratford and Olney, after which it enters Bedfordshire at Brayfield. The Thames waters the south of the county for twenty-eight miles, forming a natural division from Berkshire and Surrey. The river Colne rises in Herefordshire, and crosses the vale of Aylesbury, which is also pervaded by the Thames. The mineral productions of this county are rare, but some good marble has been found near Newport Pagnell, and fullers' earth on the borders of Bedfordshire. The assizes are held at Aylesbury. The manufactures of the county are chiefly paper, thread, lace, and straw plaiting; the last two of which branches employ a great number of females. This county gives title of earl to the noble family of Hobart.

BUCKINGHAM.

Highest elevation.

Agricultural produce.

* BUCKINGHAM is situated in a valley upon the river Ouse, by which it is nearly surrounded, and over which it has three stone bridges. This town was summoned in the reign of Edward III. to send members to Parliament, but does not appear to have done so till the 36th of Henry VIII., though from that of Edward VI. it has sent two members regularly. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, by the name of a bailiff and twelve burgesses. Charles II., in 1684, granted it a new charter, changing the magistrates into a mayor and aldermen, but the old charter was restored four years after, and the magistrates are still a bailiff and burgesses, in whom the right of election is vested. The whole business of the county was formerly transacted at Aylesbury, but the summer assizes are now holden at Buckingham. The sessions for the town and parish are holden here every half year; and the corporation, consisting of a high bailiff, (who is always a burgess, and elected by a majority of housekeepers, annually, on the 1st of May,) high steward, recorder, twelve principal burgessess, town-clerk, and mace-bearer, hold a court here once every three weeks for the recovery of small debts. Buckingham appears to have been a town of considerable antiquity, being mentioned by Bishop Kennet as the spot near which the Roman General, Aulus Plautius, surprised and routed the Britons under command of Caractacus and Togodumnus, the sons of Cunobelin. It was celebrated in the early Saxon times as the burial-

Antiquity of the town.

BUCKINGHAM.

Burial place of St. Rumbald.

place of St. Rumbald. In the popish legends of his life, he is said to have been the son of a British king, by a Christian princess; to have been born at King's Sutton, a little village in Northamptonshire, near Buckingham; to have lived only three days; but, during that time, to have professed himself a Christian; and to have bequeathed his body to Sutton, the place of his birth, for one year; to Brackley, in Northamptonshire for two years, and then to Buckingham for ever. He was then baptized, and immediately expired. A shrine was erected at Buckingham over his remains; and, in that age of blind superstition, it became the resort of multitudes of pilgrims, for whose accommodation numerous inns were erected, much to the advantage of the town. The shrine was rebuilt by a sum of money which was left by Richard Fowler, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the year 1477. According to the Saxon Chronicle, Edward the Elder resided here for a short time in the year 918, and caused two forts to be built and garrisoned on each side of the river, to repel the incursions of the Danes, against whom he shortly afterwards advanced, and compelled them to sue for peace.

Ravaged by the Danes.

The Danish soldiers ravaged the town in 941, and again in 1010, when, having plundered the adjacent country, they retreated hither to secure their treasure. At the time of the Norman conquest, Buckingham is stated by Browne Willis to have been the only borough in the county; yet it was then but an inconsiderable place, and only taxed for one hide. In the reign of Edward III. its importance was increased by that prince making it a mart for wool; but the trade being removed to Calais, it again declined, and in the 27th of Henry VIII. it was enumerated amongst the decayed cities and towns, for whose relief an Act of Parliament was then made. In the year 1725 Buckingham suffered greatly by a fire, which consumed 138 dwelling houses, being more than one-third of the whole town; the damage was estimated at £40,000. The ravages of the fire were greatly increased by a strong gale that was blowing at the time, and which, according to the records of that disastrous event, carried some of the burning fragments a distance of one mile from the town, causing the conflagration of so much agricultural property as to create a local famine. About this period the assizes, which had usually been holden here, were removed to Aylesbury, through the interest of Sir John Baldwin. Lord Cobham, however, in 1758, procured an Act of Parliament to fix the summer assizes at Buckingham, and erected a gaol here at his own expense, for the use of the town and county; circumstances which are recorded by the following inscription over the gaol door:—"The Right Hon. Richard Grenville Temple, Lord Viscount Cobham, caused this edifice to be erected at his own expense, for the use of this town and county; the summer assizes being restored to this place, and fixed here by Act of Parliament in the year 1758."

Town Hall.

The Town Hall, which had been built many years before, at the expense of Sir Ralph Verney, is a large brick building, at the top of which is a gilt swan, the borough arms. The principal floor is occupied by the magistrates, for the transacting of public business. The houses of Buckingham are mostly built of brick, irregularly scattered over a large extent of ground, on the side and bottom of a hill. There are four incorporated companies here; the mercers, tanners, butchers, and merchant-tailors; and all persons admitted to the freedom of the town must be members of one of these corporations. The labouring inhabitants of this town and its vicinity are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, or in the manufacture of lace. In the middle of the town, on a very high mount, formerly stood a castle, erected by the Saxon king, Edward the Elder; but there are now no traces of it remaining. It is supposed to have been anciently a seat of the Giffords, earls of Buckingham. According to Mr. Willis, the polls for knights of the shire were taken, and he had heard that the assizes were formerly holden there, in temporary booths erected for the purpose.

The Church.

The spire of the old church of Buckingham, which stood 163 feet from the ground, was blown down in a tempest, on the 7th of February, 1699: but the tower, by which it was supported, remained till the 26th of March, 1776, when that also fell down. Since that period, the church-yard has remained a burial place, with a chapel only; and a new church has been erected on the site of the ancient castle mentioned above. The new church, which has been rendered more conspicuous by its elevated situation, was begun in 1777, and completed in four years, at the expense of about £7000, the greatest part of which was subscribed by the late Earl Temple. It is built of free-stone, and has a handsome square tower attached to its south-west end, with a spire nearly equal in height to the old church (being

150 feet from the ground). The inside is finished in an elegant style. The altar-piece, representing the transfiguration of Christ, is a tolerable copy of a celebrated picture by Raphael, given to the parish by the Marquis of Buckingham. The arms and crests of the Temple family are carved in stone over the east and west doors. It contains no monuments whatever; nor were those of the old building of any consequence. The area which surrounds the church is laid out in a pleasant walk, planted with trees, and enlivened with a view of the serpentine course of the Ouse. About twenty yards to the south-west is the burial ground, where a small chapel, or room, has been erected for the accommodation of the clergyman at funerals; no interments being permitted in or near the present church, nor funeral ceremony allowed to be performed in it. In the year 1431 John Barton founded an hospital for six poor persons, to each of whom he gave a groat a week to pray for his soul. In 1583 this alms-house was given to the poor by Mrs. Dayrel, whose family most probably obtained it from the crown, after the suppression of the first foundation. It is still called Barton's Hospital. Queen Elizabeth, in 1597, founded an alms-house at Buckingham, for seven poor women, called Christ's Hospital, on the site of an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Lawrence, which existed as early as 1312. It is but slenderly endowed. There was anciently a guild, or brotherhood in the town of Buckingham, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The brotherhood had also a chantry chapel, founded in 1268, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist and Thomas a Becket. In the reign of Edward IV. John Ruding, Archdeacon of Lincoln, and prebend of Durham, repaired this chapel. The pews which were then erected still remain; and also the door of the of the original structure, which is of Saxon architecture. It has long been converted into a free-school, said by some to have been founded by Edward VI., and endowed with a stipend of £10. 8s. 0¾d. per annum, payable out of the Exchequer. According to other accounts, the school was founded in the year 1540, by Isabel Denton. The master's house having been burnt down, it was rebuilt in 1696, at the expense of Alexander Denton, Esq., and the endowment has been increased by several donations. It is now incorporated with an English school, under the management of the corporation. A sunday-school has also been established for the children of the poor. The manor of Buckingham was anciently in the family of the Giffards, earls of Buckingham. It passed successively to the Clares, Breoses, and Staffords; but, having been forfeited by attainder, in 1460, it was granted to Richard Fowler, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1485, it was restored to the Staffords; but was again forfeited in 1521. It was afterwards granted successively to Lord Marney, and to the Careys; of the latter of whom it was purchased, in 1553, by the Brocas family, who, in 1574, let it on lease for 999 years to the corporation, subject to a quit-rent of forty shillings, which is now paid to the Marquis of Buckingham, as the lord paramount. In the town is a capital mansion of some celebrity, called Fowler's and Lambards'. It was anciently the seat of John Barton, who, in the reign of Richard II. and Henry IV., was one of the knights of the shire. At this house Catherine of Arragon, Henry VIII.th's first queen, was entertained in 1514, by Edward Fowler, and in 1644, was for several days the residence of King Charles I. The room in which he lay is still called the king's chamber. About three miles distant is Stowe, the once magnificent seat of the Duke of Buckingham, celebrated by the muse of Pope, and, until lately, enriched by a choice collection of valuable works of art, including plate and furniture of the most costly description, a fine gallery of paintings, a library of 10,000 volumes, and an extensive collection of manuscripts. Owing to the pecuniary embarrassments of the noble owner, these were all disposed of by public auction in 1848. Two miles from Buckingham, on the road to Stoney Stratford, the remains of a Roman villa were discovered in 1837. The manor of Lethenborough, or Lenborough, another hamlet of this parish, passed with the manor of Buckingham till the forfeiture of 1521, from which period it continued in the crown for nearly a century. It then became the property of the Dormers; and in 1704 it was sold to Mr. Rogers, who, in 1718, conveyed it to Edward Gibbon, Esq., the grandfather of the celebrated historian, of whose family it was purchased by the late Bridger Goodrich, Esq. Lenborough House became the seat of the Ingoldsbys, an ancient Lincolnshire family, in 1455. A great part of the old mansion has been pulled down, and the remainder converted into a farm-house. The history of the Ingoldsby family is deserving of notice. Sir Richard Ingoldsby married Oliver Cromwell's aunt, by whom he had a numerous

BUCKINGHAM.

Alms houses

Manor of Buckingham.

Stowe.

Lenborough

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Buckland Monachorum ...pa	Devon ...	Tavistock ...4	Plympton ...9	S. Devon ...	251	6338	1548
Buckland-in-the-Moor ... ...pa	Devon ...	Ashburton...3	Nwtn Bushll 11	S. Devon ...	225	1458	141
Buckland, Newton pa	Dorset ...	Cerne Abbas 3½	Dorchester ...10	L. & S. W. ...	151	6018	990
Buckland Ripers .. pa	Dorset ...	Weymouth ...4	Dorchester...8	L. & S. W. ...	149	1237	111
Buckland-Tout-Saints ...pa	Devon ...	Kingsbridge ...2	Totness ...10	S. Devon ...	233	...	48
Buckland, West ...pa	Devon ...	Barnstaple ...6½	Umberleigh ...6	N. Devon ...	228½	1772	279
Buckland, West ...pa	Somerset ...	Taunton ...5	Wellington ...3½	Brist. & Exeter ...	173½	3671	1001
Bucklebury* ...pa	Berks ...	Newbury ...7	Woolhamptn 3¼	Gt. Western	50	5252	1219
Bucklesham ...pa	Suffolk ...	Woodbridge...5½	Ipswich ...6	E. Union ...	74	1822	318
Buckminster ...pa	Leicester ...	M. Mowbray...9	Corby ...7	Gt. Northern ...	106	3053	685
Bucknall ...pa	Lincoln ...	Horncastle ...6½	Southrey...3	Gt. Northern ...	129½	2471	339
Bucknall ...to	Stafford...	Hanley ...1	Stoke ...2	N. Stafford ...	147	...	1286
Bucknall Eaves ...to	Stafford...	Hanley ...2	Stoke ...3	N. Stafford ...	148	...	203
Bucknell ...pa	Salop ...	Knighton ...4½	Ludlow ...12	Shrews. & Herefd ...	194	4160	607
Bucknell ...pa	Oxford ...	Bicester ...2½	Bicester ...3	L. & N. W. ...	69½	1670	343
Buckshaw ...ham	Dorset ...	Sherborne ...4½	Yeovil ...10¼	Brist. & Exeter ...	187	...	...
Buckton ...to	E. R. York ...	Bridlington ...4	Bempton...1	N. Eastern ...	208¾	2047	182
Buckton and Coxall to	Hereford ...	Knighton ...6½	Ludlow ...10½	Shrews. & Herefd ...	192½	1430	128
Buckwell ...ham	Kent ...	Canterbury ...4½	Sturrey ...2	S. Eastern ...	84	...	...
Buckworth ...pa	Huntingdon	Huntingdon ...8	Huntingdon ...9	Gt. Northern ...	68	1950	191
Budbrook ...pa	Warwick ...	Warwick ...1½	Warwick ...2½	Gt. Western...	110	3216	495
Budby ...to	Nottingham...	Worksop...6	Tuxford ...9	Gt. Northern ...	141	...	147
Bude† ...	Cornwall ...	Stratton ...1	Eggesford...35	N. Devon ...	246½	...	...

BUCKINGHAM.

The Ingoldsby family.

family. Francis, the eldest son, who represented the town of Buckingham in Parliament, during the protectorate of his cousins Oliver and Richard, was well received at court after the Restoration, and his name was inserted in the list of intended knights of the Royal Oak. He dissipated his estate, which was valued at £1000 a year; sold Lenborough House to Mr. Robinson, his steward, and died a pensioner in the Charter House. Richard, the second son, was an officer of trust in the Parliamentary army; one of the commissioners for the trial of the king; signed the warrant for the execution of his sovereign; was one of the chief confidants of his cousin Oliver, governor of Oxford Castle, and one of the lords of the Upper House. Finding the cause of his cousin Richard desperate, he exerted himself in favour of the Restoration, obtained a free pardon, (the only one of the regicides who had that fortune,) and was made a Knight of the Bath. Oliver, the third brother, also an officer in the Parliamentary army, was killed at Pendennis Castle. John and Henry, the fourth and fifth brothers, were likewise both in the Parliamentary army. The latter followed the example of Richard; and for his services in expediting the Restoration, was created a baronet in 1661. He died in 1701, and the title is extinct. There were three other brothers, all of whom are supposed to have been in the Parliamentary army. Lenborough House was sold by the Robinsons to Mr. Rogers, who conveyed it to Mr. Gibbon, with the manor.

Inns, White Hart, Swan and Castle.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Jan. 12, last Mon. in Jan, March 7, (leap year March 6,) 2nd Mon. in April, May 6th, Whit Thurs., July 10, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Nov. 8, Dec. 13.—*Bankers*, Buckingham Bank; draw on Praeds and Co. Bucks and Oxon Union Bank; draw on Jones, Lloyd and Co.

* BUCKLEBURY. A small village celebrated for its being the residence of the famous clothier, John Winchcombe, commonly known as Jack of Newbury. The manor part of the possessions of the abbots of Reading was granted to him in the reign of Henry VIII. He built the Manor-House, in one of the chambers of which is a portrait, with the date of 1550. From this picture the portrait of the Jack of Newbury, in the Town Hall, was taken; but it is clearly that of his son, since John Winchcombe died in the year 1579. Bucklebury Church, which has been lately repaired, is an ancient fabric of old Norman architecture, with a low square tower, surmounted by a small spire. The chancel contains several monuments in memory of the family of Winchcombe Hartley. There is an extensive iron foundry in the village. Henry Winchcombe, Esq., of Bucklebury, was created a baronet by James I., in 1617. Frances, the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Winchcombe, the last baronet of the family, married Lord Bolingbroke, an eminent statesman in the reign of Queen Anne, who came into possession of this house and estate in right of his wife; but dying without issue, the estate devolved to the representative of the original family, whose descendant is Winchcombe Howard Hartley, Esq.

Jack of Newbury.

† BUDE. This small village and seaport, on the coast of the Bristol Channel,

Name of place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Budeaux, St. ....pa	Devon	Plymouth.....3½	Plymouth 4	S. Devon	251	3317	1096
Budle.....to	Northumb. ...	Belford 3	Belford 2½	N. Eastern	333	724	93
Budleigh, East .....pa	Devon.....	Sidmouth.....4½	Exeter 12	Brist. & Exeter	206	3277	2447
Budleigh Salterton.....ham	Devon	Exmouth 4	Exeter 13	Brist. & Exeter	207	...	...
Budna .....ham	Bedford	Bedford.....6½	Sandy 3	Gt. Northern	47	...	...
Budock.....pa	Cornwall	Falmouth ...1½	Plymouth.....60	S. Devon	307	4214	1994
Budworth, Gt. .....pa	Chester	Northwich ...3	Hartford 5½	L. & N. W.....	174	35920	17990
Budworth, Little ...pa	Chester	Northwich ...7	Winsford 5½	L. & N. W.	170	2762	578
Buerton .....to	Chester	Chester 5	Waverton 3	L. & N. W.	178	2953	444
Buerton .....to	Chester	Nantwich 7	Madeley 6	L. & N. W.....	155½	668	63
Bugbrook.....pa	Northampton	Northampton 5½	Blisworth.....4½	L. & N. W.	67½	2420	860
Buglawton .....to	Chester	Congleton 1	Congleton.....1½	N. Stafford	158	2852	2052
Bugsworth .....to	Derby.....	Stockport ...10	Prestbury.....10	L. & N. W.	177	...	...
Bugthorpe .....pa	E. R. York ...	York 12	Stamford Br....5	N. Eastern	205	1990	266
Builth*.....m.t & pa	Brecon	Brecon 15	Leominster ...35	Shrews. & Hereford.	228	712	1158
Buildwas .....pa	Salop	Mch Wenlock 4	Wellington ...6	Shrews. & Bmgm. ...	151	2128	290
Bulby .....ham	Lincoln	Corby 4	Corby 5	Gt. Northern	102	...	...
Bulcamp .....ham	Suffolk	Halesworth ...4	Mutford 14	Norfolk	162	...	...
Bulcote .....chap	Nottingham...	Nottingham ...6	Burton Joyce 1	Midland	133	970	83
Bulford.....pa	Wilts	Amesbury.....1½	Andover 13½	L. & S. W.	80	3475	408
Bulford.....pa	Essex	Braintree ...2½	Bulford	E. Counties	42½	...	...
Bulk .....to	Lancaster	Halton.....2	Lancaster 2	Preston & Lancas ...	233	1147	124
Bulkeley .....to	Chester	Tarporley 7	Beeston 5	L. & N. W.	173	948	197
Bulkington .....pa	Warwick	Nuneaton 4	Bulkington	L. & N. W.	93	4510	2005
Bulkington .....ti	Wilts	Devizes 5	Trowbridge... 6½	Gt. Western	112	973	256
Bulkworthy .....pa	Devon.....	Torrington ...7	Umberleigh... 16	N. Devon	238½	1115	179
Bullers Green.....to	Northumb. ...	Newcastle.....14	Morpeth 1	N. Eastern	295	363	237
Bulley .....pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester 5	Okle Street.....2	S. Wales	121	951	241
Bull Gill	Cumberland...	Maryport 4½	Bull Gill	Mrypt. & Carlisle ...	324	...	...
Bullingham, Upper pa	Hereford	Hereford 2	Hereford..... 1½	Newpt. & Herefd ...	201	698	103
Bullingham.....ham	Hereford	Kington 3	Leominster ...15	Shrews. and Herfd.	208	...	...
Bullingham, Lower to	Hereford	Hereford 1½	Hereford.....1	Newpt. & Hereford.	200½	1100	310
Bullington .....chap	Lincoln	Wragby.....2½	Langworth.....3	Manch. Sheff. & Lin.	145	...	57
Bullington .....pa	Hants	Andover 6½	Whitchurch 4½	L. & S. W.	64	1623	181
Bullocks Hall.....to	Northumb. ...	Felton 4	Widdrington...5	N. Eastern	306	205	20
Bulmer .....pa	Essex	Sudbury 1½	Sudbury... ...2½	E. Union	60	2779	807
Bulmer .....pa	N. R. York ...	York 12	Flaxton 4	N. Eastern	204½	3800	1022

is now much resorted to as a bathing-place, to which distinction the excellent facilities it affords to bathers and the picturesque scenery of the environs have in a great measure contributed. The bed of the harbour, which is dry at low water, is composed of a fine bright yellow sand, chiefly consisting of small shells. The sea view is of a striking, bold, and sublime description, the rocks rising on every side to lofty broken elevations, and those who desire a sequestered and romantic retreat for the summer season, will find in Bude the very object of their wish. The Bude canal was commenced in 1819, and completed in 1826, at a cost of £128,000. It terminates within three miles of Launceston, forming an internal communication through Devon and Cornwall of nearly forty miles. BUDE.

* BUILTH. The neat little market town of Builth, or Buallth, otherwise Llanfair, is delightfully situated on the southern bank of the Wye, in an open part of the vale, but surrounded by abrupt and lofty hills. Its name appears to have been derived from "Bu," an ox, and "allt," a wooded eminence; signifying together, Ox-cliff, or Oxen-holt. The town is composed chiefly of two parallel streets; one close to the river, which is narrow, ill-built, and extremely dirty; the other on the higher ground, which is more open, and contains some good modern houses. The chief thoroughfare is through the lower street. Builth has a deceptive appearance of considerable trade; but its fairs are abundantly supplied with the small cattle and sheep of the neighbourhood. The parish church (St. Mary's in Builth) stands at the western extremity of the lower street on the bank of the river. It is a neat modern structure. It contains an old monument, purporting to be the effigies of John Lloyd, Esq. of Towy, a descendant of the Lloyds, partisans of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. This monument appears to have been removed from an older church. Amongst some very respectable houses, near the sacred edifice, is the seat of Richard Price, Esq. About one mile from the town, in a beautiful situation, is Park-well, celebrated for its saline, chalybeate, and mineral waters; there are also other wells at a greater distance from the town possessing similar properties. Over the Wye is a handsome stone bridge, with six arches, of modern erection. On the 20th of December, 1691, almost the whole of this town was burnt. In the brief which was granted to collect money for the relief of the sufferers, we are told, that "the fire raged for five hours, and, from the boisterousness of the wind, Mineral waters.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Bulphan ....pa	Essex	Gravesend ...8½	Brentwood....7	E. Counties	25	1667	261
Bulwell....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham 4½	Bullwell	Midland	133½	1210	3786
Bulwick ....pa	Northampton	Oundle 8	Seaton 4½	L. & N. W.	120	1910	451
Bumpstead, Helion pa	Essex	Thaxted 8½	Audley End...12	E. Counties	55½	3191	951
Bumpstead, Steeple pa	Essex	Haverhill 2½	Audley End...12	E. Counties	55½	3296	1295
Buncton ....chap	Sussex	Steyning 2½	Shoreham 8	L. B. & S. C.	64½	...	...
Bunbury ....pa	Chester	Tarporley 3	Calverley 2	L. & N. W.	167½	16830	4753
Bungay*....m.t	Suffolk	Beccles 6	Tivetshall ...13	E. Union	113	2090	3841
Bunny ....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...6	Loughborough 7	Midland	122	2000	336
Buntingford m.t & chp	Herts	Baldock....9½	Ware 11	E. Counties	35	...	...
Bunwell ....pa	Norfolk	Attleboro' 6	Forncett 3½	E. Union	107	2470	979
Burcott ....ham	Bucks	Lghton Buzz. 3	Leighto. Junc. 3	L. & N. W.	43½	...	...
Burcot ....ham	Somerset	Wells 1	Frome 18	Gt. Western	133	...	...
Burbage ....chap	Leicester	Hinckley....1	Ullesthorpe ...6	Midland	96½	...	1894

BUILTH.

Town destroyed by fire.

consumed the dwelling houses of forty-one substantial families, with all their corn, furniture, effects, and merchandises, to the great impoverishment of the adjacent country, and the decay of trade: it being a very considerable market-town, and having no market kept within ten miles of it; the damage sustained by this fire, as ascertained by the oaths, as well of the sufferers as of the architects and tradesmen of different descriptions, amounted to £10,780, besides £2,000 sustained by persons of ability, who did not apply for relief." At the eastern end of the town, on a small eminence above the river, is the site of Builth Castle, once a fortress of considerable strength and importance. Its history is involved in obscurity. Neither the name of the founder, nor the date of its construction, has been ascertained; nor is it known to whom its demolition is to be ascribed. Camden and others state Builth to have been the ancient *Bulleum Silurum* of Ptolemy; but this seems to be mere groundless conjecture. Builth is distinguished as the last retreat of the unfortunate Llewelyn ap Gryffydd. Tradition states that when at the crisis of his fortune, he applied at the castle for shelter, but they refused him admittance; whence the inhabitants to this day bear the reproachful title of Bradwyr Buallt, or the traitors of Builth. The scene of his death is placed on the banks of the Irvon, a short distance to the westward of the town, where a place called Cefyn y bedd, the grave ridge or bank, is thought to indicate the spot. About a mile westward of the town runs a small brook, called Nant yr Arian, or Money Brook; from a tradition that when the plague raged in Builth, the country people who supplied the place with provisions, put them down here, and were paid for them by money dropped into the water to prevent the spread of the infection. The Irvon empties its waters into the Wye, a little above Builth. To the right, on entering the vale, but on the northern shore of the Whefri river, which here joins the Irvon, stood the mansion of Rhosferig, formerly the property of Elstan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferregs. The present edifice is delightfully situated. John Lloyd, Esq., the late proprietor, who was the last lineal descendant of the eldest line of Elystan, was accidentally drowned in crossing the river near his own house. Parc ar Irvon, another mansion in this vicinity, has been converted into a farm-house. On a steep and lofty bank of the Irvon, a little above its fall into the Wye, is a mound of earth, the apparent site of a fortress called Castell Caer Beris. In the year 1750, Thomas Pritchard, a native of this place, bequeathed £1800 for charitable purposes, which sum is, by a legal decision, applied to the establishment of the free-school.

Money Brook.

Inns, The Welfield Arms, Lion Hotel.—*Market*, Mon.—*Fairs*, 3rd Mon. in Feb., Mon. bef. May 12, June 27, Oct. 2, Dec. 6, for cattle.

* BUNGAY is situated on the Waveney, which is here navigable for barges. The town is neatly built and of comparatively modern construction, nearly the whole of this place having been consumed by fire in 1688. In the market-place, which is considered to be the best in the county, were two crosses, under one of which fowls and butter were exposed for sale, and under the other corn and grain. Only one of these now remains. The castle, once the residence and strong-hold of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, and by one of them conceived impregnable, has become the habitation of helpless poverty; many miserable hovels having been reared against its walls for the accommodation of the lowest classes. It is, however, beautifully situated, the views around it broken by ravines, and varied by clumps of trees. In the reigns of the first two Edwards, it appears to have been invested in the crown, but was subsequently granted to the Mor-

Bungay Castle.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Burbage .....pa	Wilts	Marlborough...6	Hungerford... 10	Gt. Western	71	3283	1492
Burcombe, North .. ti	Wilts	Wilton 1½	Salisbury 5½	L. & S. W.....	101½	...	...
Burcombe, South ...pa	Wilts	Wilton.....2	Salisbury 6	L. & S. W.....	102	1450	420
Burcott .....ham	Oxford	Oxford 8	Abingdon Rd. 2	Gt. Western.....	58	1550	189
Burdale .....ham	E. R. York. ...	Malton..... ...10	Burdale.....	N. Eastern	203½	...	...
Burdon .....to	Durham	Sunderland ...5	Seaton 1	W. Hartlepool	258½	1109	123
Burdon, Great .....to	Durham	Darlington.....2	Darlington ...1½	N. Eastern	259½	588	96
Burdoswald.....fort	Cumberland	Carlisle 3	Carlisle 4	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	304	...	...
Bures, Mount* .....pa	Essex.....	Halstead.....7	Bures 1	E. Union	54	1404	279
Burnes, St. Mary † pa	Suffolk	Sudbury..... 5	Bures	E. Union	53	4131	1806
Burfa .....to	Radnor	New Radnor 4½	Berrington ...17	Shrews. & Herefd ...	207	...	...
Burford‡.....m.t & pa	Oxford	Oxford 18	Handboro' ...12	Oxford, W. & W. ...	83	2170	1819
Burford .....pa	Salop	Tenbury 1	Wooferton ...4½	Shrews. & Herefd ...	191½	6672	1057
Burgate .....pa	Suffolk	Eye 4½	Mellis.....1½	E. Union	92½	2076	350
Burgate, Middle.....ti	Hants	Ringwood.....7½	Salisbury ...10½	L. & S. W.....	106½	...	...
Burgate, North .....ti	Hants.....	Ringwood 8	Salisbury 10	L. & S. W.....	106	...	...
Burgate, South .....ti	Hants	Ringwood 7	Salisbury 11	L. & S. W.....	107	...	...

timers. It reverted again to the crown in the reign of Edward IV. The principal streets leading to Norwich, Yarmouth, Bury, and Ipswich, are broad and well paved. The theatre is now converted into the Corn Exchange. The town consists of two parishes. One of its churches is a stately building. There was formerly a third church, dedicated to St. Thomas, which has long disappeared. Here is also a good free grammar-school, which enjoys the right of sending two scholars to Emanuel College, Cambridge. The springs of this place are supposed to possess medicinal qualities of great efficacy. Contiguous to the town is a common inclosed and rated, which is very serviceable to the inhabitants. The Waveney, which surrounds the town and common in the form of a horse-shoe, being navigable to this place from Yarmouth, a considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, flour, coal, and lime; and malting, lime-burning, and the manufacture of hempen cloth, consitute the principal employment of the inhabitants. Between the two churches are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery. Near the town is a large silk factory, and there are also some extensive flour and paper mills. BUNGAY.

Inns, Three Tuns, King's Head, Queen's Head,—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, May 14. for horses and lean cattle; and Sep. 25, for hogs and petty chapmen.—*Bankers*, Gurney and Co.; draw on Barclay and Co. Harvey and Hudson; draw on Hankey and Co. West of England Bank; draw on London and Westminster.

* BURES, MOUNT. A parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden. The appellation mount, which distinguishes it from the other parish, arises from an artificial mount about eighty feet high, covering nearly an acre and a-half of ground, but concerning whose origin historians and traditions are silent. William de Bigod formerly held lands in this parish of the king (temp. Henry III.) by the service of keeping of the chandlery or place where the royal candles were kept. Roger de Leybourne also held lands here by the tenure of scalding the king's hogs. Curious tenures.

† BURES, ST. MARY. A parish partly in the hundred of Hinckford, and also in that of Baberg. The church of this parish stands in the last-mentioned county. Edmond, King of the East Angles, is stated to have been crowned here.

‡ BURFORD. This town is of considerable antiquity, and was called by the Saxons Beorford, of which its present name is a variation. In 685 an ecclesiastical synod was held here by Kings Ethelred and Berthwold, at which Adhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, was ordered to write against the error of the British Church, respecting the time of the celebration of Easter. About the year 752 a battle was fought at Battle Edge, west of this town towards Upton, between Ethelbald, King of Mercia, and Cuthred, or Cuthbert, a tributary king of the West Saxons. The exactions of the former were so insupportable, that nothing but an appeal to arms could put an end to them. He therefore entered the field, and, in a sanguinary battle, defeated Ethelbald, at which time he seized his standard, on which was depicted a golden dragon; in memory of which signal victory the custom of parading the figures of a dragon and a giant yearly, on Midsummer's-eve, attended with considerable pomp and jollity, through the streets of Burford, continued until within these few years. Soon after the Conquest Burford was bestowed on Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I. This town is situated on the small river Windrush, and is rather in- Midsummer Eve revelries.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Burgess Hill	Sussex	Brighton.....9	Burgess Hill ...	London & Brighton	41	...	...
Burgh .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge ...4	Ipswich 8	E. Union	76	1201	296
Burgh-Apton .....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 8	Norwich 9	E. Union	122½	1620	604
Burgh .....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 2	Norwich 11½	E. Union	125	789	266
Burgh-in-the-Marsh .....m.t & pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 7⅔	Burgh 1½	Gt. Northern	125½	4233	1215
Burgh-upon-Bain pa	Lincoln	Louth 6½	Louth 7½	Gt. Northern	148	1560	177
Burgham .....ti	Surrey	Guildford 2	Guildford 2	L. & S. W.....	32½	...	325
Burgh Castle .....pa	Suffolk	Yarmouth 4	Haddiscoe ...5¼	Norfolk	147	1496	344
Burgh Parva .....pa	Norfolk	Holt.....4	Ryburgh.....8	Norfolk	145	...	...
Burgh St. Peter.....pa	Norfolk	Beccles 7	Mutford 3	Norfolk	151	2041	349
Burgh-by-Sands* ...pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 5	Burgh	Port Carlisle	306	7839	1083
Burgh, South.., ...pa	Norfolk	E. Dereham ...7	Thuxton 3	Norfolk	125½	1216	360
Burgh St. Margaret and St. Mary .....pa	Norfolk	Yarmouth ...7⅔	Yarmouth ...7½	Norfolk	153½	1655	582
Burgh Wallis .....pa	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 8	Doncaster.....8½	Gt. Northern	164½	1700	239
Burghclere .....pa	Hants	Whitchurch ...7	Newbury 6	Gt. Western	59	5080	809
Burghfield .....pa	Berks.....	Reading 5	Theale 8	Gt. Western	49	4237	1190
Burghill .....pa	Hereford	Hereford.....4	Moreton 1	Shrews. & Herefd....	202½	3704	946

BURFORD.

differently built: it is a place proverbial for its dulness, which is easily to be accounted for. The trade, which was formerly considerable, in articles of saddlery, &c., having of late years materially declined, and the public road, which formerly passed through it, being diverted from its original position; these causes have reduced the town from a state of affluence to comparative poverty. A charter was granted by Henry II., conferring on the inhabitants all customs enjoyed by the free burgesses of Oxford; of many of these they were deprived by Lord Chief Justice Tanfield, in the reign of Elizabeth. The parish church is a fine spacious structure, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, forming an interesting admixture of the Norman and florid Gothic, having a tower surmounted by a beautiful spire. At the west end is a fine Norman arch; and the south porch, which is of the period of Henry V. or VI., is a most exquisite display of taste and richness. The Free School was founded by Simon Wisdom, an alderman of this town, in 1571, who has bequeathed property for that purpose to the amount of £84 per annum. John Wilmot, the celebrated Earl of Rochester, received the early rudiments of his education at this school. Near the town was a priory, formerly a cell to the abbey of Kynesham, in Somersetshire. After the dissolution the site was occupied by a mansion called the Priory; and here resided the exemplary speaker of the long Parliament—Mr. Lenthall. This worthy man was deserving of all the commendation that subsequent writers have passed upon him. When Charles I., accompanied with a train of soldiers, burst into the Parliament House, and demanded to know whether certain obnoxious members were in the House, that they might be delivered up to him, he rose from his chair, and calmly replied:—"May it please your majesty, I have neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the House is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here, and humbly beg your majesty's pardon, that I cannot give you any other answer than this, to what your majesty is pleased to demand of me." The eminent cosmographer Dr. Peter Heylin, was born here in 1600. [*Inns*, The Bull, Bird in Hand. Red Lion.

Memorable speech.

* BURGH-BY-SANDS is about three-quarters of a mile in length, and was formerly supported by various branches of manufactures. Close to the village on the northern side, on the site of what is now called the old castle, stood the Roman station Axelodunum, the sixteenth on the line of Severus's wall, and the spot where Adrian's vallum terminated; the lines of the ramparts are still visible, and include an area of 136 yards square; in and near which vicinity urns, altars, and inscribed stones, have been discovered. A castle was also erected in this place soon after the Norman Conquest, and seized by William, King of Scotland, in 1174. The custody was given in 1253 to Stephen Longespee, and some of the ruins were visible in Leland's time; but no traces remain in the present day. Like most parishes on the border frontier, this has been the scene of many a sanguinary contention between the Scots and the English; particularly in the years 1216 and 1520. The church exhibits a specimen of that massive and castellated order which is particularly characteristic of many of the border churches, being erected as much for the means of defence as of devotion, and it not unfrequently protected the goods and cattle of the inhabitants from these savage and plundering marauders. The tower of the church is still strongly fortified, the walls being between six and seven feet thick; the vaulted chamber

Border churches.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. prRl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Burham ....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...5½	Strood 6	S. Eastern	37	1737	518
Burian, or Buryan, St.* ....pa	Cornwall	Penzance 5	Plymouth.... 8	S. Devon	328	6964	1658
Buriton ....pa	Hants	Havant 10	Alton 14½	L. & S. W.	65	6305	1041
Burland ....to	Chester	Nantwich 3	Nantwich....5½	L. & N. W.	166½	1520	627
Burlaughton, or Burlington ....chap	Stafford	Newport 6	Shiffnal 3	Shrews. & Birmgm.	140	...	...
Burlescombe ....pa	Devon	Tiverton 9	Wellington....5	Brist. & Exeter	175	3768	911
Burlestone ....pa	Dorset	Dorchester....6	Moreton 5	L. & S. W.	141	374	71
Burley-with-Bistern Closes Sutt....vil.	Hants	Ringwood 5	Chrstchch Rd. 2	L. & S. W.	101	...	533
Burley ....pl....ham	W. R. York	Leeds 2	Kirkstall ....½	Midland	190	...	...
Burley ....to	W. R. York	Ottley 2	Arthington ...6	N. Eastern	219	4037	1894
Burley Dam ....chap	Chester	Whitchurch ..5	Madeley 11½	L. & N. W.	161	...	...
Burley ....pa	Rutland	Oakham 2	Oakham 2	Midland	102½	3390	230
Burley Lodge ex. pa	Hants	Ringwood 6	Chrstchch Rd. 3	L. & S. W.	102	...	...
Burlingham St. Peter ....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 9	Brundall....4	Norfolk	136	405	100
Burlingham St. Andrew ....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 8	Brundall....3	Norfolk	135	750	202
Burlingham St. Edmund ....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 9	Brundall....3	Norfolk	135	661	99
Burlingjobb....to	Radnor	New Radnor 3½	Berrington ...20	Shrews. & Hereford	210	...	...
Burmarsh ....pa	Kent	Folkstone....9½	Westnhanger...5	S. Eastern	80	1796	133
Burmington ....pa	Warwick	Shipston 2	Shipston....2	Oxford. W. & W.	100	808	209
Burn ....to	W. R. York	Selby 2½	Selby 2½	N. Eastern	186	2372	316
Burnage ....to	Lancaster	Manchester ...4	Stockport 2½	L. & N. W.	185	658	563
Burnaston ....to	Derby	Derby 5	Willington ...2½	Midland	129½	...	152
Burnby....pa	E. R. York	York 16	Burnby	N. Eastern	209½	1667	129
Burnside ....chap	Westmorland	Kendal....3	Burnside	Kendal & Winder....	254	...	...
Burneston ....pa	N. R. York	Bedale 4	Sinderby....3	N. Eastern	225	741	1635

on the ground-floor is only ten feet by eight; the entrance to which from the church, is secured by a ponderous iron door, six feet eight inches in height; on the north side of the chamber is a very narrow opening or arrow slit, six feet three inches deep in the wall; and two similar openings for annoying the besiegers on the opposite side. A strong upper chamber has an opening into the nave; the tower seems to have been erected in the reign of Edward I. The barony of Burg is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, on whom it confers the title of baron, which, together with other manors in this vicinity, were anciently held by the service of "cornage," or in other words, by the blowing of a horn whenever the invasion of the Scots was perceived. Lands were also given to various settlers in this parish upon condition of their blowing a horn, and being bound to go at the king's bidding with his army into Scotland, in which expedition they were to be stationed in the vanguard in going, and the rear in returning. Burgh-by-Sands is rendered memorable by the death of Edward I., on the 7th of July, 1307, whilst on a most exterminating and ambitious expedition against the liberties and nationality of Scotland. Finding, however, that his dissolution was fast approaching, he commanded his son to bear his coffin at the head of the army, and follow up the conquest; but that prince being intent upon other favourite objects, neglected the advice and returned to London; by which means the Scots obtained time to recruit their shattered fortunes, and finally to defeat the new king in a fresh enterprise at the ever memorable field of Bannockburn. The death of this monarch is commemorated by an obelisk, erected 1685, by Henry, Duke of Norfolk, which fell down on the 4th of March, 1795, and was rebuilt by the Earl of Lonsdale, in 1805. It stands about a mile north of the village, on a large tract of land called the Marsh, which has been greatly encroached upon by the sea of late years, which has made embankments absolutely necessary.

BURGH-BY-SANDS

Land held by blowing a horn.

* BURIAN, St. Buryan, or Burien, is in the western division of the hundred of Penwith. "King Ethelstan," observes Tanner, "is said to have built and endowed a collegiate church almost at the Land's End, and to have granted the benefit of sanctuary and other privileges to the same, in honour of St. Buriena, or Beriana, a holy woman from Ireland, who had an oratory, and was buried here. At the Conquest here were secular canons, as there were a dean and three prebendaries at the time of making the Lincoln taxation, 20th Edward I.: and also down to 26th Henry VIII., though this deanery was seized into the king's hands, temp. Edward III., by reason that Mr. John de Manute, then incumbent, was a Frenchman; and as alien, was given, 24th Henry VI., to King's College in Cambridge, and afterwards by King Edward IV. (*an reg.* 7th) to Windsor College;

BURIAN.

Collegiate church.

yet neither of those societies long enjoyed, or had any benefit from it; for it was all along, and still continues, an independent deanery, in the gift of the crown, or of the Duke of Cornwall, and of exempt jurisdiction as a Royal Free Chapel." Leland, Camden, and Borlase, concur in ascribing the name of the place to St. Burian, the Irish saint; but Hals opposes this account, and observes, that no such saint is to be found in the Roman legend, or calendar; nor yet in Capgrave's Catalogue. When Athelstan had subdued all Devon and Cornwall, he visited the Scilly Isles; and to the vows which he offered to the Deity, to fulfil on the successful accomplishment of this expedition, it appears the religious establishment of this place owes its origin; for Athelstan, on his return from the Islands, here founded and endowed a collegiate church about the year 930, to which he gave lands and tithes to a considerable value for ever. It is now in the patronage of the crown. At the Norman conquest there were secular canons here; and in the twentieth of Edward I., a dean and three prebends. The deanery house is said to have been partly demolished by Shrubsall, the governor of Pendennis Castle. Some of the fragments still remain about half a mile east of the church, which is a large and apparently modern building. At least here are no specimens of that style of architecture which prevailed about Athelstan's reign, as may be affirmed on comparing with Malmsbury Abbey Church, in Wiltshire. The church is built on the highest spot of ground in this part of the county, and its tower forms a conspicuous object from the Land's End, Scilly Islands, and the north and south channels. It is 467 feet above the level of the sea. The church consists wholly of granite, and is divided into three aisles, which are again divided from the east end by a handsome rood-loft, reaching entirely across the church. This is made of oak, and is ornamented with a profusion of gilding and rude carvings, representing huntsmen, hounds, fox, deer, birds, &c., in some respect resembling the cornice of the Chevey Chase Room, at St. Michael's Mount. Many of the seats are also formed of oak, and sculptured with a variety of devices; among which the initials I. H. S. frequently appear. There are also spread eagles, human figures, and coats of arms, all in relievo, and charged on shields; but many of these curious relics have been sacrificed to the lofty pews, which have been either erected in their places or have hidden them from sight. The south porch is ornamented with embrasures and pinnacles, and over the western door are the letters I. H. S. cut in stone on a shield. Near the south entrance is a small cross, elevated on four steps. It consists of one piece of granite, with a circular head, perforated by four holes; on one side is represented the crucified Saviour. Without the church-yard is another cross of similar character. In the church is an old coffin-shaped monument, having an inscription round the border; and on the middle of the stone is represented a cross fleury standing on four steps. The inscription is in very rude characters, and now partly obliterated; but Hals says it is Norman French; and Mr. Gough gives the following reading to it:—"Clarice la femme Cheffrei de Bolleit git ici, deu de lalme eit merce: que pur le alme punt (Prierunt) di ior de pardun averunt;" which is thus translated by another writer; "Clarice, the wife of Geffrie de Bolleit, lies here: God of her soul have mercy. They who shall pray for her soul shall have ten days of pardon." Bolleit is the name of a village a little to the south of this church, to which the inscription probably refers. Here is also another ancient monument to Arthur Lenelis, of Trewoof, who died in 1671: and the inscription states that the "family flourished here 600 years since William's conquest." It has been justly remarked, that the country round St. Burian, though divested of the busy mercantile town, and the fashionable mansion, is replete with objects of curiosity, and will furnish ample gratification to the lover of British antiquities, and to him who can take delight in contemplating the primeval face of nature, unadorned by art, and uncontaminated by false taste. The greater portion of this district is wild, open, and unsheltered, though a few labouring farmers cultivate some small parts of it; whilst other parts are ransacked by miners, who employ themselves in searching for ore. The habitations of these people are either scattered over the heath-clad downs, and exposed to every storm, or congregated round the village church; and most of the enclosures are made with stones, either erected on one end, or piled into rude walls; these, as well as the turf-banks, are all provincially denominated hedges. The summits and sides of the eminences, and the bottoms of the valleys are mostly covered with large masses of granite, either collected together on the tops of the hills, or scattered singly over the lower grounds; and among these are to be found many

Curious relics.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in St Acres	Pop.
Burneston*.....pa	N. R. York ...	Bedale.....4	Sinderby.....3	N. Eastern	225	741	1635
Burnet.....pa	Somerset	Bristol.....7	Saltford.....2½	Gt. Western	114	608	95
Burnham .....pa	Bucks	Slough 3	Maidenhead ...2	Gt. Western.....	24½	6730	2301
Burnham, East.....lib	Bucks	Eton 4½	Slough 3½	Gt. Western.....	21½	...	...
Burnham† ...m.t & pa	Essex	Southminster 3	Maldon 12	E. Counties	56	5523	1869
Burnham.....pa	Somerset	Bridgwater ...8	Highbridge ...2	Brist. & Exeter	147	4302	1701
Burnham Deepdale pa	Norfolk	Lynn 22½	Fakenham ...12½	Norfolk	151½	1061	112
Burnham Norton ...pa	Norfolk	Wells.....5½	Fakenham ...10½	Norfolk	149½	3896	185
Burnham Overy ...pa	Norfolk	Wells.....4½	Fakenham ...10	Norfolk	149	2548	674
Burnham Sutton ...pa	Norfolk	Stanhoe.....3½	Fakenham ...10	Norfolk	149	1452	429
Burnham Ulph	Norfolk	Wells 4½	Fakenham ...10	Norfolk	149		

of the Druidical remains which Dr. Borlase has described, and descanted on in his antiquities. Amongst them in this parish may be mentioned a small circle of nineteen upright stones, called Dance Maine, or the Merry Maidens, from the tradition that nineteen young maidens were thus transformed for dancing on the Sabbath day. The stones are about four feet above the ground, and five distant from each other: the diameter of the circle is about twenty-five feet; and at some distance, north-west from it, are two taller upright stones, called the Pipers. Another of these Druidical circles, on Boscawen-downs, in this parish, is named Boscawen-Un. This, also, consists of nineteen upright stones, and is about twenty-five feet in diameter, having a single leaning stone in the centre. Camden supposes it to have been erected as a trophy by the Romans; or by Athelstan in commemoration of his conquest of the Danmonii; but this is highly improbable. A school for the instruction of seven poor boys, has been founded here. There are several manors and seats in this parish. On an estate called Vellanserga are the ruins of an old chapel; and on the Treviedron manor, which appears to have been in possession of the Champernownes, in the time of Edward III.—but which is now in the Vyvyans—are the ruins of another old chapel, called St. Loy's, or St. Dillower's, by the sea-side. Pendrea was a seat of the family of that name, whose co-heiresses married Donnithorne and Noy. William Noy, the attorney-general of Charles I., was born here. Boscawen Rose, the original seat of the Boscawens, as early as the reign of King John, is still the property of their descendant, Lord Falmouth. The house is now occupied by a farmer; the Boscawens having removed to Tregothnan, in consequence of a marriage with that family, in the reign of Edward III. On the barton of Trewoof or Trou, which is beautifully situated on the side of a woody hill, overlooking a romantic valley, terminated by Lamorna-cove, is a triple intrenchment, with a subterranean passage; and it is said that, during the civil wars, a party of Royalists was there concealed from the observation of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army. There is also a chalybeate spring on the estate. According to tradition, which is thought to be erroneous, the family of Levelis were settled here before the Conquest. This family became extinct in 1671, and the estate passed, by marriage, to that of Vospers, since also extinct; it is now in severalties, and the house is tenanted by a farmer.

BURIAN.

Tradition of the Merry Maidens.

Ancient seats.

* BURNESTON. The parish church of Burneston was restored in 1854. The east window occupies the entire east end of the church. It is a memorial to the late Duke of Cleveland, whose widow has been at the expense of this restoration. It consists of five chief openings below the tracery: these contain in their upper parts canopies of very lofty tabernacle work, interspersed with various figures, as finials, of the Virgin and infant Jesus, angels, with emblems of the passion of our Lord, &c. Beneath these are displayed the five principal subjects. In the centre is Mary, meeting our Lord after the resurrection: on each side of these are the chief acts of mercy and charity.

† BURNHAM. This is an ancient town and parish in the hundred of Dengie and Maldon union, on the north side of the navigable river Crouch, which has here water enough for a ninety gun-ship. The town has a good street towards the river, and a convenient quay. This is a custom-house and coast guard station. The old church of St. Mary is about a mile north of the town, and is a small structure with a square tower. There is a ferry to Wallasea and the islands at the mouth of the Crouch. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the oyster-fishery, for which the town is famous, but there is some boat-building and sail-making carried on to a small extent. There is nothing in the village itself to require description, but a cursory glance at the famous oyster-beds within its

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Burnham Thorpe* pa	Norfolk	N. Walsinghm 6	Fakenham 9	Norfolk	148	2328	424
Burnham-West-gate m.t & pa	Norfolk	Wells 5½	Fakenham 10	Norfolk	149	3047	1241
Burniston to	N. R. York	Pickering 19	Scarborough 3	N. Eastern	230	1523	332
Burnley† m.t	Lancaster	Clitheroe 9	Burnley	E. Lancashire	217	...	20828
Burnop & Hamp-steels to	Durham	Durham 6	Durham 7	N. Eastern	265	2027	139
Burnsall pa	W. R. York	Pateley Brdg. 10	Skipton 9	Midland	222	31331	1279
Burnt Mill	Hertford	Broxbourn 5½	Burnt Mill	E. Counties	24½	...	...
Burntwood ham	Stafford	Lichfield 3	Hammerwich 1½	S. Stafford	121	...	483
Burpham pa	Sussex	Arundel 2	Augmering 4½	L. B. & S. C	70½	2722	267
Burradon, or Brier-dean to	Northumb.	N. Shields 5	Holywell	Blythe & Tyne	275½	535	87
Burrals to	Westmorland	Appleby 1	Shap 9	Lanc. & Carlisle	279½	689	90
Burrell-cum-Cow-ling to	N. R. York	Bedale 2	Leeming Lane 2	N. Eastern	229	463	150
Burringham to	Lincoln	Burton 7	Northorpe 11	Manch. Shef. & Lin	167	...	551
Burrington pa	Devon	Chumleigh 4	S. Molton Rd. 2	N. Devon	217	5330	1001
Burrington pa	Hereford	Ludlow 5	Ludlow 6	Shrews. & Herefd.	188	2580	238

BURNHAM.

The oyster fishery.

limits may be neither uninteresting nor out of place. The season for oyster-fishing is restricted by the law. The time allowed for collecting the spawn from the sea is May, when the dredgers may take all they can procure, but after that month they are liable to be convicted of felony if they disturb it, and are only allowed to take such oysters as are the size of half-a-crown. The spawn, or "spat," as it is technically called, is dredged up at Burnham, and, if not too small, they separate it from the shells and stones to which it is adhering, and these they are obliged again to throw into the water to prevent the beds being destroyed. The spat is thrown into creeks or into shallow waters along the shore, to increase in size and fatten, and in such situations is considered private property. The most destructive animal in an oyster-bed is the sea-star, which clasps its rays round the shell and perseveres till it has sucked out the inhabitant. The mussel is said to be another enemy. The oyster frequently contains shining intestinal worms, which may be seen by opening the shell in the dark. The fish is viviparous, and the young are produced with a perfectly formed shell. The vulgar opinion, and that on which the restraining laws have been framed, is that the period of spawning is May, at which time the spawn is found adhering to the rocks; but as the young are found in the parents perfectly formed and alive in the month of August, this is most probably the period of parturition, though it be not till May that they become fixed or sufficiently grown to be seen by the common observer. At this time they are little larger than a fourpenny piece, and being comparatively hard and firm, have been well compared to a drop of candle-grease in water. In two, or at farthest three years, they are fit for the table. The age to which it attains is probabably great, but, after having arrived at its full size, the valves are thickened instead of being increased in length or breadth. From May to July the male and female oyster are said to be "sick," and are in thin and poor condition, but by the end of August they have again recovered, and are then fat and in season. The fishermen distinguish the sexes by the colour of the fringe, that of the male being black or dark-coloured, and that of the female white. Sand is as prejudicial to them as a mixture of fresh water is advantageous. Of the quantity consumed in England we have no statistics that are either certain or continuous. In 1854 the quantity bred and taken on the Essex coast, and consumed chiefly in the metropolis, amounted to thirty thousand bushels, but the yearly quantity is subject, of course, to very great fluctuations. The oyster trade at Burnham is the chief means of maintenance not only to those who reside about the place, but to nearly one half of the population on the adjacent coast.

Mode of growth.

Inns, Star, White Hart.—*Fairs*, April 25, Sep. 20, 21.

Nelson's birthplace.

* BURNHAM THORPE. This little village is rendered especially memorable by having been the birth-place of Lord Nelson, whose father was rector of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains several marble monuments to the memory of the Nelson family. Nelson was born here, Sept. 29, 1758.

A Roman settlement.

† BURNLEY, or Brunley, has increased immensely in population and importance within the last seventy or eighty years. It occupies a central and commanding situation on a tongue of land, formed by the confluence of the Calder and the Burn. There is great reason to suppose that this was once a Roman

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Burrington ....pa	Somerset	Axbrldge 6	Yatton 6	Brist. &Exeter	136	2009	488
Burrough Green ...pa	Cambridge ..	Newmarket ...5	Dullingham ...2½	E. Counties	64	2217	529
Burrough.....pa	Leicester	M. Mowbray 5½	Oakham 7	Midland	109½	1565	135
Burrow-with-Burrow .....to	Lancaster ...	Kirkby Lons....2	Hornby 7	Midland	247	2290	228
Burrow .....ti	Somerset	Ilminster 6	Langport 5	Brist. & Exeter	169	...	...
Burrowden, or Burradon .....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury 7	Acklington ...17	N. Eastern	323	1538	150
Burscough .....to	Lancaster.....	Ormskirk 2	Burscough	E. Lancashire.....	216	4959	2480
Bursledon .....pa	Hants	Fareham 7	Southampton 5	L. & S. W.	85	905	499
Burslem* ...m.t & pa	Stafford.....	Newcastle 3	Burslem	N. Stafford	148	2940	19725
Burstall .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 5	Bramford 3	E. Union	74	766	243
Burstead, Great ...pa	Essex	Billericay 1½	Brentwood.....7	E Counties	25	3502	2255
Burstead, Little ...pa	Essex	Billericay 1½	Brentwood ...6	E. Counties	24	1829	179
Burstock .....pa	Dorset	Beaminster ...4	Dorchester ...21	L. & S. W.....	162	913	234
Burston .....pa	Norfolk	Diss 2½	Burston	E. Union	97	1449	482
Burston .....ham	Stafford	Uttoxeter 9	Stone	N. Stafford	138	...	...
Burstow .....pa	Surrey	Reigate 8	Horley 3	L. B. & S. C.....	28½	4717	903
Burstwick .....pa	E. R. York ...	Hedon 2½	Burstwick	Hull & Holderness	182	5720	745
Burtholme .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 13	Milton 5	Newc. & Carlisle ...	315	...	347
Burton .....ti	Hants	Christchurch 1	Christch. Rd. 6	L. & S. W.	105	...	...
Burton-by-Tarvin to	Chester.....	Chester 8	Tattenhall ...3¾	L. & N. W.	75	324	99
Burton .....chap	Salop	M. Wenlock...2½	Shiffnall 13½	Shrews. & Bmgm. ...	150½	...	...
Burton .....to	Stafford.....	Stafford 2	Stafford 2	L. & N. W.	134½	...	...
Burton .....pa	Chester.....	Chester 8	Sutton 3	Birk. Lanc. & Ches.	188	3497	467

settlement, as a road from Ribchester to Sack passed through the town, and urns, coins, &c., have been frequently dug up in the neighbourhood. At the east end of the town is a spot called Saxfield, which tradition points out as the scene of some battle in the dark period of the heptarchy. Burnley is subordinate to Whalley; and its chapel appears to have existed at the time of Edward III. Some parts of it are of the time of Henry VIII. At the east end of the north aisle is a chapel; now the property and burial-place of the Townley family. On the walls are several shields of arms, cut in stone, with different empalements. There appears to have been four chanteries, with regular endowments here. Here is a grammar-school, which is endowed and supported by benefactions, the scholars of which are entitled to share in the exhibitions founded in Brazen Nose College, Oxford. There are various other schools for gratuitous education, and a considerable number of charities and benevolent institutions. Burnley is now one of the busiest cotton-spinning towns in Lancashire. The trade was formerly confined to woollens, but the cotton manufacture is now the staple. In 1854 there were about thirty cotton-spinning and weaving mills. There are no cotton-bleaching or dye works, but there are two large calico-printing establishments. There are also three worsted mills. Besides the above, Burnley contains four corn-mills, one of them very large, iron foundries, machine-making works, brass foundries, roperies, tanneries, breweries, and collieries. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the East Lancashire and other railways, afford media for the conveyance of goods through the whole line of country, from the German ocean to the Irish Sea. Besides its manufactures, Burnley sends coal, freestone, and slate, from the vicinity. Near Burnley is Townley Hall, the seat of P. E. Townley Esq., a venerable mansion, forming three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side of which was removed about a hundred years ago. Here is a fine collection of family portraits. This seat was once the residence of the celebrated antiquary, C. Townley, who formed that exquisite collection of antique marbles and statues now in the British Museum. The mansion is surrounded by noble woods, principally of ancient oak, finely dispersed and scattered over the park and demesne to a great extent. Near Townley is Ormorod House, the seat of the Hargreaves family.

BURNLEY.

Cotton spinning.

The Townley collection.

Inns, Bull, Thorn, Old Red Lion, New Red Lion.—*Market*, Mon.—*Fairs*, March 6, Easter Eve, Oct. 11, July 10, horses, 11, pedlery.—*Bankers*, Alcocks, Birkbecks and Co; draw on Dimsdale, Drewett, and Co.

* BURSLEM. This town has been named the "Mother of the Potteries," from having been the first, and for a long period, the chief of the pottery towns. From an early period it has been distinguished for the variety and excellence of the clays in its vicinity. All the subsoil of the town is clay, varying from two to ten feet in thickness; it is called in the neighbourhood "tough Tom," and is employed in the manufacture of red, brown, and yellow wares. Below the subsoil is a very thick stratum of fire-clay, of which the saggers or baking vessels for the pottery kilns are made. Below the fire-clay is coal. Most of the early

The potteries.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acre.	Pop.
Burton .....ham	Somerset	Bridgwater... 10	Langport 2¼	Brist. & Exeter	167	...	...
Burton .....to	Denbigh	Wrexham 5	Rossett..... 1	Shrews. & Chester...	186	2809	483
Burton Agnes.....pa	E. R. York. ...	Bridlington ...5½	Burton Agnes ...	N. Eastern	199	6409	650
Burton .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 2	Lincoln 3	Midland	139	2325	204
Burton, East .....ham	Dorset	Wareham 6	Wool 1	L. & S. W.	132	...	...
Burton .....to	Northumb. ...	Belford 5	Lucker.....4	N. Eastern	330½	1050	98
Burton .....pa	Pembroke.....	Pembroke 3	Haverfdwest 7½	S. Wales	283	3815	979
Burton ....pa	Sussex	Horsham 20	Yapton 10	L. B. & S. C.	81½	809	28
Burton .....ham	Westmorland	Appleby 6	Tebay.....17	Lanc. & Carlisle	280	...	...
Burton-cum-Wal-den .....to	N. R. York ...	Middleham ...8	Bedale 18	N. Eastern	245	6790	483
Burton, Bishop.....pa	E. R. York ...	Beverley 3	Beverley 3½	N. Eastern	185	3970	566
Burton-in-Lonsdale to	W. R. York ...	Settle 12	Hgh. Bentham 3	Midland	241	1580	718
Burton Bradstock pa	Dorset	Bridport 3	Dorchester ...16	L. & S. W.	157	2680	1181
Burton, Cherry .....pa	E. R. York ...	Beverley 2½	Beverley 3	N. Eastern	184½	3661	496
Burton Coggles .....pa	Lincoln	Corby 1½	Corby 2	Gt. Northern	99	...	456
Burton Constable ...to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 7	Bedale 8	N. Eastern	235	2572	231
Burton Constable ...to	E. R. York ...	Hull 9	Hedon 5½	Hull & Holderness	185	...	...
Burton Dassett .....pa	Warwick	Kineton 5	Feny. Compt. 2½	Gt. Western	97	5400	703
Burton Fleming ...pa	E. R. York ...	Bridlington ...7	Hunmanby ...4	N. Eastern	219	3590	574
Burton-Gate .....pa	Lincoln	Gainsboro' ...5	Marton 1½	Gt. Northern	150	1108	104
Burton-Hastings ...pa	Warwick	Nuneaton 4	Bulkington ...4	L. & N. W.	97	1910	245
Burton-on-the-Hill ti	Wilts	Malmesbury ...1½	Minety.....8	Gt. Western.....	93	...	272

BURSLEM.

improvements in the pottery manufacture were made at Burslem, and the town took the lead in this art until Wedgewood removed thence to Etruria. Longport is now so closely united to Burslem, that the two form in effect one large town, every part of which is occupied by the pottery works, the houses of the workpeople and employers, or the shopkeepers. No town in England, perhaps, is more dependent on one particular branch of manufacture than Burslem is on that of porcelain and earthenware. In 1854 there were nearly forty pottery establishments, besides glass works, at Longport. It is a very ancient town, being mentioned in Doomsday Book. The parish is divided into four townships, namely Burslem, Sneyd, Rushton Grange, and Abbey Hulton. The three former townships were in 1850 formed into a district under the Public Health Act, and have since that time been governed by a local board of health, to which Burslem sends nine members, and the other two townships three each. Like the whole of the pottery towns, it is supplied with excellent water. The population is, as we have hinted, chiefly connected with the great trade of the parish, the manufacture of china and earthenware, in its several varieties of porcelain, china figures, black ware, lustre, ironstone, Parian brooches, and shirt studs. St. John's Church, a brick structure, with a stone tower of Norman erection, gives warrant for the antiquity of the town. This tower is supposed, with some reason, to be the oldest existing structure in the potteries. The town is substantially, though rather irregularly built, and the manner in which the roads intersect each other is rather perplexing at first to the topographical investigation of the stranger. The chief inns are by the market-place. The railway station that affords accommodation to Burslem, is on the Longport side, and a walk thence into the town

Churches.

will give a pedestrian the best idea of the peculiarities belonging to the place. The other churches are St. Pauls, a handsome stone structure, erected in 1828, Christ Church, Cobridge, erected in 1843, substantially built of brick, with stone pinnacles, and a new church, erected in 1852, for the Sneyd district, and which is a beautiful stone edifice. There are also numerous places of worship for all denominations. The free-grammar school was founded in 1749, and endowed with a small farm of about twenty-seven acres in extent, and situated at Ipstones.

Town Hall.

There is also a mechanic's institution and some public baths. On May 24th, 1854, was laid the foundation of the new Town Hall at Burslem. The design is in the Italian style of architecture, and occupies a regular parallelogram, one hundred feet long by sixty feet wide. The principal features of its elevation consist of a rusticated basement relieved by large windows, the jambs and arches of which are deeply coved. Surmounting this is a coupled pilastered arcade of the Corinthian order, in the intercolumniations of which are placed large arched windows, to light the main hall. At the western end projects a large portico, and the whole is surmounted by the bell chamber and clock turret. The building internally consists of three stories, the lower one of which is occupied by cells for police purposes, heating apparatus, and a kitchen. The ground-floor contains a police court, a magistrate's board room, a news room, offices of the local board of health, and a residence for the hall-keeper. The principal floor above is entirely occupied by the main hall, having at the opposite end a

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Burton-Joyce .....pa	Nottingham...	Nottingham ...5	Burton Joyce ...	Midland	132	1940	773
Burton-in-Kendal* ... m.t & pa	Westmorland	Nendall 10	Burton	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	241	8768	2559
Burton Latimer ...pa	Northampton	Kettering 3	Higham Fers. 5	L. & N. W.....	88	2690	1007
Burton Lazars ...chap	Leicester	M. Mowbray 1½	M. Mowbray 1½	Midland	116	2060	239
Burton Leonard ...pa	W. R. York ...	Ripon 5	Wormld. Gn. 1½	N. Eastern	212	1739	457
Burton Overy.....pa	Leicester	Leicester 7½	Wigston 6½	Midland	105½	1660	484
Burton-Pedwardine .....pa	Lincoln	Folkingham ...8	Sutterton 12	Gt. Northern	113¾	2580	136
Burton-Pidsea .....pa	E. R. York ...	Hull 10	Burstwick 8	Hull & Holderness	185	1980	394
Burton-Salmon .....to	W. R. York...	Tadcaster.....10	Burton Salmon	N. Eastern	174	913	240
Burton-upon-Stather† ...m.t & pa	Lincoln	Barton-on-H. 12	Brigg 13	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	177½	3860	899
Burton-upon-Trent‡ .....m.t & pa	Stafford.....	Tutbury 4½	Burton-up-Trt.	Midland	122	7730	9769
Burton-upon-Ure ...to	N. R. York ...	Melmerby.....10	Bedale 4	N. Eastern	231	2242	132
Burton, West .....pa	Nottingham	Gainsboro'.....4	Sturton 2	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	146	710	28
Burton-on-the-Wolds .....to	Leicester	Loughboro' ...4	Loughboro' ...3½	Midland	118½	...	412
Burton Wood .....to	Lancaster.....	Warrington ...4	Collins Green 1	L. & N. W.	188½	4144	831
Burwardsley .....to	Chester	Chester 10	Tattenhall... 3½	L. & N. W.	175	1039	479

permanent orchestra, and beneath it lecturers' and performers' rooms. The foundation ceremony was witnessed by 14,000 persons. BURSLEM.

Inns, Royal Hotel, Blue Ball, New Inn, George.—*Markets*, Mon. and Sat.—*Bankers*, Alcock and Co.; draw on Jones, Lloyd and Co.

* BURTON-IN-KENDAL lies near the borders of Lancashire; and has to the west an extensive moss, or bog, which abounds with remains of trees, such as oak, fir, &c.; on a bottom of sand, clay, and marle. In the church-yard is the tomb of William Cockin, the author of an arithmetic, and of several poems. In a field near this town were discovered, in 1776, large foundations and ruins, with some domestic utensils. Farlton-Knot, on the Kendal road, is a high mountain of bare limestone, in form resembling the rock of Gibraltar. At Preston Patrick, which had its suffix from Patrick de Culwen, a former proprietor, the chapel, finely seated on a hill, commands an extensive prospect on all sides, and is in itself an object of no small beauty. The hall, once the seat of the Prestons, is converted into a farm-house; but part of the ancient edifice may be discovered in two large arched rooms. The town, though small, is well built, having a market-place with a handsome stone cross in the centre. Here is a free grammar-school. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice. The manor of Burton is held of the crown by a quit-rent; and a court is held here twice a year for the recovery of small debts; the petty sessions are held here once a fortnight. The parish extends into Lancashire. Farlton Knot.

Inns, King's Arms, and Royal Oak.—*Market*, Tues.—*Fair*, Whit-Mon. for cattle, &c.

† BURTON-UPON-STATHER is considered as a magazine, which receives plentiful supplies from the steam-boats, which pass regularly from Hull to Gainsborough. The landholders about this part of the country are in the practice of allowing to each poor peasant a cow, with a portion of land for its maintenance. The church of Burton is a handsome and spacious structure of the thirteenth century. It consists of three aisles, with a double row of pews to each. At the west end is a gallery of modern date, where a good barrel-organ has been erected. On the south side of the chancel, in a niche, is to be seen a mutilated figure, representing a knight of Malta, commemorative of one of the family of the Normans. The sword is very distinct, and the shield and crest may be imperfectly traced on the left arm. The town is situated on the eastern bank of the river Trent, the shores of which are secured by numerous jetties, and carries on a considerable trade in meal, there being several good mills on the river. [*Market*, Thurs.—*Fair*, Whit-Mon. Monumental effigy.

‡ BURTON-UPON-TRENT is a town of considerable antiquity, situated in a rich and fertile valley on the west bank of the Trent. It was called by the Saxons Byreton or Buryton, a word used to denote places of Roman or British origin. There are no records of the town till the time of Modwenna, an Irish lady, superior of an abbey, which having been destroyed, she came to England in the reign of Ethelwolf, and obtained from that monarch lands sufficient for the endowment of two religious houses. After presiding for some years over one of the institutions she had been thus enabled to form, she retired to an

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Burwarton ....pa	Salop	Ludlow 10	Ludlow 10	Shrews. and Herfd.	192	1239	115
Burwash ....pa	Sussex	Battle 9	Etchingham 2½	S. Eastern	61½	7321	2227

BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

insulated meadow opposite to the site of the present church, and there died. The town of Burton is very agreeably built. The neighbourhood is agreeably diversified, and whilst rising on the east and west, leaves a centre composed of

Modern improvements.

rich pasture land, which, in the rainy seasons, is frequently overflooded by the overflowings of the Trent and Dove, the latter river forming the boundary of the parish on the north. During the last twenty years, the aspect of the town has considerably changed, and some great improvements have been recently made. There are three churches. The parish church, St. Modwen, is a fine large structure on the east side of the market-place, and contains a beautiful altar-piece, finely executed in white marble. At the western end is an elegant square tower. At different periods some curious stone coffins have been found in the churchyard. One of these has been placed in an upright position under a graceful weeping willow that overhangs the western margin of the Trent. The church of the Holy Trinity was erected in 1824, at a cost of about £7,000. It is a large and handsome building in the Florid Gothic style. Christ-church is a neat and commodious edifice, near the end of New-street. It is in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 150 feet. The Independent or Congregational Chapel, in High-street, occupies the site of a non-conformist meeting-house, erected in 1662. It is a very fine building, in the Gothic style, with a lofty front arch, and a beautiful window. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, and dissenting places of worship are numerous. The free grammar-school, near the parish church, was founded and endowed by William Beane, Abbot of Burton, in 1520. The scholars are limited to sixty. The Natural History Society and Museum, High-street, was established in 1842. It is open to the public daily. The Literary Society, established in 1844, occupies a portion of the building as a reading-room. The Town Hall, in the market-place, is a commodious building, erected at the expense of the earl of Uxbridge. Over the mantel-piece is a fine portrait of the late Marquis of Anglesey. Burton has long been celebrated for its ale, and the origin of the brewing trade as the staple one of the town, was at the commencement of the eighteenth century, when one individual began in a small way, employing only three men, the trade of a common brewer. Twenty years ago the number of breweries was only five, but since that period the number has become sixteen; several of the old esta-

Extensive breweries.

blishments have been greatly enlarged, and it is probable that more ale is brewed in this town for exportation than in any other place in the kingdom. The superior property of Burton ale is partly attributed to the excellent hard water, which is obtained from the neighbouring hills, and which, contrary to the usual practice in all other places, is used by the brewers in prefence to soft. There is one very advantageous quality in the water, for it supersedes the necessity of finings of any sort in brewing pale or other ales. Besides the brewing and malting, there is some boat-building and rope-making carried on in the town, and some factories for lace, sewing cottons, and tapes, together with iron-foundries, and cement works. The town possesses great advantages of communication for the Grand Trunk, or Trent, and Mersey canal, which furnishes a link with the principal towns in the kingdom, about a mile distant, communicates with the town and the river by a branch at the south end of the town where there are several wharfs, some of great size. The town forms, likewise, a centre of railway traffic, for the Midland (Birmingham and Derby Junction) railway passses about half a mile west of the town, where there has been built a convenient station; here is likewise a junction with the North Staffordshire railway giving direct routes to Manchester and Liverpool, and with the Midland line by Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Leicester: whilst the South Staffordshire likewise branches off within a few miles. The town is governed by a high bailiff. From the few vestiges that are still to be seen, the abbey appears to have been a place of some magnitude. The remains of the entrance-gate and porter's-lodge still exist opposite the end of New-street, and are used as a blacksmith's shop. But the most interesting object of antiquity that the town possesses is certainly the

Ancient bridge.

bridge, which is supposed to have been erected about the time of the Norman accession. Its length is 1545 feet, and comprises thirty-six arches, this great length being occasioned by the diversion of the river into two broad channels,

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Burwell .....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...12	Newmarket ...4½	E. Counties	69½	7232	2187
Burwell* .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 5	Authorpe 3	Gt. Northern	137½	2190	153
Bury .....ham	Somerset	Tiverton 12	Wellington ...16	Brist. & Exeter	186	...	...
Bury .....pa	Huntingdon	Ramsey 1	Hnntingdon 10	Gt. Northern	69	1645	414
Bury† ...bo. m.t & pa	Lancaster ...	Manchester ...8	Bury	E. Lancashire	198½	24320	70143
Bury Lane	Lancaster ...	Manchester...11	Bury Lane	L. & N. W.	192	...	...
Bury ....pa	Sussex	Chichester ...11	Arundel 6	L. B. & S. C.....	74½	3340	599

which flow at some distance from each other. It was on this bridge that the battle was fought in 1322, when Edward II. obtained a decisive victory over the Earl of Lancaster. BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

Inns, George, Queen's, White Hart.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, Candlemas-day, April 5, Holy Thurs. Mon. aft. Michaelmas-day, (stat.)—*Bankers*, Burton, Uttoxeter and Ashbourn Banking Company; draw on Robarts, Curtis. and Co.

* BURWELL. This village is rendered memorable by a sad calamity that occurred here on the evening of September 8th, 1727. A number of persons had assembled to see a puppet-show. The entertainment was in a barn, and a candle having been placed too near a heap of straw, a fire was occasioned, which was one of the most fatal on record. Seventy-six individuals perished in the fire, and others died from the effects of injuries thus received. Among the sufferers were several young ladies of fortune, and many children. The bodies were reduced to a mass of mangled carcasses, half consumed and wholly undistinguishable, and were promiscuously buried in two pits dug for the purpose in the church-yard. Burwell Park, (M. B. Lister Esq.) was the birth-place of the celebrated Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Terrible fire.

† BURY is situated in a fertile valley on the left bank of the river Irwell, which runs close to the west side of the town, and about two miles from the confluence of that stream with the Roach. The name of the town is from the Saxon word Byri, meaning a castle, a building of which character, and one of the twelve ancient baronial castles of Lancashire stood in Castle Croft, near to the town, on the banks of the old course of the Irwell. It suffered demolition along with other castles of this county, by Cromwell's army, about 1644, and its site is only ascertained by the vestiges of the foundations which have been dug up. The parish church of St. Mary was rebuilt in 1780, upon the site of the ancient Gothic structure taken down in 1776, except the steeple, which latter was rebuilt by subscription, in 1844. St Paul's, St. John's, and All Saints, are the other places of worship under the establishment. The new market-place was built in 1840, by the Earl of Derby. The inhabitants of Bury have shown their appreciation of the merits of their celebrated townsman the late Sir Robert Peel, by erecting in the market square a noble bronze statue, at the cost of £2,500, which was publicly uncovered September 8, 1852. The attire is that so generally worn by the distinguished statesman; and the sculptor, Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A., has succeeded in placing the open surtout in a manner exeeedingly characteristic. The features are truthful and striking. The figure, ten feet high, rests upon a piece of rockwork, also in bronze, eighteen inches high, placed upon a massive square pedestal of Aberdeen grey granite, twelve feet high, and is surrounded by a handsome railing in bronze. In front of the pedestal is the word "Peel," with the family arms. The letters stand out prominently in granite, and similarly carved on the back of the pedestal is the memorable quotation from Sir Robert's speech:—"It may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with good-will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food; the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice." On the other sides of the pedestal are bas-reliefs in bronze, one representing "Commerce" and the other "Navigation." Chamber Hall, the house in which Sir Robert Peel was born, is about half a mile from Bury; it is now the residence of Mr. Edmund Hardman, who also owns the adjacent print works, a great portion of which were the property of the first Sir Robert Peel. It is a substantial, double-fronted, brick building, lying a little to the west of the East Lancashire railway, and has long been a subject of curious interest to the traveller. The foundation of the Bury Athenæum was laid October, 1850. In December, 1852, a destructive inundation occurred near Bury by the bursting of a reservoir, by which damage was done to the extent of Birthplace of Sir Robert Peel. His statue.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. per Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Buryan, St.* ....pa	Cornwall	Penzance 5	Plymouth.....81	S. Devon	328	6964	1658
Bury St. Edmund's† ... bo & m.t	Suffolk	Ixworth 8	Bury St. Ed. ...	E. Counties	86	2934	13900
Burythorpe.....pa	E. R. York ...	York 16	Kirkham.....6	N. Eastern	211	1225	289
Busbridge .....ham	Surrey	Godalming ...1½	Godalming.....2	L. & S. W.....	36	...	...
Busby, Great .....to	N. R. York ...	Stokesley 2	Picton 8	N. Eastern	248	1368	134
Busby, Little .....to	N. R. York ...	Stokesley 1	Picton 8	N. Eastern	248	675	22
Buscot .....pa	Berks.....	Lechlade.....1	Frringdn Rd. 10	Gt. Western.....	74	2846	428
Bushbury .....pa	Stafford.....	Wolverhampt. 2	Bushbury Junc.	L. & N. W.	128	6377	1632

BURY.

about £35,000. The town possesses a public library, a botanical institution, a medical library, a dispensary, and several charitable institutions. On the heath, near Bury, Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby, mustered, in 1642, 20,000 men in favour of the Royal cause. The manufacture of woollen cloth became a staple article of trade in Bury as far back as the fourteenth century, and flourished to such an extent, that in the reign of Elizabeth one of her almagers was stationed in the town to stamp the cloth. Up to a much later date woollens were almost the sole manufacture of the place, but upon the introduction of the cotton trade into the county, many of the inhabitants became weavers of cotton fabrics, and the woollen trade has been gradually retiring into Yorkshire and other parts of the county, where the cotton manufacture is less paramount. The different branches of the cotton manufacture, owing to the vicinity of Bury to the Manchester market, and the abundant supply of coal and water, are carried on to a considerable and increasing extent in this and the adjoining township. In Bury several of the most important improvements in the cotton manufacture took their rise. A new method of throwing the shuttle, by means of the picking-peg instead of the hand, was invented by John Kay, a native of the town; and in 1760 his son Robert Kay invented a drop-box, by means of which the weaver can at will use any one of three shuttles—an invention which led to the introduction of various colours into the same fabric, and made it almost as easy to produce a fabric consisting of different colours as a common cloth of only one. Bury is indebted for one branch of its present trade to the father of the late Sir Robert Peel, who established his extensive print-works on the banks of the Irwell, near this town; he resided, as we have said, at Chamber Hall, in the immediate vicinity, where, or at a smaller house close by it, the late Sir Robert Peel was born. There are now at the present time in Bury more than a dozen large factories for spinning and manufacturing cotton; several large woollen manufactories, two calico-printing and bleaching establishments, and two dye-works. Besides these there are three large foundries, several smaller ones, and manufactories of hats and other articles.

Cotton manufacture.

Inn, Eagle and Child, Old Hare and Hounds, Boar's Head.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, March 5, May 3, Sept. 18, horses, cattle.—*Bankers*, Bury Banking Company; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co. Branch of Manchester and Liverpool District Bank; draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith.

* Buryan, St. See Burian, St.

* BURY ST. EDMUND'S, the metropolis of the western division of the county, stands on the west side of the river Bourne, or Lark; having a charmingly enclosed country on the south and south-west, and on the north and north-west fertile fields extending into Norfolk; while on the east the country is partly open and partly enclosed. From its beauty and salubrity, it has been denominated the Montpellier of England. The want of wood, however, detracts from the beauty of the immediately surrounding country; and the air, though extremely fine for persons of robust constitutions, is too sharp for those who enjoy a delicate state of health. Occupying a rising ground and sandy soil, the streets are always clean. The town, including the suburbs, is about a mile and a quarter broad, from east to west, and about a mile and a half in length, from south to north. Sigbright, fifth monarch of the East Angles, having embraced the Christian faith in France, founded here, about the year 638, a Christian church and monastery, which was denominated the monastery of St. Mary at Beodericworth. Abbo, a learned French monk, states that the town obtained this appellation from having been the property of a distinguished person named Beoderic, who at his death bequeathed it to King Edmund the martyr. Of this king, who succeeded his uncle Offa, King of the East Angles, in 855, very little is known. Edmund is said to have been crowned, either at Bury or at Bures, by Humbert, Bishop of Hulm, on the 25th of December, 855, having then com-

Early history.

pleted the fifteenth year of his age. The commencement of his misfortunes originated in the invasion of the Danes, who at length deprived him of his kingdom and his life. In 865 these barbarians proceeded southward from Yorkshire, in a torrent which destroyed every vestige of civilisation. In 870 they appear to have reached East Anglia, where Inguar gained possession of Thetford, King Edmund's capital. The latter collected his forces and marched to oppose the invaders. The hostile armies met near Thetford, and after an engagement maintained for a whole day, with the most determined courage and great slaughter on both sides, victory remained undecided. The pious king was so extremely affected by the death of so many martyrs, who had shed their blood in defence of the Christian faith, and the miserable end of so many unconverted infidels, that he retired in the night to Eglesdene. Hither he was soon followed by an embassy from Inguar, who was soon after the battle joined by his brother Hubba, with ten thousand fresh troops. The Danish chieftain proposed that he should become his vassal, and divide with him his treasures and dominions. Bishop Humbert earnestly recommended his compliance with this imperious command; but Edmund returned for answer, that he would never submit to a pagan. At the same time, out of tenderness for his subjects, he resolved to make no farther resistance, and accordingly surrendered without a struggle to the superior force sent against him by Inguar and Hubba. Still refusing to accede to the terms of the conquerors, he was bound to a tree, his body was pierced with arrows, and his head cut off, and thrown contemptuously into the thickest part of a neighbouring wood. Bishop Humbert suffered at the same time. The Danes retired; and "the East Angles, prompted by affection to their late sovereign, assembled to pay the last duties to his remains. The body was soon discovered and conveyed to Hoxne, but the head could nowhere be found. His faithful subjects then divided themselves into small parties to explore the adjacent wood. Here some of them, being separated from their companions, cried out, 'Where are you?' The head immediately replied, 'Here, here, here!' and Lydgate tells us that it

Bury St. Edmund's.

Legend of King Edmund.

——Never ceased of al that longe day,
So for to crye tyl they kam where he laye.

Arriving at the spot whence the voice proceeded, they found a wolf, holding the head between his forefeet. The animal politely delivered up his charge, which, the moment it came in contact with the body, returned so exactly to its former place, that the juncture was not visible except when closely examined. The wolf remained a harmless spectator of the scene; and, after gravely attending the funeral at Hoxne, peaceably retired to his native woods. This happened about forty days after the death of the saint. The arms of the town still commemorate the brute protector of the royal martyr's head, which also furnished ancient artists with a favourite subject for the exercise of their talents. For thirty-three years the body of the king, buried in the earth, lay neglected in the obscure chapel of Hoxne. At length various miracles were reported to have been performed at Edmund's grave. Sweyn, King of Denmark, burnt and plundered Bury in 1010; but, previously to this, Ailwin, fearful lest his sacred charge should suffer insult and injury from the Danes, conveyed the body of the saint to London, where it remained three years. Sweyn's sudden death happening soon afterwards, it was represented as a punishment, inflicted by the angry saint. Being surrounded one evening by his nobles and officers, he suddenly exclaimed: "I am struck by St. Edmund!" and though the hand which inflicted the wound was not seen, he languished only till the next morning, and then expired in torments. The report of this miraculous interposition was highly advantageous to the convent; the people imposed on themselves a voluntary tax of fourpence for every carucate of land in the diocese, which they offered to the honour of the saint and martyr, as an acknowledgment of their gratitude and devotion. Canute is said to have been so terrified by the vengeance of Edmund, that to expiate his father's crimes, and propitiate the angry saint, he took the monastery of Bury under his special protection. Ailwin, in 1020, consecrated Bishop of Hulm, ejected the secular clergy from this convent, and supplied their places with twelve Benedictine monks. The following year the bishop laid the foundation of a magnificent church, the expenses of which were defrayed by the voluntary tax upon land abovementioned, and by the contributions of the pious. In 1032, the new church being finished, was consecrated by Athelnorth, Archbishop of Canterbury. The body of the royal martyr was deposited in a splendid shrine, adorned with

Miracles reported at his shrine.

Bury St. Edmund's.

jewels and costly ornaments; and Canute himself repairing hither to perform his devotions, offered his crown at the tomb of the saint. Edward the Confessor granted to the abbot and convent the town of Mildenhall, with its produce and inhabitants, the royalties of eight hundreds, together with the half hundred of Thingoe, and also those of all the villages situated in those eight hundreds and a-half, which they previously possessed. He likewise conferred the privilege of coining at a mint established within the precinct of the monastery. Leland says, "A city more neatly seated the sun never saw, so curiously doth it hang upon a gentle descent, with a little river on the east side; nor a monastery more noble, whether one considers its endowments, largeness, or unparalleled magnificence. One might even think the monastery alone a city; so many gates it has, some whereof are brass: so many towers and a church, than which nothing can be more magnificent; as appendages to which there are three more, of admirable beauty and workmanship, in the same churchyard." The abbey church was 505 feet in length, the transept 212, and the west front 240. This last had two large side-chapels, St. Faith's and St. Catherine's, one on the north-west, and the other on the south-west, and, at each end, an octagon tower, thirty feet each way. The shrine of the saint was preserved in a semi-circular chapel, at the east end; and on the north side of the choir was that of St. Mary, 80 feet long, and 42 broad; and St. Mary in cryptis was 100 feet in length, 80 in breadth, and supported by 24 pillars. Besides the dome, there was a high west tower over the middle aisle, and the whole fabric is supposed to have been equal, in some respects, in grandeur, to St. Peter's at Rome. We must not close our sketch of this famous monastery without mentioning the singular ceremony of the procession of the white bull. "The sacrist of the monastery, as often as he let the lands near the town, then and still called Haberdon, annexed this condition, that the tenant should provide a white bull, whenever a matron of rank, or any other should come out of devotion; or in consequence of a vow, to make the oblations of the white bull, as they were denominated, at the shrine of St. Edmund. On this occasion, the animal, adorned with ribbons and garlands, was brought to the south gate of the monastery, and led along Church-gate, Guildhall, and Abbey-gate streets, to the great west gate, the lady all the while keeping close to him, and the monks and people forming a numerous cavalcade. Here the procession ended; the animal was conducted back to his pasture, while the lady repaired to St. Edmund's shrine to make her oblations, as a certain consequence of which she was soon to become a mother. As foreign ladies, desirous of issue, might have found it inconvenient to repair hither in person, to assist at these ceremonies, they were certain to prove equally efficacious if performed by proxy." Previously to the dissolution, Bury contained an inferior monastic establishment of Grey friars, or Franciscans. At the Reformation there were in Bury five hospitals, St. Saviour's at Northgate, St. Peter's at Risby-gate, St. John's at South-gate, St. Stephen's and St. Nicholas' at East-gate; one college, called Jesus College, in College-street, consisting of a warden, and six associates, and the following chapels, whose names and situations are yet known, though the buildings have long been demolished: St. Mary's, at East-gate bridge, another at West-gate, and a third at Risby-gate; St. Michael's, in the Infirmary; St. Andrew's, in the cemetery of the monks; St. John's, in the hill; and St. John's, ad fontem; St. Anne's, in cryptis; St. Thomas's, near St. Saviour's; St. Lawrence's, in the court-yard; St. Gyles, near the nave of the church; St. Petronilla's, within the South-gate; St. Botolph's, within South-gate street; St. Edmund's, or Round Chapel in the churchyard; and St. Denis, besides the hermitage at West-gate, and thirteen other chapels, the sites of which are unknown. During the prosperity of the abbey, it comprehended within its precincts, besides the conventual church, three others, St. Margaret's, St. Mary's, and St. James's. The former has long ceased to be appropriated to religious purposes, and is now used as the town-hall. The others are the churches of the two parishes into which Bury is divided. St. Mary's, first erected in 1005, began to be rebuilt in its present state, in 1424, and was finished about 1433. This church sustained considerable injury from lightning, during a violent storm, on the 1st of August, 1766. St. John's Church, an elegant structure, built by subscription, in 1841, at a cost of £6,000, has been recently added. St. James's Church was originally built about the year 1200. The present structure was not finished till the Reformation, when Edward VI. gave £200 to complete it. Constructed of free-stone, it is a fine Gothic building, and the west end is particularly beautiful. The

Custom of the white bull.

Charities.

Bury St. Edmund's

two churchyards, conjoined, are kept in excellent order: an alley of lofty poplars running diagonally across them, forms a pleasant promenade. Nearly in the centre is a small plotof ground enclosed with a high iron railing, and planted with trees of different kinds. In this place is the receptacle, provided by the late James Pink, Esq., banker of Bury, for himself and his family. Within the same enclosure is a plain, upright stone, terminating in a pyramid, with the figure of a cross carved upon it, and underneath the following inscription: "Here lies interred the body of Mary Singleton, a young maiden of this parish aged nine years, born of Roman Catholic parents, and virtuously brought up, who, being in the act of prayer, repeating her vespers, was instantaneously killed by a flash of lightning, August 16, 1785." The Norman tower of the grand abbey, now forming the grand entrance to the churchyard of the two churches St. James and St. Mary, to the former of which it serves as the bell-tower, is considered one of the noblest specimens of what is termed Saxon architecture, in the kingdom. It has just undergone a complete repair. In the pathway, between the two churches, an atrocious attempt was made, in 1721, by Arundel Coke, Esq., barrister, with the assistance of one Woodbourne, a hired assassin, to murder his brother-in-law, Edward Crisp, Esq., in the hope of possessing his property. He had invited him, his wife, and family to supper, and at night, on pretence of going to see a mutual friend, he led him into the church-yard, where, on a given signal, Woodbourne rushed upon Mr. Crisp, and cut his head and face in a terrible manner, with a hedging-bill. Leaving him on the ground for dead, Coke returned to the company as if nothing had happened. Mr. Crisp, however, was not killed, and on recovering himself, mustered sufficient strength to crawl back to the house of this inhuman relative, where his appearance, so cruelly mangled and covered with blood, excited the utmost horror and amazement, and confounded the author of the barbarous deed. It was not long before he was discovered, and with his accomplice brought to trial, on the statute for defacing and dismembering, called the Coventry Act. Mr. Crisp having survived this outrage, Coke was so good a lawyer, and so hardened a villain, as to hope to save himself by pleading that he intended not to deface but to kill. This justification, little inferior in atrocity to the crime itself, availed him nothing; sentence of death was passed upon him and the partner of his guilt, and the law took its due course. In the churchyard stands Clopton's Hospital, a handsome brick building, with projecting wings, founded and endowed in 1730, agreeably to the will of the late Poley Clopton, M.D., as an asylum for six poor men, and as many women, three of either sex out of each parish. On the opposite side stands the Shire Hall, or Sessions House, where the assizes for the county are held. It is a building of modern erection, on the site of the ancient church of St. Margaret, and contains two convenient courts, for criminal and civil causes. In the conventual church were interred many persons of high distinction; and many celebrated inhabitants of the monastery were also buried here. In 1772, some labourers, employed in breaking up a part of the ruins, discovered a leaden coffin, which had been enclosed in an oaken case, then quite decayed. "It contained an embalmed body, fresh and entire as at the time of interment, surrounded by a kind of pickle, and the face covered with a cerecloth. The features, the nails of the fingers and toes, and the hair, which was brown with some mixture of grey, appeared as perfect as ever. A surgeon examined the body, and made an incision on the breast; the flesh cut as firm as that of a living subject, and there was even an appearance of blood. The skull was sawed in pieces, and the brain, though wasted, was found inclosed in its proper membrane. The corpse was not in the least offensive, but, on being exposed to the air, it soon became putrid. The labourers, for the sake of the lead, removed the body from its receptacle, and threw it among the rubbish. It was soon ascertained, however, that the corpse was the remains of Thomas Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his third duchess, Lady Catherine Swinford, grandson of King Edward III., half-brother to Henry IV., by whom he was created Duke of Exeter, knight of the garter, admiral and governor of Calais, and lord high chancellor of England. On this discovery, the mangled remains were enclosed in a strong oaken coffin, and buried at the foot of the large north-east pillar, which formerly assisted to support the belfry." The Guildhall gives name to the street in which it stands. In the chamber over the entrance, the archives of the town are kept. Abbot Sampson, in 1198, erected a school-house, and settled a stipend on the master, who was required to give gratuitous

The Norman tower.

Defence of the murderer.

His execution.

An embalmed body found.

The remains of Thomas Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt.

Bury St. Edmund's.

instruction to forty poor boys. This building stood near the present shirehall, and the street received from it the name of School-hall-street, which it still retains. The free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., seems to have been a revival of the former institution. Its original situation was in East-gate-street; but a new school-house was erected in North-gate-street by public contribution. The bust of the founder stands over the door, in front of the building. There are forty scholars on the foundation, and it is free for all the sons of towns-people or inhabitants. The Angel-inn, one of the most conspicuous buildings in the town, stands on the west side of the Angel-hill. The vaults underneath it are supposed to have formerly belonged to the abbey, and to have once had a subterraneous communication with that establishment. Bury had five gates till about seventy years ago, when they were all taken down to afford a more convenient passage for carriages. At each of these gates was formerly an hospital, or some religious foundation. Beyond the north gate, on the east side, and contiguous to the Thetford-road, are the ruins of St. Saviour's Hospital, the most celebrated in Bury, which must have been a very extensive building, if, as it is said, the Parliament assembled here in 1446. Not far from the east gate of the abbey stood St. Nicholas' Hospital, some remains of which are yet to be seen, converted into a farm-house. Just without the South-gate was the hospital of St. Petronilla; the chapel of which, still pretty entire, is now used as a malt-house. At the West-gate formerly stood Our Lady's Chapel and a hermitage. Close to Risby-gate was formerly a chantry, now the Cock public-house. At a small distance is an octangular stone, the pedestal of a cross. About the year 1677, the cavity at the top being filled with water, the country people who resorted to Bury-market, then held within Risby-gate, because the small-pox raged in the town, were accustomed to wash their money, lest it should convey the infection to the neighbouring villages. A religious establishment, called Jesus College, in College-street, was founded by Edward IV. It is now converted into a work-house. The Vine-field, eastward of Bury, commands a charming view of the town. This spot derives its name from the vineyard belonging to the abbey, which was situated on this declivity. James I. in 1606, granted this town a charter of incorporation, with numerous extensive privileges. Bury was frequently honoured with the presence of Edward the Confessor. In 1132 Henry I. returning to England, after his interview at Chartres with Pope Innocent III., was overtaken by a violent tempest. As soon as he had landed, he repaired to Bury to perform his devotions at the shrine of St. Edmund. Soon after the treaty concluded by Stephen, with Henry, son of Maud, by which the latter was acknowledged his successor, Stephen's son, Eustace, came to Bury, and demanded of the abbey and convent considerable supplies of money, &c. On the refusal of the abbot, the prince ordered the granaries of the monastery to be plundered, and many of the farms belonging to it to be ravaged and burned. In the midst of these proceedings he was seized with a fever, and expired at Bury on St. Lawrence's day, 1153, in the eighteenth year of his age. During the contest in which Henry II. was engaged with his sons, a considerable army was assembled at Bury to support the cause of the sovereigns; and, at Fornham St. Genoveive, on the 27th of October, 1173, a sanguinary engagement took place, and terminated in the total defeat of the rebels. In this engagement the sacred standard of St. Edmund was borne before the royal army, which now made Bury its head quarters. In this reign the Jews, who were very numerous at Bury, had a synagogue there. In 1179, having, as it is said, murdered a boy of this town, named Robert, in derision of Christ's crucifixion, and committed the like offences in other parts of England, they were banished the kingdom. Richard I., previously to his departure for the Holy Land, paid a devotional visit to the convent and shrine of St. Edmund; and on his return he offered up the rich standard of Isaac, King of Cyprus, at the shrine. The foundation of Magna Charta is known to have been a charter of Henry I. A copy of it having fallen into the hands of Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, was by him communicated to the principal nobles of the kingdom, a meeting of whom was convened at Bury, to deliberate on the subject. On this occasion, each of the persons present went to the high altar of the church of St. Edmund, in which the assembly was held, and there swore, that if the king should refuse to abolish the arbitrary Norman laws, and restore those enacted by Edward the Confessor, they would make war upon him until he complied. The king, on his return

Ancient gates.

Remarkable events.

from Poitou, in 1214, met his barons at Bury, and with the utmost solemnity confirmed this celebrated deed; binding himself, by a public oath, to regulate his administration by the grand principles which it established. Henry III. paid several visits to Bury. In 1272 he held a Parliament here, and then proceeded to Norwich to punish the authors of a violent insurrection against the prior and monks of that city. He returned to this town, where he was seized with the disorder, which soon afterwards terminated his reign and life In 1296, Edward I. held a Parliament at Bury. In the reign of Edward II., his queen Isabella, being dissatisfied with the conduct of the Spensers, favourites of that monarch, obtained the assistance of the Prince of Hainault, and landed with a force of 2,700 men, furnished by him at Orwell haven; on which she marched to this town, when she continued some time to refresh her troops and collect her adherents. Edward III. and Richard II. visited Bury and paid their adoration at the shrine of St. Edmund. In 1381, soon after the insurrection of Wat Tyler, the people of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Jack Straw, committed excessive devastations. Proceeding to Cavendish, they there plundered and burned the house of Sir John de Cavendish, the lord chief-justice, whom they seized and carried to Bury, where they struck off his head, and placed it on the pillory. They then attacked the monastery. Sir John Cambridge, the prior, endeavoured to escape by flight, but being taken and executed near Mildenhall, his head was set up near that of the lord chief-justice. Sir John Lakenhythe, the keeper of the barony, shared the same fate. The insurgents then plundered the abbey, carrying off jewels to a considerable amount, and doing much mischief to the buildings. In 1433, Henry VI. celebrated Christmas at the monastery of Bury. In 1446 a Parliament was held in this town, at which that monarch presided. Another Parliament met at Bury in 1448; and in 1486, the town was honoured with the presence of Henry VII., in his progress through Norfolk and Suffolk. In 1526 an alarming insurrection of the people of Lavenham, Hadleigh, Sudbury, and the adjacent country, was quelled by the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, who met for that purpose at Bury, whither many of the ringleaders were brought and appeared before those noblemen in their shirts, and with halters about their necks, when they received the royal pardon. On the death of Edward VI. John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, having procured Lady Jane Grey to be declared the heir to the crown, marched with an army into Suffolk, and made Bury the rendezvous of his troops. Mary was meanwhile proclaimed queen to the council, who ordered the duke to return to Cambridge. During the reign of Mary, Bury witnessed several of those scenes, which disgraced various parts of the kingdom. James Abbes, was here burned for a heretic on the 2nd of August, 1555; Roger Clarke, of Mendlesham, in 1556; and Roger Bernard, Adam Forster, and Robert Lawson, on the 30th June, in the same year. In like manner John Cooke, Robert Miles, Alexander Lane, and James Ashley, suffered for the same cause, shortly before the queen's last illness; and Philip Humphrey, and John and Henry David, brothers, were here brought to the stake only a fortnight before Mary's death. Elizabeth, in her journey through Norfolk and Suffolk, in 1578, paid a visit to this town. During the reign of her successor, this town experienced a destructive calamity, thus recorded by Stow:—"In the year 1608, April 11th, being Monday, the quarter sessions was held at St. Edmund's, Bury, and by negligence, an out malt-house was set on fire, from whence, in a most strange and sudden manner, through fierce winds, the fire came to the farthest side of the town, and as it went, left some streets and houses safe and untouched. The flame flew clean over many houses, and did great spoil to many fair buildings farthest off; and ceased not till it had consumed 160 dwelling houses, beside others; and, in damage of wares and houselrold stuff, to the full value of £60,000." King James, who was a great benefactor to the town, contributed vast quantities of timber towards rebuilding it. In 1636 the plague so depopulated the town, that the grass grew in the streets. Four hundred families lay sick of that distemper at the same time, and were maintained at the public charge, which is said to have amounted to £200 a week. In the seventeenth century, when James I. had excited the popular zeal against the imaginary crime of witchcraft, Bury exhibited some disgraceful instances of this persecuting spirit. In 1744 one Matthew Hopkins, of Manningtree, in Essex, who styled himself witchfinder general, and had twenty shillings allowed him for every town he visited, was, with some others, commissioned by Parliament to perform a circuit for the discovery of

Bury St. Edmund's.

Attack on the monastery.

Human sacrifices.

Great fire.

The plague

Matthew Hopkins the witch finder.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Bushby .....ham	Leicester	Leicester 4	Leicester 4½	Midland	107	...	63
Bush Hill.....ham	Middlesex.....	Enfield 1	Enfield 1	E. Counties	13½	...	...
Bushey* .....pa	Herts	Watford 1	Bushey 1	L. & N. W.	17	3188	2750
Bushley .....pa	Worcester ...	Tewkesbury ...2	Tewkesbury ...2	Brist. & Bmgm.....	131	1740	339
Bushey Park†.....pa	Middlesex.....	Kingston 1	Kingston 2	L. & S. W.....	14	...	...
Buslingthorpe .....pa	Lincoln	M. Raisen 4	Wickenby 3	Manch. Sheff. & Lin.	150	1096	51
Bustabeck-Bound ...to	Cumberland	Ireby 5	Penrith.....12	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	294½	...	254
Buston, High .....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 5	Warkworth ...2	N. Eastern	311	706	97
Buston, Low .....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 5	Warkworth ...1	N. Eastern	310	870	109
Butcombe.....pa	Somerset	Axbridge 8½	Nailsea 6½	Brist. & Exeter	133	983	269
Buteland .....to	Northumb. ...	Bellingham ...3	Hexham 13	Newc. & Carlisle.....	311	...	...

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

witches. By virtue of this commission, sixteen persons were hanged at Yarmouth, forty at Bury, and others at different parts of the country. Mr. Lawes, an innocent aged clergyman, of Brandeston, a cooper and his wife, and fifteen other women, were all condemned and executed at one time at Bury. Hopkins used many arts to extort confession from suspected persons, and when these failed, he had recourse to swimming them, which was done by tying their thumbs and great toes together, and then throwing them into the water. If they floated they were guilty of the crime of witchcraft, but their sinking was a proof of their innocence. This method he pursued till some gentlemen, indignant at his barbarity, tied his own thumbs and toes, as he had been accustomed to tie those of other persons, and when put into the water, he himself swam, as many had done before him. By this expedient the country was soon cleared of him. Bury, however, witnessed another execution for witchcraft, on the 17th of March, 1664, when two poor widows were tried before Sir Matthew Hale, and sentenced to die, Sir Matthew, far from being satisfied with the evidence, proceeded with such extreme caution, that he forbore to sum it up, leaving the matter to the jury, with a prayer to God, to direct their hearts in returning a verdict. About a mile from the entrance to Bury, is Ickworth Park, (Marquis of Bristol), a splendid building erected by the celebrated Earl of Bristol, bishop of Derry, and containing a fine collection of modern sculpture. The park is eleven miles in circumference.

Ickworth park.

Inns, The Angel, Bell, Six Bells, Suffolk Hotel.—*Markets*, Wed. and Sat.—*Fairs*, Easter Tues., Oct. 2, great fair, butter, cheese, and millinery; Dec. 1, cattle.—*Bankers*, Bury and Suffolk Bank; draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co. Bury St. Edmund's Bank; draw on ditto. National Provincial Bank; draw on London and Westminster.—*Newspaper*, The Bury and Suffolk Herald, (liberal), Tues.

* BUSHEY. A small village near Watford, rendered worthy of note from the unfortunate fate of its ancient owners. Its first Norman possessor, Geoffrey de Mandeville, having incurred the displeasure of the pope, was obliged, at his death, to be suspended in lead upon a tree in the neighbourhood of the Temple, Christian burial being inhumanly denied to persons under those circumstances. Edmund Woodstock, another of its owners, was beheaded through the machinations of Queen Isabella and her paramour, Mortimer, on suspicion of intending to restore his brother Edward II. to the throne, and so greatly was he beloved by the people, that he stood from one till five in the afternoon before any one could be found to undertake the office of executioner; and then, an outlaw from the Marshalsea performed the detested duty. Thomas, Duke of Surrey, was beheaded at Cirencester, for rebellion against Henry IV. Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, after obtaining considerable renown in the campaigns in France with Henry V., was killed by a splinter of wood being driven into his face by a cannon ball, at the siege of Orleans. Richard, the stout Earl of Warwick, another possessor, was killed at Barnet. George, Duke of Clarence, was drowned in a butt of malmsey. Richard III. its next owner, died on the battle plain; and Lady Margaret de la Pole, at the advanced age of seventy-two, was beheaded by the cruel policy of Henry VIII., in revenge for a supposed affront by her son the cardinal. In this parish, also, lived Colonel Titus, the author of the celebrated pamphlet entitled "Killing no Murder."

Singular fatalities Attending its ancient owners.

† BUSHEY PARK. A royal park, situated in the parish of Teddington, and hundred of Spelthorne, comprising all the inclosures belonging to the palace of Hampton, excepting the Home Park. It occupies 1,100 acres, and is ornamented by long avenues of elm and chestnut trees. William IV. was for many years ranger of this park, prior to his accession to the throne, and resided in the lodge,

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Butleigh .....pa	Somerset	Glastonbury ...3	Glastonbury ...4	Somerset Central ...	157	4467	1035
Butleigh Wootton .....ham	Somerset	Glastonbury ...2	Glastonbury ...3	Somerset Central ...	156	...	...
Butlers Marston ...pa	Warwick	Kinetou 1	Fenny Cmptn 9	Gt. Western.....	103½	1620	294
Butley .....to	Chester	Macclesfield ...3	Prestbury 1	L. & N. W.	168	1500	709
Butley .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge ...7	Ipswich.....16	E. Union	84	1941	375
Butsash .....ham	Hants	Fawley 2	Southampton 6	L. & S. W.....	86	...	...
Butsfield .....to	Durham	Durham 11	Tow Law 3	Stockton & Redcar	258	1422	318
Butter Crambe .....to	N. R. York ...	York 10	Gate Hlmsley 3	N. Eastern	202	1550	154
Butterlaw .....to	Northumb. ...	Corbridge 9	Newcastle ...5	N. Eastern	283	250	15
Butterleigh.....pa	Devon	Tiverton 3	Cullompton ...3½	Brist. & Exeter	185	479	160
Butterley.....to	Hereford	Bromyard 4	Leominster ...9	Shrews. & Hcrefd ...	202	...	...
Buttermere* .....to	Cumberland	Keswick 8	Cockermouth 10	Cocker. & Wkgtn ...	352	4398	78
Buttermere.....pa	Wilts.....	Newbury 10	Hungerferd ...6	Gt. Western	67	1502	124
Butterton.....to	Stafford.....	Longnor 5½	Leek 7	N. Stafford	162	1940	352
Butterton.....to	Stafford.....	Newcastle 2	Whitmore ...2½	L. & N. W.	149	...	62
Butterwick .....to	Durham	Durham 11	Bradbury 5	N. Eastern	250	1495	64
Butterwick .....ti	Dorset	Sherborne 4	Yeovil 9½	Brist. & Exeter	186	...	...
Butterwick.....pa	Lincoln.....	Boston.....4	Boston 4½	Gt. Northern	111½	4420	625
Butterwick, West, with Kelfield .....to	Lincoln.....	Kirton Lind. 9½	Kirtn Lindsey 9	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	167	...	893
Butterwick, East ...to	Lincoln.....	Kirton Lind. 9½	Kirtn Lindsey 9	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	167	680	416
Butterwick .....to	N. R. York ...	New Malton 4½	Barton-le-St. 1½	Malton & Driffield...	219½	640	78

a square substantial brick building, erected by the Earl of Halifax, and much improved by its royal possessor. A right of passage through this park was established some years ago by the exertions of a humble but spirited individual of the vicinity, who instituted a suit at law for that purpose, and succeeded. George IV., when residing at Bushey Park, had a part of the foremast of the *Victory*, against which Lord Nelson was standing when he received his fatal wound, deposited in a temple in the grounds, from whence it was afterwards removed, and placed at the upper end of the dining room, with a bust of Lord Nelson upon it. A large shot had passed completely through this part of the mast, and whilst it stood in the temple a pair of robins had built their nest in the shot-hole. It was impossible to witness this little occurrence without reflecting on the scene of blood and strife of war, which had occurred to produce so snug and peaceful a retreat for a nest of harmless birds. Those who traverse this beautiful park should not forget the name of him to whom they are indebted for the privilege. The cobbler of Hampton Wick, Timothy Bennett, was a real patriot in the days when a minister's gold did its straightforward work effectually—the good old days of honest pay for willing hire. The print of Timothy Bennett, ætat. seventy-five, in the year 1752, tells us, that he, "being unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it, by a vigorous application of the laws of his country, obtained a free passage through Bushy Park, which had long been withheld from the people." Honour to the Hampton Wick cobbler—the "village Hampden," who the great "tyrant of his fields withstood." It was no joke to battle with the crown; but the cobbler was triumphant. Thus has everything good in our institutions been won, inch by inch. The chesnut avenue of Bushey is world-famous. Its mile length seems a span;—but from one gate to the other, there is in the month of May, a double line of unbroken green, with flowers, rich as the richest of the tropics, contending for the mastery of colour. Fashionable London even comes to see it; but in the Whitsun-week, and during the some twenty days of the glories of the chesnut, thousands of those who have "the true city calenture" will come here to rejoice in the exceeding beauty of this marvel of nature, which the art of the Dutch gardeners, whom William of Nassau brought to teach us, have left as a proud relic of their taste.

BUSHEY PARK.

Mast of the *Victory*.

The celebrated cobbler of Hampton Wick.

* BUTTERMERE. The small cluster of cottages composing this hamlet was so inconsiderable at one time that in all probability its existence would scarcely have been heard of, beyond its immediate neighbourhood, had it not been the scene of an affair, which, at the time of discovery, created much interest in all parts of the kingdom. Its situation is at the extremity of the picturesque lake of Buttermere, over which hangs some of the loftiest steeps of the Cumbrian mountains. The surrounding scenery possesses an aspect of almost savage wildness; the partial exclusion of the sun, the deep hue of the waters, and its apparent distance from all human habitation, gives it an air of gloomy solitude. In the principal dwelling of this obscure hamlet, resided an individual who kept an inn for the accommodation of travellers; his daughter, a fine young woman, then about eighteen years of age, filled the office of waitress, in which situation

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Butterwick ... .to	E. R. York ...	Gt. Driffield 11	Sherburn 5	N. Eastern	229	...	109
Butterworth .....to	Lancaster.....	Oldham 5	Rochdale 2	Lanc. & Yorks.....	201	...	5786
Buttsbury .....pa	Essex.....	Billericay.....3½	Ingatestone ...2	E. Counties	25	2116	506
Buttington .....pa	Montgomery	Welshpool 2	Shrewsbury...17	Birmgm. & Shrews	172	5099	816
Buttolphs .....pa	Sussex	Steyning.....2	Lancing 3¾	L. B. & S. C.	62	910	55
Buxhall.....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket...3	Stowmarket...3½	E. Union	84	2120	560
Buxlow.....chap	Suffolk	Saxmundham 2	Ipswich 22	E. Union	90	...	...
Buxted.....pa	Sussex	Lewes 10	Hywrd's Hth 14	L. B. & S. C.....	51½	8943	1694
Buxton* .....to	Derby	Macclesfield...12	Rowsley 16	Midland	170	1827	1235
Buxton.....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylsham.. 4	Norwich 11	E. Union	124½	1274	599
Bwlch Trewyn ...ham	Monmouth ...	Abergavenny 6½	Llanfihangel ...2	Newpt. & Hereford	184	635	110
Bybrook	Kent	Ashford .....½	Ashford..... ..1½	S. Eastern	68½	...	...
Byers Green .....to	Durham	Durham 8	Byers Green ...	W. Hartlepool	254	997	1025

BUTTERMERE.

she was first introduced to the notice of a young and dashing visitor, who had taken up his residence for a short period at the inn. His ostensible object was to avail himself of the opportunity such a spot afforded for char-fishing; but the event proved he had otherwise disposed of his time, for ere long the fair and unsuspecting beauty of Buttermere, as she was styled, bestowed upon the stranger her hand. It is said they were united in the chapel belonging to the hamlet. For a short time the stranger and his beautiful bride hovered around the neighbourhood, sometimes visiting Keswick, where his first arrival in his travelling carriage had given rise to many conjectures, until his visiting cards put an end to them, by announcing him the Honourable Augustus Hope. It was in the midst of these halcyon hours that the thunder-storm of detection burst over the head of the unsuspecting mountaineers; officers of justice appeared—the attempted flight of the stranger was intercepted, and he was conveyed to Carlisle on a capital charge—the assizes came—he was tried for forgery—found guilty, and accordingly suffered an ignominious death. It appeared from the papers found in his possession that he had practised the same detestable deception upon several young females, who, with the children he had deserted, were famishing from want, whilst he, the base author of their sufferings, was entering into new villanies, and enjoying all the pleasures of a quiet tour. The beauty of Buttermere now became an object of interest to all England; in the theatres of our metropolis dramas were acted, founded upon her unfortunate story, and the lake near which she resided was no longer known as the secluded spot it had hitherto been. Buttermere Lake is half a mile broad, one mile and a half long, and about ninety feet in its greatest depth. At the head of the lake, which is at the south-east, it is bounded by Honister crag, and on the south-western sides are the towering summits of High Style and Red Pike. A small tarn between these elevations merges into a stream, which forms a pretty waterfall. The northern end of the lake is enclosed by the green meadows which separate it from Crummock-water. Among the other buildings which compose the little village of Buttermere must not be forgotten its chapel, which, before the recent rebuilding, enjoyed the peculiar celebrity of being the smallest place of worship in the kingdom. The lake called Crummock-water is nearly a mile broad and three miles long, with a depth, in many parts, reaching to 120 feet. At the head of the lake are three small islands close to the shore, and the surrounding scenery is very impressive. Along the eastern shore there is a good road to the inn at Scale-hill. Scale Force, the loftiest waterfall in the lake district, is on the western side of Crummock-water, from which it is about a mile and a half distant. The fall is 160 feet. On both sides the rocks are covered with the verdure of the oak and the ash, whilst ferns and mosses flourish in infinite variety, fed by the perpetual spray. The effect of the fall is considerably heightened by being in a narrow chasm, one hundred yards in the rock, before it rushes into the lower fall, at the point of which the view becomes indescribably grand. Clamber up the left side and look into the first basin, and although the position may not be gained without some inconvenience, it is amply recompensed by the striking picture of this ever-musical abyss, as enchanting as verdure and melody can make it. Connected by a small stream with Crummock-water, and not more than two miles from it is Lowes-water. It is of very moderate dimensions, being only three-quarters of a mile long, hardly one quarter broad, and about sixty feet in depth. Low Fell is on the south, and Black Fell on the north.

The beauty of Buttermere.

Crummock-water.

Scale Force.

* BUXTON occupies a delightful position at the bottom of a small valley at the height of nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is sheltered on all

sides by lofty hills, of which one, about three miles to the west of the town, (Axe Edge) attains an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet, and is the highest point in Derbyshire. Buxton, anciently called Badestanes, and Bawkestanes, has long been famous for its waters, and is said to have been known even to the Druids. But of this we have no proof. All antiquaries, however, who have investigated the subject, agree in stating it to have been known to the Romans; and one, Dr. Gales, asserts it to have been the site of the Aquis of Ravennas. The discovery of two Roman military roads, which intersect each other within half a mile of the town, appears to justify the belief that it was known to the Romans, and the discovery of Roman walls and cisterns close to St. Ann's well, are proofs that its waters were one of the causes which led to its being made a Roman station. In the middle of the sixteenth century the waters of Buxton became the study of physicians, and engaged the attention of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who built a house for the reception of visitors, on the site now occupied by the old hall. It was here that he conducted his royal prisoner, Mary Queen of Scots, to give her the benefit of the waters. In 1670, when the fame of Buxton began to spread, the small hostelry was pulled down and rebuilt on a larger scale by William, third earl of Devonshire. At this time, however, Buxton was a mere hamlet, and the surrounding country was of the most bleak and barren description. But in proportion as the celebrity of the waters increased, the inhabitants became more numerous and the influx of visitors more considerable. The face of the country began to wear a more domestic appearance, the hamlet grew into a village, the village into a town, until at last Buxton became what it now is, a finely-built and fashionable watering-place, with spacious hotels and boarding-houses and a beautiful vicinity. The Duke of Devonshire, who owns great estates in Devonshire, is the patron as well as the proprietor of Buxton. The first great thing which the Devonshire family did for Buxton, and which has, perhaps, more than anything else, contributed to its prosperity, was the erection of the crescent—a piece of architecture, which, for elegance and simplicity, is unsurpassed by any building of a similar description. The crescent was built by the late duke after a design by Mr. Carr, a well-known provincial architect, during the year 1789, and was completed in 1796, at a cost of £120,000, the returns, it is said, of the Ecton copper-mine in Staffordshire, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, and now exhausted. This building is divided into one hotel, (St. Anne's) and three boarding-houses (Hicklin's, Smiltor's and Gregory's); the three boarding-houses originally forming one hotel, called "The Great Hotel." It is at Hicklin's that the Duke of Devonshire resides during the period of his annual visit. A colonnade extends along the whole semi-circle of building, and is connected with the baths, affording a covered walk in wet weather. In the centre of the crescent is an assembly-room, where occasional balls and concerts are held. The stables, which are of great extent, are built in a circular form, and have a covered ride 160 yards round. The church is an elegant edifice, built in 1812, by the Duke of Devonshire. Terraced walks are cut in the hill immediately opposite the crescent, and a good band plays at stated times in the area beneath. At the western angle of the hill, and immediately facing the hotel, is St. Ann's drinking well. The water is clear and tasteless, and, according to the local physicians, not unfrequently stimulating. "When the water is drank by a person in perfect health," says Dr. Robertson, in his pamphlet, "it frequently produces a slight sense of giddiness, followed by a sufficiently perceptible degree of increased warmth, and the usual marks of increased action that attend the use of any other stimulant. If, however, the water has not disagreed with the system, these indications will be found to pass away very speedily. If not thus rapidly got rid of, the excitement increases, irritation is set up, marked by thirst, loss of appetite, headache, quickened circulation, and other symptoms of feverishness and derangement. The effect of the bath on a healthy system is, that the momentary shock of immersion is followed promptly by re-action, with a decided general glow and increased vigour of mind and body, increase of appetite, and of general secretion and excretion. This is apt to be followed in the course of a few days—the use of the bath being continued every day—by some degree of sluggishness of the organs, and, these indications being unheeded, by feverishness and general derangement." Sir C. Scudamore, who has been in the habit of passing the season at Buxton, likewise observes, "It certainly happens that, simple as it appears in composition, it does prove inconveniently stimulating to some invalids of full habit and sanguineous temperament. They complain of flushing, headache and slight giddiness, and

BUXTON.

Known to the Romans.

Rapid improvement.

The crescent.

The waters.

Effect on different constitutions.

Buxton.

are deterred by such symptoms from proceeding in the course of drinking it." In fine weather the air of Buxton is bracing and invigorating; the transitions of temperature are, however, at times, very great, and the north-east winds are occasionally severely felt. A good deal of rain also falls in the summer, though, from the nature of the soil, the ground soon dries. On account of the bleakness of its position, and the variations of the weather, Buxton would not be a very eligible place for invalids late in the autumn. The springs have been used for centuries, and, from remains which have been discovered, there is every probability they were known to the Romans. In 1572 Dr. Jones published an account of their virtues, and they appear at this time to have been a good deal frequented. They are numerous, and yield a plentiful supply of water. There is a public bath for each sex, in which several bathe at the same time, and two private plunge-baths for gentlemen, and two for ladies. The principal gentleman's bath is twenty-five feet long by seventeen wide; the baths are taken at the natural temperature of the water, 77 degrees, F. (though at the spring it is 82 degrees). Adjoining the Grand Hotel is a new establishment of private hot baths, with vapour and douche apparatus. The private baths are neatly fitted up and spacious, so that the bather has space to move about freely. Sir C. Scudamore considered them most applicable "in a rheumatic state of the constitution, unattended with fever, when the various textures concerned in muscular motion are so much weakened that the patient experiences lameness, stiffness, and irregular pains, more particularly in damp weather, or from a change of wind to the east." He also recommends, that "at first the stay in the bath should in no case exceed ten minutes, and in many instances one minute will be preferable." Saunders considered that the Buxton springs have no great advantage over common water, the principal recommendation being the copious supply of a very pure clear water, at a temperature of 82 degrees. Internally taken, it would be useful in some forms of dyspepsia with irritability, especially in the kind arising from too free living. In some nervous disorders, and other states of deranged health, where the due equilibrium between the surface and internal organs is destroyed, the Buxton baths, and the bracing nature of its climate, would be likely to render effectual service. The cures effected by the Buxton waters are very numerous. "Of 33,709 patients admitted to the use of the baths connected with the Buxton bath charity, from the year 1820 to 1854," says Dr. Robertson, the resident physician, "27,008 were dismissed as having been either cured or much relieved." Among the principal objects of interest in the neighbourhood of Buxton are Poole's Hole, a splendid natural cavern, within half a mile of the town, containing, among other curious objects, an immense congelation called the "Flitch of Bacon," and a large mass of stalactite, called the "Queen of Scots' Pillar," from having been visited by Mary during the period of her sojourn at Buxton. Two miles from Buxton is the Diamond-hill, where the Buxton diamonds are found, close to which there is a tower, built by the Duke of Devonshire. Four miles distant is Chee Tor, a large mass of limestone, which rises above 300 feet perpendicular from the river Wye. About five miles from Buxton, on the road to Castleton is a spring, called the "Ebbing and Flowing well." The valley of the Goyte, two or three miles along the Manchester-road, though not mentioned in the ordinary Buxton guide-books is well worthy of a visit, as it contains some of the most lovely wooded, or rather garden scenery in the centre of England. But perhaps the most splendid "bit of country" in the whole of the Buxton district is the Bakewell road, and particularly that part of it which is known under the name of Ashwood-dale. The whole route is a panorama of the most varied beauties; on the one side huge crags, richly adorned with verdure, and on the other fretted ledges of rock, having the appearance of ancient castles. With such a sight as this before one's eyes, one is apt to deplore the roving disposition of Englishmen which carries them away to foreign countries, and will not allow them sufficiently to admire the beauties of their own picturesque little island. Axe-edge is a large and lofty hill; its edge, hardly axe-like, is a long waste, and affords a magnificent range of prospects. In one direction a wide stretch of the wild Peak district is seen; in another, the eye ranges for an immense distance over the more cultivated lands of Staffordshire, while farther to the right, the mountains of North Wales may be seen looming like a faint line of cloud across the distant horizon. When the ordnance survey was made in these parts, a few years back, the summit of Axe-edge was fixed upon as a principal station, and some idea of the extent of country

Medicinal virtues.

Wonders of the Peak district.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Byfield ....pa	Northampton	Weedon.....10	Fenny Cmptn 6¾	Gt. Western	101	2760	1021
Byfleet* ....pa	Surrey	Chertsey 4	Weybridge.....2	L. & S. W.	21	2068	687
Byford ....pa	Hereford	Hereford 7½	Hereford.....8	Newpt. & Hereford.	207½	903	197
Bygrave ....pa	Herts	Baldock 2	Baldock 2	Hitchin& Royston	38½	1809	221
Byker....to	Northumb. ...	N. Shields 6	Newcastle 1	N. Eastern	279	687	7040
Byland Abbey....to	N. R. York ...	Thirsk 9	Coxwold	Malton & Driffield...	210	3130	107
Byland, Old.....pa	N. R. York ...	Thirsk 10	Coxwold 7	Malton & Driffield...	217	2733	150
Bylaugh ....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham ...5	Elmham 3¾	Norfolk	135	1546	111
Byley-cum-Yate-house ....to	Chester.....	Middlewich ...1	Winsford 4	L. & N. W.	168½	1030	110
Bynea.....	Carnarvon ...	Llanelley 3	Bynea	Llanelly Dock & Ry.	228	...	...
Byng	Suffolk	Wickham.....2½	Claydon.....13	E. Union	86	...	...
Byrome ....to	W. R. York...	Pontefract 4	Burton Salmon	N. Eastern	174	795	57
Byshottles and Brand n ..... to	Durham	Durham 3	Durham 4	N. Eastern	262	6726	525

embraced from it may be gathered from the fact that powerful reflectors, which were placed on one of the highest hills in Nottinghamshire, on the top of Lincoln cathedral, and on the summit of Snowdon, could be distinctly seen from it in clear weather; Lincoln being upwards of sixty, and Snowdon ninety miles distant. The rivers Dove, the Wye, the Goyte and the Dane, rise on the slopes of Axe-edge.

BUXTON.

Axe-edge.

Inns, Great Hotel, St. Annes, Old Hall, the George, the Grove, the Shakespeare.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Mon. bef. Thurs. preceding Feb. 14, Mon. bef. 2nd. Wed. in Sep., March 28, April 29, Oct. 28, if these fall on Sun. the Sat. bef.

* BYFLEET, or Byflete, is a village situated in the hundred of Godley. This manor was given by Edward II. to his favourite, Piers Gaveston. There was a palace, or some other residence here at a very remote period, for Henry II. dated his letters for arresting the Knights Templars, December 20, from Byfleet. Byfleet-park contains an old mansion, now converted into a farm-house, reported to have been the residence of Edward the Black Prince, but in reality the remains of a large house, built by Sir Anthony Brown, in the reign of Edward VI., upon a more ancient foundation; it was afterwards enlarged by Sir James Fullarton, the favourite of James I.; it is called Byfleet-place, and stands on a knoll, at the foot of which flows the river Wey. Henry VIII. is reported to have been nursed at this place. Among the customs of the manor is an order "that hogs should be pegged, with two pegs in their noses," and mention is made of rothering cattle; and in the Chapter-house of Westminster, in a bag of Surrey deeds, are some of the bailiffs' accounts of the profits of the manor, amongst which are "a pound and a half of wax, eight horse-shoes, and 1s. 1d. for a pound of pepper, all paid for chevage, *i.e.* for licence for a villain (bondman) to go out of the manor." The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is an ancient structure of rough stone, plastered, and having a small wooden tower at the west end, surmounted by a slender spire of the same materials: on the south wall of the chancel are two seats under pointed arches, and another of these arches appears in the south wall of the nave. Stephen Duck, a self-taught poet of some eminence, was rector of this parish. He was originally bred a day-labourer, but at length having been brought into notice by some gentlemen who saw a few scattered pieces of his writings (one of the earliest of which was called the "Thresher's Labour"), Queen Caroline became his patroness, gave him an annual allowance, and appointed him keeper of her select library called Merlin's Cave. In 1733 he was made one of the yeomen of the guard, but he had applied himself with such success to Latin, and other branches of literature, that he was considered qualified to take upon himself holy orders, which he did in 1746. In August, 1751, he was made preacher of Kew chapel, became an able and popular minister, and the next year was presented with the living of Byfleet, which he enjoyed but four years, when he drowned himself at Chertsey in a fit of despondency, 1756. The Rev. Joseph Spence, a gentleman well known in the literary world, and the author of "Polymetis," was also rector here; he was fellow of New College, Oxford, and first became known in 1727, by an "Essay on Pope's Odyssey." Mr. Pope was so little offended with his criticisms, that he not only sought his acquaintance, but planted the foundation of a lasting friendship; and Dr. Warton, professor of poetry at Oxford, informs us that he was indebted to Mr. Spence for most of the anecdotes relative to Pope in his life of that author. In 1736 he published his "Gorboduc." In 1742 he was presented with the rectory of Horwood, in Buckinghamshire, and became professor of modern

Customs of the manor.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Bytham, Castle ....pa	Lincoln.....	Corby.....4½	Lttle Bytham 1½	Gt. Northern	93½	7760	1250
Bytham, Little* ...pa	Lincoln.....	Stamford 7½	Little Bytham	Gt. Northern	92	1010	573
Bythorn .....pa	Huntingdon	Thrapston 4	Huntingdon 12¾	Gt. Northern	71	1503	294
Byton .....pa	Hereford	Presteigne ...4½	Berrington ...10	Shrews. & Herefd ...	200	946	176
Bywell St. Peter ...pa	Northumb. ...	Newcastle ...14	Stocksfield	Newc. & Carlisle ...	291	17784	1674
Bywell St. Andrew pa	Northumb. ...	Newcastle ...13	Prudhoe 2	Newc. & Carlisle ...	290	3512	480

BYFLFET. history at Oxford in 1742; the same year he publishcd his "Polymetis," or an enquiry concerning the agreements between the works of the Roman poets and the remains of the ancient artists. He also composed the life of his friend, the late Stephen Duck. In 1754, he became prebendary of Durham, and closed his literary career with remarks and dissertations on Virgil. He was found drowned in his own fish-pond, into which he is supposed to have fallen while under the influence of a fit, on the 20th August, 1768. It is rather a remarkable, as well as a melancholy coincidence, that these two literary gentlemen and friends should have come to the same untimely end.

Curious and melancholy literary coincidence.

BYTHAM, LITTLE. A village and parish situated on the river Glen, county of Lincoln. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Castle Bytham; three miles north-east of which stands Grimsthorpe castle (Lord Willoughby d'Eresby), formerly the seat of the Duke of Ancaster, and afterwards of Lord Gwyder. It is a magnificent structure, bearing marks of having been erected at different periods. The most ancient part of the edifice is said to have been built in the reign of Henry III., but the principal portion owes its erection to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who, on purpose to entertain Henry VIII. during one of his progresses, considerably extended it with such haste and precipitancy as to preclude the exercise of taste or uniformity of design. The north front is the most unique part of the edifice, and stands majestically in the centre of a spacious park sixteen miles in circumference; from this entrance is an avenue of noble trees, extending nearly a mile in length. On the south of the gardens and pleasure-grounds, and on the left a delightful sloping lawn kisses the margin of two beautiful lakes, which cover upwards of one hundred acres; beyond these the view is terminated by an eminence crowned with a grove of splendid trees. Eastward is the hamlet of Grimsthorpe, with the lordship of Edenham. The whole country round abounds with the most delightful alternations of wood and lawn, hill and dale, the peculiar constituents of picturesque landscape. About a mile from the castle stood a Cistercian abbey, founded by William, Earl of Albermarle in 1451, called "Vallis Dei," corrupted into "Vaudy;" a few sculptured stones still remain to mark its foundation.

Grimsthorpe Castle.

RIVERS.

Name.	*Rises.*	*Falls.*	*Name.*	*Rises.*	*Falls.*
Bache	Montgomery	Dungum.	Blythe§	Staffordshire	Frome.
Bannon	Pembrokeshire	Annison.	Blysoog	Pembrokeshire	Tawy, in Cardigan.
Bardop	Northumber.	Read.	Blyth	Warwickshire	Tame.
Barle	Somersetshire	Exe.	Blythe	Northumber.	Sea, at Blyth.
Barley	Devonshire	Dunsbrook	Blyth	Suffolk	German Ocean.
Barney	Yorkshire	Swale.	Boldre	Hants	Sea.
Barron	Westmorland	Burbeck.	Bollin‖	Cheshire	Mersey.
Bawdest	Durham	Tees.	Borne		Tame.
Beale	Sussex & Kent	Medway.	Bourne	Warwickshire	Tame.
Beane*	Hertfordshire	Lea.	Bow	Salop	Warren.
Beaulieu†	Hants	English Channel	Bowbent	Northumber.	Till.
Bechan	Montgomerysh.	Severn.	Bradfield	Salop	Tame.
Bidder	Cardiganshire	Ayron.	Bradford	Derbyshire	Lochkell.
Biga	N. Wales	Severn.	Brane	Carmarthen	Towy.
Birkin	Cheshire	Bollen.	Brane	Brecknock	Uske.
Birthin	Monmouthshire	Uske.	Brandon¶	Suffolk	Ouse.
Blackbrook		Stour, Leicestersh.	Brant	Anglesea	Menai.
Blackwater	Dorsetshire	Stour.	Brent**	Herts	Thames.
Blackwater‡	Essex	Blackwater Bay.	Brent††	Somerset	Sea.
Blengow	Cumberland	Irt.			

* BEANE (The) rises near Cromer, in the hundred of Odsey, and taking a southerly course flows past Watton, and through Woodhall-park; thence continuing its direction, it meets with the Lea at Hertford. This river is sometimes called the Benefician.

† BEAULIEU (The) rises amongst the unwooded heaths of the New Forest in Hampshire; but winds a mere brook until it arrives at the village from which it takes its name, when it suddenly widens into an important stream, highly picturesque, and richly wooded for about five miles, when it falls into the English Channel, a few miles from the Isle of Wight. Richly-wooded scenery.

‡ BLACKWATER (The) of Essex rises near Saffron Walden, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and flows toward the south-east, making a considerable turn at Braintree to the east, and then to the south-west, after which it proceeds nearly southward to Maldon, where it unites with the Chelmer, with which from its origin near Thaxted, it has pursued nearly a parallel course; after the union of these sister streams, the very considerable estuary is formed where they fall into the sea below Maldon.

‖ BLYTHE (The) is a very considerable river in this county, rising from the Wetley moor in the northern district, flowing in a south eastward direction from the town of Leek till it meets the Dove, near Rochester; its line of direction is nearly parallel to the Trent.

§ BOLLIN (The) has several heads in Macclesfield Forest; and after a course of about twenty miles it falls into the Mersey, at Rixton. This little river runs through the lower part of the town of Macclesfield, and is generally called the waters. The inhabitants are also supplied with water from the fountain upon the common to the east of the town, for which every housekeeper pays a small yearly sum to the mayor. Called the waters.

¶ BRANDON (The) or Little Ouse. This stream has its origin near Botesdale, Suffolk, and passing Thetford and Brandon falls into the Ouse, eight miles south of Downham, Norfolk; throughout its course it divides that county from Suffolk.

** BRENT (The) rises in Hertfordshire, enters Middlesex near Finchley, and crossing the centre of the county, falls into the Thames at Brentford.

†† BRENT (The) rises in Selwood Forest, and after receiving various smaller streams, falls into the sea near Bridgewater.

Name.	*Rises.*	*Falls.*	*Name.*	*Rises.*	*Falls.*
Brit*	Dorsetshire	English Channel.	Brue	Somersetshire	British Channel.
Broadwater	Cumberland	Irish Sea.	Bure‡	Cumberland	Derwent.
Brusketh	Cumberland	Eden.	Bure§	Norfolk	Yare.
Brue†	Wiltshire	English Channel.	Burn	Norfolk	

Good harbour.

* BRIT (The). Two branches of this river unite below the town of Bridport, and falling into the English Channel, form a harbour which, by recent improvement, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, passed in 1822, has been rendered capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons burthen.

† BRUE (The) rises in Selwood Forest, and flows through Wilts by Bruton and Glastonbury. At first it flows south, and then to the north-west, meeting the British Channel near the mouth of the Parret, in Bridgewater Bay.

‡ BURE (The) rises near Dunmail Raise, and after forming the lake of Thirlmere, at the base of Helvellyn, pursues a rapid course along through the vale of St. John, and soon contributes its waters to form the Greta, which rushes along a narrow glen, passes Keswick, and falls into the Derwent.

St. Bennet's Abbey.

§ BURE (The) takes its rise on the north side of the county, near Hindolweston, and running by Blickling, becomes navigable at Aylesham. Having received some tributary streams, it passes the site of St. Bennet's Abbey, at which place it is joined by the Ant. Further on, it meets the Thoue, flowing thence under Acle-bridge, and increased by the superfluous waters of the marshes, it joins the Yare on the north of Yarmouth. Its length is about forty-two miles.

C

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond pr Rl*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Cabourn ....pa	Lincoln	Caistors....1½	Moortown ...4½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	162½	2860	165
Cabus....to	Lancaster	Lancaster 8	Scorton 1	Lanc. & Preston	224	1220	238
Cadbury ....pa	Devon	Crediton....6	Tiverton....7	Brist. & Exeter	191	1899	264
Cadbury, North ...pa	Somerset	Wincanton....6	Yeovil 10	Brist. & Exeter	186	2810	1052
Cadbury, South* ...pa	Somerset	Wincanton....6	Yeovil 10	Brist. & Exeter	186	800	256
Caddington....pa	Herts & Bedfd	Luton 2	Dunstable 4	L. & N. W.	51½	1650	1866
Cadeby....pa	Leicester	M. Bosworth 1½	Desford 5	Midland	116	2130	406
Cadeby....ham	Lincoln	Louth 7½	Ludborough ...3	Gt. Northern	149	...	...
Cadeby....to	W. R. York	Doncaster 4	Conisborough 1½	S. Yorkshire	163	...	166
Cads Green....ham	Somerset	Ilminster 2	Langport 8	Brist. & Exeter	172	...	...

King Arthur's Palace.

* CADBURY (South). The neighbourhood of South Cadbury is remarkable for its peculiarly grand and picturesque scenery. Near the village are the remains of one of the most remarkable fortifications in the kingdom. Leland supposes it to have been once a famous tower or castle; it is on a hill, to which there are two very steep ascents; the area at top contains more than twenty acres, inclosed by four deep ditches, and as many mounds or banks disposed between them. Many gold, silver, and copper coins of the Roman empire, chiefly of Antoninus and Faustina, have been found, and a silver horse-shoe mentioned by Leland and Stowe. A high work, within the fortifications, is called King Arthur's palace. Various camp utensils, and other remains of military equipage, have been discovered at the top, near the spring called King Arthur's well. Writers are not unanimous in their opinions respecting the origin of the place. Camden thinks it may be the Cathbergion of Nennius, where Arthur overthrew the Saxons; and Stukely attributes it to the Romans. Both may be right; the high work at the top might have been the pretorium, and have also been occupied by Arthur. This ancient fortification is known

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cader Idris Mountn *	Merioneth ...	Dolgelly 1	Carnarvon ...45	Bangor & Carnarvn	292	...	...
Cadlands .....ham	Hants	Beaulieu.....5	Southampton 5½	L. & S. W.	85½	...	...
Cadeleigh.....pa	Devon	Crediton 7½	Tiverton 5	Brist. & Exeter	189	2191	410
Cadley .....ex. pa	Wilts	Marlborough...4	Hungerford 10½	Gt. Western.....	72	...	...
Cadnam .....ham	Hants	Romsey 6	Redbridge ...5½	L. & S. W.	90½	...	..
Cadney-cum-Housham .....pa	Lincoln	Caistor	Howsham.....2½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	164	...	544
Cadoxton .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Swansea 8	Neath 1	S. Wales	209	32060	7314
Cadoxton-juxta-Barry.....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cardiff..... ..8	Cardiff.....7	S. Wales	177	1028	272

by the name of Cadbury Castle, or Camalet. Cadbury Church contains a curious monument in memory of Lady Magdalen Hastings. CADBURY.

* CADER IDRIS is a remarkable mountain in Merionethshire, about 1,000 feet in height from its base, and 2,850 feet above the green at Dolgelly. According to an ancient tradition, the name has been derived from an enormous giant. But the Bardic writings represent him rather great in mind than in stature. He is said to have been a poet, an astronomer, and a philosopher. Cader, or Cadair Idris, the seat of Idris, is thought to imply that he had an observatory on the summit of this mountain. The remarkable appearance of this stupendous mountain attracted the attention of Mr. Donovan about the year 1801; and he was led to consider, from a variety of circumstances, that its original form has undergone very material alterations, occasioned, as he conceives, by the effects of a volcanic explosion, and since that period he has proceeded to a more complete examination, particularly in the summer of 1807, when he was at leisure to devote some time to this interesting subject of enquiry; and his observations, in the latter instance, tend entirely to confirm the idea first suggested. In support of this opinion Mr. Donovan added to his museum abundant examples of different kinds of lava, pumice, and other volcanic matters of the most unequivocal character, collected by himself from the sides and base of the mountain; and also a suite of the remarkable and singularly formed columnar crystals of basalt, which are scattered in profusion about the loftiest summit and cliffs surrounding the crater. The general aspect of this crater is exactly that of Mount Vesuvius, except that one of its sides is broken down, by which means the abyss of this funnel-shaped excavation is more completely disclosed; and it is this side of Cader Idris which affords the most illustrative examples of porous stones, forming immense beds on the declivities, a few inches only, in many instances, below the surface of the earth. A considerable number of these stones exhibit evident marks of strong ignition and vitrification, and some are reduced to the state of slags, while others have all the cellular appearance and lightness of pumice. It is true the agency of water may have contributed materially to effect the changes which have taken place: but with respect to the crater itself, it appears very clearly to have derived its origin from the violence of an explosion upwards, in which a very considerable portion of the highest eminence was torn from its native bed of rocks, and thrown over the other parts of the mountain. In confirmation of this suggestion it should be stated that the summit of the mountain is covered with an immense wreck of stones, ejected, as it is presumed, from the crater at the time of the explosion. It would be difficult otherwise to account for the vast profusion of those stones scattered in all directions round the loftiest elevations, and which, from the confused manner in which they are dispersed, must have been thrown into their present situation by no small violence. Myriads of these stones have borne a regular crystallized form, though from their great bulk and weight they have generally suffered material injury in the general convulsion. The usual length of the crystals is from three to six or ten feet in length; some even measure sixteen or twenty, and one in particular, which Mr. Donovan saw, was twenty-two feet three inches long; they are a kind of basalt. Mr. Aikin proceeded to the examination of this mountain on a fine morning after breakfast, and having arrived at a small lake on the road to Towyn, began his ascent from that place. When he had surmounted the exterior ridge he descended a little to a deep clear lake, which is kept constantly full by numerous tributary torrents falling down surrounding rocks. From this station he climbed to a second still higher chain, up a steep but not difficult tract, over numerous fragments of rock, detached from the higher parts, and came to a second and more elevated lake,

Name traditionally said to be derived from a giant.

The mountain supposed to be an extinct volcano.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Caenby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....13	Market Rasen 8¾	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	159	1430	146
Caereinion-fechan...to	Montgomery	Mallwyd.....1	Oswestry 37	Shrews. & Chester...	208	1894	116
Caer-fallwch .....to	Flint	Northop 1½	Flint 3¼	Chester & Holyhd...	194½	...	954
Caergwyle*.....dis	Flint	Wrexham 5	Gresford 3½	Shrews. & Chester...	191	...	719

CADER IDRIS.

named Llyn y Cae, clear as glass, and overlooked by steep cliffs, in such a manner as to resemble the crater of a volcano. The water of this lake did not appear to differ in any respect from the purest rock water, though it was tried repeatedly by the most delicate chemical tests. A clear, loud, and distinct

Echo.

echo repeats every shout which is made near this lake, the waters of which cover an extent of fifty acres, abounding with trout and other fish. He now began the last and most difficult ascent up to the summit of the mountain. Loose columnar stones were here seen lying in all directions, assuming, in many places so regular an appearance, that they might be mistaken for Druidical remains: some stand erect, like Maen Hivion, and one is dignified with the title of Llech Idris. Nearer the summit numerous masses of its regular figures present themselves, and gaining this ascent, a small plain forms the base to two eminences or rocky heads, of nearly equal height, one lying toward the north, called Tyrvan Mawr; the other to the south, named Pen y Gader; the latter, which appeared the most elevated, was preferred, and the tourist, after an ascent of three hours, seated himself on its highest pinnacle. He now found himself above all the eminences within a vast

Elevated prospects.

expanse, and as the clouds gradually cleared away, caught some grand views of the surrounding country. The huge rocks, before looked up to with astonishment, were now far below his feet, and many small lakes appeared in the valleys between them. To the north Snowdon and its dependants shut up the scene; on the west the whole curve of the Bay of Cardigan appeared bounded at a great distance by the Carnarvon mountains, and nearer, dashing its white breakers against the rocky coast of Merioneth. The southern horizon was bounded by Plinlimmon, the Bay of Swansea, the channel peeping through the openings of the Brecon mountains; and on the east, the eye glanced over the lake of Bala, the two Arenning mountains, the two Arrans, and the long chain of the Ferwyn mountains to the Breddin hills, on the confines of Shropshire; and dimly in the distant horizon was beheld the Wrekin, rising alone from the plain of Salop. Having satisfied his curiosity, and being thoroughly chilled by the keen air of these elevated regions, Mr. Aikin began to descend down the side opposite to that by which he had ascended. The first stage led to another beautiful mountain lake, the cold clear waters of which discharge their superabundance in a stream down the side of the mountain. All these lakes abound with trout, and in some is found the gwyniad, a fish peculiar to

A view of 400 miles circumference.

rocky Alpine lakes. Following the course of the stream, he came upon the edge of the craggy cliffs which overlook Talyllyn lake; a long and difficult descent conducted at last to the borders of Talyllyn, and to the Dolgelly-road. The ascent is much easier than that of Snowdon, and the summit, on a clear day, commands a view of 400 miles in circumference.

* CAERGWYLE, or Caergurley. The etymology of its name, which signifies the camp of the gigantic legion, is a sufficient ground to suppose its occupation by the Romans; and this is confirmed by indubitable remains of that people. A Roman hypocaust, or vapour bath, was discovered by a gardener while digging, some tiles of which were inscribed LEGIO XX.; and this legion is known to have been long stationed at Deva, in the neighbourhood. Large beds of scoriæ, the remains of Roman smelting works; and the vestiges of two

Roman remains.

roads have also been discovered. Hence Caergwyle appears to have been one of the outposts to Deva. A castle was built here, upon a lofty hill, prior to the reign of Henry II.; but it was burned down by accident, in that of Edward I., while he and his queen, who had recently visited it, were at Carnarvon. It was probably rebuilt in 1307, as the manor was granted to John de Cromwell, upon the express condition that he should repair the fortress. In its present state it is highly picturesque: consisting of a mutilated circular tower, and a few fragments of walls; but it was never large, and it depended for security on the precipitous nature of its site rather than on its own strength. On the demesne, called Rhyddyn, close to the river Alun, are two springs, the waters

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Caerhun* .....pa	Carnarvon ...	Llanrwst 5½	Conway 6	Chest. & Holyhd ...	228½	13402	1253
Caerleon† .....m.t	Monmouth ...	Newport 3	Newport..... 3	S. Wales	161½	'...	1281

of which are strongly impregnated with muriate of soda, and are resorted to by scorbutic patients, to whom they are very serviceable. In the parish, also, are extensive lime quarries, in which are frequently found a species of the fossil called *entrochi*, in shape somewhat cylindrical, about one inch long, and formed of a number of sound joints. CAER-GWYLE. Fossils.

Fairs, Shrove Tues., May 10, Aug. 12, and Oct. 27, for cattle.

* CAERHUN or Caer Rhun. This pleasing village, situated in the vale of Conway, was once no less distinguished for its importance, than it now is for its beauty. It was the site of the ancient Conovium, of which many vestiges still exist: as weapons, domestic utensils, and architectural remains. Among other relics, was a brazen shield, of circular form, faced with embossed rings, and studded with numerous pins, from the circumference to the centre, whence projected a sharp piece of wrought iron, five inches long. The vale, particularly distinguished for its variety, is in this place remarkable for the assemblage of cataracts from the neighbouring mountains; and for the numerous bridges of Alpine construction, thrown across fearful chasms.

† CAERLEON, the Isca Silurum of the ancients, and the chief station of the Romans in the Silurian territory, is at present an inconsiderable town, upon the western banks of the Usk. Caerleon lays claim to high antiquity. The British city is supposed to have been to the westward of the present town, and situated on the sides of a hill in Lantarnam-park, on which are the remains of a fortress. Of its occupation by the Romans, and being their principal station in this part of the island, there is not the smallest reason to doubt. The vestiges of walls and public works, the numerous pavements, altars, statues, stones, coins, and other antiquities, which at various times have been brought to light, furnish sufficient evidence of its having been a great Roman city; the bricks and tiles which have been dug up, having in relievo LEG. II. AUG. indicate also that it was a station of the second Augustan legion of the Roman army. During the continuance of the Romans in this land, it was the seat of government for the division of the county denominated Britannia Secunda; and in that period it continued long the theatre for the display of luxury and magnificence. Caerleon being the only fortress from Chepstow to Caerdiff, it became for a long period the object of perpetual contention between the English and the Welch, until it was at length permanently possessed by the English under Edward I. After having been long in the possession of the crown, it came to the family of Morgan, of Lantarnam, and is at present the property of Mr. Blanning. In the annals of learning and religion, Caerleon has been represented as no less pre-eminent than in ancient military importance. It is mentioned upon the authority of Geoffry of Monmouth, and Alexander Elsibensis, that at the time of the Saxon invasion the university of this place contained two hundred philosophers, who studied astronomy and other sciences, and taught them to others. St. Julius and St. Aaron, two zealous evangelists, suffered martyrdom at this place. When christianity had taken root in the country, Caerleon became the metropolitan see of the Britons. Of its splendour in the twelfth century, Giraldus Cambrensis gives us a lively picture:—"Many remains," says he, "of its former magnificence are still visible; splendid palaces, which once emulated with their gilded roofs the grandeur of Rome; for it was originaliy built by the Roman princes, and adorned with stately edifices; a gigantic tower, numerous baths, ruins of temples, and a theatre, the walls of which are partly standing. Here we still see, both within and without the walls, subterraneous buildings, aqueducts, vaulted caverns, and what appeared to be most remarkable, stoves so excellently contrived, as to diffuse their heat through imperceptible pores." Few vestiges, however, of its once flourishing state are now visible. The fortified part of the town was not large; but the suburbs were extensive. Many parts of the walls are standing. They are constructed of lime-stone, imbedded in cement, some of which appears to have been tempered with pounded brick. Four gates, one in the centre of each wall, opened to the roads leading to the stations in the other parts of the

The Isca Silurum of the ancients.

Metropolitan See of the Britons.

Roman remains.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Caerphilly* .....m.t	Glamorgan ...	Cardiff 7½	Taff's Well ...3½	Taff Vale	180½	...	...
Caerseddfan .....to	Montgomery	Darowen.....1	Marsh Brook 49	Shrews. & Herefd ...	219	...	586
Caerleon-ultra-Pontem .....ham	Monmouth ...	Newport.....3	Newport.....3	S. Wales	161½	...	350
Caerwent.....pa	Monmouth ...	Chepstow 6	Portskewet ...4	S. Wales	150½	1952	420

CAERLEON.

district. The whole was environed with a foss. The particular period at which this fortress was erected, has not been determined, but there are strong grounds for the conjecture that it originated in the time of Severus, who built the walls after he had completed his wall on the northern parts of the isle. In the midst of this fortress is a concave space, vulgarly denominated King Arthur's round table. A variety of conjectures have been hazarded by different authors respecting this; some imagining it to have been the site of a magnificent temple, while others think that an ampitheatre occupied the spot. Most of the Roman antiquities that have bven discovered at Caerleon have been removed to other places. The vestiges of antiquities found at different times consist of structures, or parts of structures, sculptured and inscribed stones, medallions, coins, rings, &c. To these may be added several baths, and tessellated pavements in the neighbourhood of the town. At the church of Tredynog is preserved a monument, still entire, of a soldier belonging to the Augustine legion. Here was an abbey for Cistercian monks, the remains of which are visible. The gardens and orchards of Caerleon are strewed with immense quantities of cinders, which contain much iron. They are called Roman cinders, and are doubtless the remains of ore, imperfectly smelted by the Romans in their open bloomeries. On an eminence, just above the Avon-Lwyd at Penros, is an encampment in the form of a parallelogram, with five bastions, one at each angle, and one nearly in the centre of the south side. But the most considerable encampment is that called the lodge, in Lantarnam-park, which bears marks of a period anterior to the Roman invasion. Its shape is elliptical, comprising an area of about 120 yards in diameter at its greatest breadth, and 280 in length; the entrenchments, which are in some places thirty feet deep, consist of a double foss and vallum; the entrance on the west side is defended by a tumulus, nearly forty feet in height, placed in the inner ramparts. Near the Roman road, which passed by Penros from Caerleon to Usk, now denominated the upper road, in the parish of Langebby, stand the remains of Castell Tregrey. These consist of a square tower, in a dilapidated state, fragments of walls and foundations which inclosed a large, oblong area, now converted into an orchard. From the style of architecture, it was probably constructed in the early Anglo-Norman æra. During the civil war it was of some importance as a fortress, and in the possession of Sir Trevor Williams, became formidable to Cromwell. In contemplating the present insignificant appearance of this town, the mind can scarcely conceive an idea of its former magnificence. It was anciently the see of a bishopric, and adorned with splendid palaces, stately edifices, baths, temples, and a gigantic tower, many of the ruins of which are still visible. There can be but little doubt that King Arthur held his court in this city. The king's uncle was the last bishop of Caerleon; he removed the see to St. David's. The castle stood between the south side of the Roman wall and the river, and at a little distance is a high artificial mound, the site of the ancient citadel. From the summit of this eminence the wild and beautiful environs are beheld to the greatest advantage. The principal objects are the town, rising at the extremity of an oval vale; the bridge, supported by lofty and slender piles; the rapid river, flowing through fertile meadows; the sloping hills, richly clothed with wood, and Christ Church, towering, like a cathedral, upon the brow of an overhanging eminence. The church, a very handsome edifice in the pointed style, is dedicated to St. Cadog. There is also an excellent charity school for thirty boys and twenty girls.

King Arthur's round table.

Remains of a castle.

Market, Thurs.—*Fairs*, May 1, July 20, and Sept. 21, for cattle, &c.

* CAERPHILLY. This little town contains no regular street, but is formed of straggling houses, disposed agreeably to the caprice or the convenience of the proprietors. It anciently occupied a considerably larger space than it does at present; as the foundations of buildings, occasionally discovered in the adjacent fields, fully testify. It has some works for the manufacture of blankets, Welch

Magnificent ruins.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cainham .....pa	Salop	Ludlow 3	Ludlow 3¾	Shrews. & Herefd ...	186	2529	883
Cains Cross.....ham	Gloucester ...	Stroud.....1	Stroud.....1	Gt. Western	102¾	...	...

shawls, &c. The chief attraction which it holds out to the traveller is its castle, the magnificent ruins of which are thought to surpass everything of the kind in the kingdom. Leland describes the place as "sette emonge marisches;" which is not strictly correct. The castle occupies a station moderately elevated, near the middle of a level tract, hemmed in on the north and south by lofty hills, but stretching on the east and west into a valley of some extent, terminated on one side by the Romney, on the other by the Taff. The adjacent grounds are not marshy; there being everywhere a sufficient fall to allow of their being effectually drained. On entering the castle enclosure by the barbacan, from the eastward, a long range of buildings which formed the barracks of the garrison, stretch on the right, under the boundary wall. Immediately in front are two large towers, in a dilapidated condition, which formed the grand gateway. Within this entrance were a moat and drawbridge, the former of which yet remains. On the opposite side of the area is another gateway, having several apertures for portcullises; this leads to the principal court, which comprehends a space of about 201 feet in length, by about 120 in width. On the south side of this court is the great hall of the castle, a magnificent apartment, seventy feet long, thirty broad, and seventeen high. In the middle of the north side of this apartment is a large fire-place, displaying considerable architectural elegance; and on each side of it are two grand windows, with pointed arches, ornamented with double rows of trippled-leaved knobs, with a small fruit in the centre. Altogether, this room must have been exceedingly sumptuous and elegant. On this side of the castle is a grand Gothic archway, with the remains of the situation of a drawbridge, which formed an entrance from the westward. Near the south-east angle of the central or main buildings is a round tower, called the mint; and close by it stands the leaning tower, which forms so conspicuous a feature of this castle. This consists of about one-half or semi-circumference of a round tower, which was ruptured from top to bottom, one portion being probably demolished, while the other was forced into its present position. The fragment remaining is nearly eighty feet in height, and leans between ten and eleven feet out of the perpendicular. As it projects beyond its centre of gravity, it is supported by the strength of the cement, and its firm hold in the ground. Dr. Malkin states, that there was under this tower a furnace for melting iron, which, in the time of the younger D'Espencer, was thrown in its fluid state on the besiegers, when the castle was invested by the queen's troops, in the reign of Edward II., and that as soon as the queen's forces gained possession of it, they let out the burning mass, and throwing water upon it, created such a power of steam as produced a dreadful explosion, and ruptured the tower. From the mint is a passage into a long gallery in the wall of the inner enclosure, which afforded communications with all the chambers, and is yet in a very entire state. The whole of the building, with a large space of open ground, was surrounded by a lofty wall of immense thickness, strengthened by buttresses, and protected by square towers, which communicated with each other by means of an embattled gallery. Beyond this wall were outworks of great extent, consisting of earthen moats and bastions. The garrison was furnished with water from a copious stream, which runs through the middle of the enclosure. The early history of this castle is involved in considerable uncertainty, neither the date of its foundation, nor the person by whom it was first raised, having been ascertained. On its surrender to the queen's forces, there are said to have been taken here, 2000 fat oxen, 12,000 cows, 25,000 calves, 30,000 fat sheep, 600 draught horses, 2,000 fat hogs, besides 200 beeves, 600 sheep, and 1,000 hogs, salted; 200 tuns of French wine, 40 tuns of cyder and home-made wines; and a sufficient quantity of wheat to furnish bread for 2,000 men during four years. The castle, after this, was allowed to go with the lordship of Glamorgan; and Owen Glyndwr, in his invasion in 1400, took it, and garrisoned it for some time. The hundred of Caerphilly is one of the most prosperous and populous districts in the principality.

CAERPHILLY.

The leaning tower.

Explosion from steam.

Market, Thurs.—*Fairs*, April 4, and 5, Trinity Thurs., July 19, Aug. 25, Oct. 9, Nov. 16, and Thurs. bef. Christmas, for cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, yarn, and stockings; Thurs. bef. Jan. 25, Thurs. in March, and first Thurs. in May, are great markets.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Caerwys*.....m.t & pa	Flint	Denbigh 7	Holywell.....7	Chest. & Holyhd ...	202	2603	947
Cairau .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cardiff 3½	Ely 1	S. Wales	173½	746	87
Caistor † .....m.t & pa	Lincoln.....	Gt. Grimsby 11	Moortown 3	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	161	6490	2407
Cakemore.....to	Worcester ...	Dudley 4	Stourbridge ...4	Oxford. W. & W....	130½	....	478
Caistor‡ .....pa	Norfolk.....	Yarmouth 2	Yarmouth ...2½	Norfolk	148¼	3047	1043
Caistor, St. Ed. .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 3	Swainsthorpe 2½	E. Union	112	104	154

* CAERWYS, or Caergwys. Many copper coins of the empire have been discovered here; and in a field near the town lately stood an upright stone, four feet six inches high, inscribed: "HIC JACET MULIER BO——OBIIT——," the monument, probably, of some heroine who fell in battle, as many tumuli are scattered around. In after ages, Caergwys was the scene of Eisteddfod, or the session of bards and minstrels; contests in which these personages, previously to inauguration, were to prove their skill before constituted authorities. The judges conferred suitable degrees and rewards, with permission to the bards to exercise their talents before the princes, nobility, and gentry of the principality; and they were themselves appointed by a commission from the prince, or, after the conquest, from the English kings. Without a licence from this court, no person was allowed to follow the profession of a bard or minstrel. In 1568, a commission was issued by Queen Elizabeth for the holding of Eisteddfod. A meeting was held May 29, 1798, and another some time in the year 1818, in consequence of notices published by the gentlemen of the Gwyneddigion, or North Wales society in London. On these occasions the town-hall was prepared for the reception of a numerous and respectable company; the subjects were chosen by the Gwyneddigion; and the number of bards who attended was about twenty. There were also many vocal performers and harpers. The productions were animated and of great merit; and the musical performances were so excellent as perhaps never to have been surpassed in such contests.

Eisteddfod.

Fairs, Tues. aft. Jan. 12, Feb. 11. March 5, last Tues. in April, Trinity Thurs. Aug. 29, Oct. 8, Nov. 5.

† CAISTOR, or Castor, is well-watered by four springs, issuing from a grey-stone rock; they are named the Cyper-well, the Pigeon-spring, Stot's-well, and the Spa. The three first uniting on the west of the town, flow into the river Ancholme, which the Spa also enters on the north; the Kelsey canal joins the new navigation here in its course to Glandford-bridge. The ancient castle of Caistor is said to have been built by Hengist the Saxon, after he had subdued the Picts and Caledonians; this fortress and its demesne lands having originally contained as much as could be encircled by an ox's hide cut into small thongs, it was on that account named Thongcastor. Lands here were holden by a singular ceremony, which takes place on Palm Sunday. The holder of this estate, or his agent, attends here on the appointed day, and cracks what is called a large horse-gad or whip three times, in the north porch of the church, while the clergyman is reading the first lesson in the morning service; after which, he wraps the thong or lash about the stock, and passes to the minister, to whom he bows, and takes his seat in the chancel. When the minister begins the second lesson, the performer of this ceremony kneels on one knee in the aisle opposite to him, and waves the gad three times over his head; when the lesson is finished, he rises, bows, and retires to a pew, where he remains till the service is ended. The gad is made of three stems of an ash, bound together with a thong of white leather, and at the top of these the lash is fastened, together with a purse, in which are a few pieces of silver coin. There are numerous traces of Roman antiquities in this neighbourhood; and a little to the east of the town are the remains of a monastery. The markets are good, and the fairs well attended.

Ancient tenure.

Inns, The George, Angel.—*Fairs*, Fri. bef. Palm Sun., Fri. bef. Whit. Sun., Fri. aft. Oct. 11.—*Bankers*, Branch of Lincoln and Lindsey Banking Company; draw on Brescott, Grote, and Co.

‡ CAISTOR-NEXT-YARMOUTH. Caistor is supposed to be more ancient than Yarmouth, and takes its name from a Roman station, the foundations of which are nearly obliterated by the plough. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is an ancient structure with a lofty square tower. There were formerly two parishes but of Holy Trinity church, only part of the tower remains. About one mile from the town are the ruins of Caistor castle, built by Sir John Fastolf, who was born here, and who, during the English regency in France, signalised

Sir John Fastolf.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Caistron .....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury 4	Morpeth 18	N Eastern	312	400	51
Calbourn, or Col-burn .....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 2	Otterick Brdg. 2	N. Eastern	238	1318	122
Calbourn .....pa	Hants	Newport.....5	Southampton 22	L. & S. W.	102	6397	781
Calceby.....pa	Lincoln	Alford 4½	Claythorpe ...3	Gt. Northern	136	618	74
Calcethorpe .....pa	Lincoln	Market Rasen 9	Louth 7	Gt. Northern	147½	1088	87
Calcott .....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury 3½	Shrewsbury ...4	Shrews. & Birmgm.	159	...	...
Caldb ck* .....pa	Cumberland	Wigton 8	Plumpton.....11	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	298	24280	1667
Caldbridge, or Cald-bergh.....to	W. R. York ...	Middleham ...3	Bedale 13	N. Eastern	240	2734	96
Caldecott, Upper and Lower .....ham	Bedford.....	Biggleswade 1½	Biggleswade 2½	Gt. Northern	43½	...	569
Caldecot .....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham 6	Downham ...10½	E. Anglian	98½	930	47
Caldecott .....to	Chester.....	Holt 2½	Tattenhall ...8½	L. & N. W.	180	430	62
Caldecote.....pa	Huntingdon	Huntingdon 12	Holme 4	Gt. Northern	73	778	52
Caldecott.....pa	Rutland	Uppingham ...4	Rockingham...½	L. & N. W.	111	1440	329
Caldecote.....pa	Cambridge ...	St. Neot's.....13	Cambridge... 9½	E. Counties	67	833	144

himself by great acts of bravery during a lengthened campaign. After his return to Caistor, he performed many deeds of charity, founded several religious houses, and was a great friend to the poor. The castle was twice besieged, and the only portions of it standing are a lofty round tower and part of the north and west walls. It appears to have been a castellated mansion of great extent, and was entered by a drawbridge crossing a moat supposed to have extended to the sea by means of a creek. Near the castle are the remains of a college supposed to have been founded by one of the Fastolfs. This is a coast-guard station. CAISTOR.

* CALDBECK is in the ward of Allerdale. Long after the conquest this parish was either forest or waste land, the high road to the western coasts passing through it from Westmorland and the eastern part of the county. Villainy was favoured by the recesses of the forest, and the unfortunate traveller was frequently way-laid, maltreated, and plundered. Ranulph, chief forester of Inglewood, although unable to prevent these depredations, wished to relieve the persons who might suffer by them; and accordingly obtained a licence to build an hospital for the relief of the ill-fated travellers, who might either be ill-used by the banditti, or detained by bad weather on the road. Thus originated Caldbeck; the hospital was first built, and soon after, anno 1112, as appears from a date connected with a half-effaced inscription above the window at the east end of the sacred pile, the church was erected; some portion of the present structure seems, however, more modern. These buildings being completed, the place became peopled: the part nearest the church, situated on elevated ground, was called Caldbeck-upper-Town; and that contiguous to the mountains received the appellation of Caldbeck-under-Fell, to which ancient divisions another, termed the East-end, has been since superadded. "Two-thirds of the parish of Caldbeck," observes the author of the history of Cumberland, "is supposed to consist of mountains and moors; these being estimated at not less than 13,000 acres. Even the bleakest and most bare of these wastes, however, is not wholly useless; they afford a good summer pasture to between 7,000 and 8,000 sheep, whose yearly produce of lambs is estimated at upwards of 2,000. In several of the estates the flock of sheep is considered as a sort of heir-loom, being sold and bought along with the land; and also leased out with it, when the land is let; the tenant being bound to deliver, on the termination of his lease, as many sheep as he receives, and of the same kind, age, and quality." There is a free-school in the parish; and the quakers, who have been settled at Caldbeck almost as early as in any part of the kingdom, have three meeting-houses. George Fox, their founder, resided here, at Woodhall, when actively employed in the establishment of the sect. Caldbeck manor formerly belonged to the lords of Allerdale, who continued to enjoy it through the descents of the Lucys, till an heiress of that family conveyed it by marriage to the Percys. By Henry Percy, sixth Earl of Northumberland, it was transferred to Henry VIII., who soon afterwards sold Caldbeck-Upperton to Thomas Dalston, Esq., and Caldbeck-under-Fell to Thomas, Lord Wharton, created a baron for the victory which he obtained over the Scots at Solway-moss. The influence possessed by this nobleman as warden of the West Marches, induced Mr. Dalston to dispose of his portion of Caldbeck to his lordship, in whose family the whole remained till the time of the profligate Duke Philip, who was obliged to alienate this and his other estates for the payment of his debts. Charles, Banditti. The manor.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Caldecote.....pa	Warwick	Atherstone ...3¾	Nuneaton.....2½	L. & N. W.	99	686	107
Caldecote.....ham	Warwick	Southam 5½	Birdingbury 4½	L. & N. W.	93½	...	...
Caldecote.....ham	Northampton	Northampton 8½	Bilsworth 4	L. & N. W.	67	...	...
Caldecott .....ham	Northampton	Huntingdon 18	Hghm Ferrers 3	L. & N. W.	86	...	...
Caldecott .....pa	Herts	Biggleswade ...6	Baldock 3	E. Counties	39½	318	49
Caldecott .....ham	Huntingdon	St. Neots 4	St. Neots 4	Gt. Northern	55½	...	...
Calder*.....ham	Cumberland	Egremont 5	Sellafield.....1	Whithvn & Furness	281½	...	...
Calderbrook.....to	Lancaster.....	Rochdale 4	Littleboro' ...1½	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	204	...	...
Caldicott .....pa	Monmouth ...	Chepstow 5	Portskewet ...2	S. Wales	148½	3158	661
Caldwell .....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond ...11	Darlington ...10	N. Eastern	245	2000	190
Caldy .....to	Chester	W. Kirby 1	Tranmere 8	Chest. & Birkenhd	200	2102	142
Caldy Island ...ex. pa	Pembroke.....	Tenby 2½	Narberth Rd. 15	S. Wales	279	462	86
Calke† .....pa	Derby..... ...	Derby.....2½	Ashby-d-la-Z. 4½	Midland	123½	880	79
Callaley and Yettington .....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury 6	Alnwick 11	N. Eastern	326	3970	274
Callaughton.....to	Salop	Mch Wenlock 1½	Shiffnall 12	Shrews. & Bmgm....	149	...	...
Callerton, High .....to	Northumb. ...	Newcastle 7	Newcastle 8	N. Eastern	285	798	115
Callerton. Little.....to	Northumb. ...	Newcastle 7	Newcastle 8	N. Eastern	285	573	16
Callington‡ m.t b. & pa	Cornwall	Liskeard.....8	Plymouth.....14	S. Devon	261	2492	2146

CALDBECK. Duke of Somerset, became the purchaser; and, in his representatives, the Earls of Egremont, it still remains. It has been remarked by a modern writer that, "in the bed of the river Calder, somewhat more than a quartcr of a mile west of Caldbeck, is a singular natural curiosity, called the 'Howk,' a word seldom used as a substantive, but frequently as a verb; it being the common northern term for scooping out, or making a hole. This is a waterfall in a narrow glen, in which the stream rushes through the narrow arches of a bridge of limestone rock, with vast impetuosity, and dashing over irregular masses of other rocks, empties itself into a large basin, where it boils up in foaming eddies. A few feet from this basin is a curious excavation, called the 'Fairy Kettle,' about six yards in diameter, and scooped out in nearly the shape of a huge cauldron, with an inside as smooth as if polished by a statuary. Several smaller excavatons are near it. Not far distant is a cascade formed between two perpendicular rocks, about eighteen or twenty yards in height; and a little to the right of this, is a cavern called the 'Fairy Kirk,' where the roaring of the cataract, heard without being visible, has a pleasing effect."

Waterfall and cavern.

* CALDER. Calder Abbey is situated in the vale of, and close to, the river Calder; the site, like all the monastic buildings of the period, has been well chosen. Fertile holms, sheltered by woody hills, a trout stream, and other adjuncts to the refectory, form some of the many bygone charms linked with the black monks of Calder. The ruins are highly interesting, surrounded by noble trees, the foremost of which is the Linden, trailing its branches on the mossy lawn; the rapid river, the quiet village, and the wooded banks, contrasting well with the sombre ruins. The abbey is situated one mile above the village, on the north bank of the stream, and was founded by Ranolph de Meschiens, in 1134, for a colony of Cistercians, who were detached from Furness Abbey. It subsequently received many valuable grants. At the dissolution, it shared the common fate of the Romish ecclesiastical establishments. At Calder-bridge are two good inns. Close at hand, in a beautiful park, is Ponsonby Hall, the seat of the Stanley family.

Picturesque ruins of the Abbey.

† CALKE. This is a small rural village, formerly celebrated for its abbey. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, was built in 1826, by Sir George Crew, Bart., on the site of the old one, on a considerable eminence south of the abbey. It is a handsome Gothic structure, with square tower embattled. In the chancel is a handsome monument to the memory of Sir John and Lady Catherine Harpur, with the busts in white marble. Calke Abbey, erected early in the last century, by Sir John Harpur, is a noble mansion standing in the centre of an extensive park of upwards of 400 acres, stocked with Portland sheep and nearly 500 head of deer. It is now in the possession of Sir George Crewe.

Noble mansion.

‡ CALLINGTON, formerly Kellington, is a borough and market-town in the middle division of the hundred of East. The market was granted by Henry III., with a fair at the festival of the nativity of the Virgin Mary: the latter has been discontinued; but the former is still kept for corn and provisions. The petty sessions are holden in this town. Frogwell is the only village in the parish. The earliest mention of this town occurs in the reign of Henry III.,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Acres in Sta Acres	Pop.
Callingwood .....ham	Stafford.....	Abbt's Brom. 7½	Burton-on-T. 4	Midland	126	...	...
Callow .....to	Derby	Wirksworth ...2	Ambergate.....7	Midland	149¼	...	94
Callow .....pa	Hereford	Hereford.....4	Tram Inn 2½	Newpt. & Hereford	198	621	129
Calmsden .....ti	Gloucester ...	Cirencester ...4½	Cirencester ...5	Gt. Western	100	...	...
Calne* ...bo. pa & m.t	Wilts	Marlborough 12	Chippenham ...6	Gt. Western	100	8079	5117
Calndon .....ex. pa lib	Warwick	Coventry 3	Shilton 3½	L. & N. W.	94	...	...
Calow.....to	Derby.....	Chesterfield ...2	Chesterfield ...2	Midland	158	...	571

who, as already observed, granted the privilege of a market to Reginald de Ferrars, then lord of the manor. From this family it passed by marriage to Sir Alexander Champernowne, Knight, whose grand-daughter married Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Broke, installed knight of the garter by Henry VII. This nobleman died about the year 1502, at Newton Ferrars, but was buried in a small chapel on the north side of the chancel in Callington church, where his figure, arranged in the habit of the garter, was placed on the tomb erected to his memory, The daughter of Robert, his successor, married Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, from whose family, in the reign of James I., this manor descended by marriage to the Rolles. The town was constituted a borough in the twenty-seventh year of Elizabeth, when it obtained the privilege of sending two members to Parliament; but was disfranchised by the late Reform Bill. It is governed by a portreeve, chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; but it does not possess any charter of incorporation. The situation of Callington is low and unpleasant; and its buildings, with the exception of the church, are mostly mean and insignificant. It is, however, of considerably more importance than many of the Cornish boroughs, for its manufactory of cloth furnishes employment to many poor people. Callington being only a chapelry, or a member of the parish of South-hill, has a chapel of ease within the precincts of the town, but the parish church is at the latter place. It is a spacious and towering fabric, and was almost entirely rebuilt about the middle of the fifteenth century, by Nicholas de Isheton, serjeant at law, who lies buried under an ancient marble tomb in the chancel. In the church-yard is a shaft of an ancient cross, having a representation of the crucifixion carved on the top. The houses are chiefly disposed in one broad street. Near Callington, on the highest parts of Hengeston Downs, stands St. Kit's-hill, which is composed entirely of granite, and partakes of the mountainous character, from the massive craggs which project from its sides. A shaft on the top has been sunk for digging tin; the quartz which seems to adjoin the lode is impregnated with wolfram. The prospect from the summit of this hill embraces a vast extent of country, comprehending both banks of the Tamar, the Hamoaze, Mount Edgecumbe, &c. Between Callington and Saltash, on the banks of the Tamar, is the church of Landulph, in which was interred in 1636, Theodore Paleologus, a descendant of the last christian emperors of Greece. According to tradition, King Arthur is said to have had a palace and kept his court at Callington.

CALLINGTON.

Ancient borough.

Cloth manufactory.

St. Kit's-hill.

King Arthur's court.

Inns, Golding's Hotel.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, 2nd Thurs. in March, 1st in May, 2nd in Nov. 1st aft. Sep. 19, for cattle and honey. A great market the 1st Wed. in other months.

* CALNE. This small but very ancient borough and market-town is delightfully situated on the great road to Bath and Bristol, and is surrounded by hill and dale. It consists chiefly of one long street, with a few minor ones branching from it. The houses, mostly modern, are well built of stone. The church, dedicated to St. Mark is a handsome and noble structure, with a square embattled tower, in the mixed Norman and Gothic style. Near it is a free-school endowed by John Bentley, which has been very recently rebuilt. Calne is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. Formerly the manufacture of cloth was extensively carried on here, but that has now entirely ceased. A new union workhouse has been built at Northfield for Calne and ten additional parishes, at the cost of about £5,000. A branch navigation from Calne, unites the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal with the Kennet and Avon, opening a convenient and extensive water communication, not only to the ports of London and Bristol, but to every part of the country. In the vicinity of Calne a spot is pointed out as having been a Roman station, and in the neighbourhood a number of springs gush forth, sufficient in their united strength to turn a corn-mill, which, with other streams, constitute the head of the Marlan, which flows through the centre of the town on its way to join the Avon near Chippenham.

Handsome church.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Calshot Castle...ex. pa	Hants	Fawley 3	Southampton 9	L. & S. W.	89	...	56
Calstock .....pa	Cornwall	Callington ...5½	Plympton.....13	S. Devon	255	6133	4536
Calstone Wellington.....pa	Wilts	Calne 2	Chippenham ...9	Gt. Western	103	308	36
Calthorpe.....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 3	Norwich 15½	E. Union	129	1048	194
Calthwaite .....to	Cumberland	Penrith 6¼	Plumpton 2	Lanc. & Carlisle	289	1876	224
Calton-in-Mayfield to	Stafford.....	Ashborne 6½	Oakamoor 6	N. Stafford	151	2480	88
Calton-in-Blore .....to	Stafford.....						58
Calton-in-Waterfall to	Stafford.....						76
Calton .....to	W. R. York	Settle 7	Hellifield 2	Midland	224½	1730	75
Calveley .....to	Chester	Nantwich 6	Calveley 1½	L. & N. W.	167	1517	212
Calver .....to	Derby	Bakewell 4½	Rowsley 6½	Midland	160½	...	621
Calverhall.....to	Salop	Whitchurch .. 5	Whitmore ...16	L. & N. W.	162½	...	...
Calverleigh .....pa	Devon	Tiverton 2½	Tiverton 3	Brist. & Exeter	187	501	95
Calverley* .....pa	W. R. York	Leeds 6	Calverley	Midland	192	8998	24487
Calverton.....pa	Buckingham	Stouey Stratfd 1	Wolverton ...2½	L. & N. W.	55	1980	505
Calverton .....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...7	Lowdham 5	Midland	135	3320	1427
Caldwich .....to	Stafford	Ashborne 4	Norbury 2	N. Stafford	144	...	121
Cam .....pa	Gloucester	Dursley 1	Berkeley Rd...3	Midland	113	2946	1640
Camberwell† .....pa	Surrey	Brixton 1½	.....	...	...	4342	54667
Camblesforth .....to	W. R. York	Selby 5	Snaith 2½	Lanc. & Yorkshire	183	1466	335
Cambo .....to	Northumb.	Rothbury.....11	Morpeth 12	N. Eastern	306	630	106
Camboise .....to	Northumb.	Morpeth 7	Blyth 3	Blyth & Tyne	286	...	...
Camborne‡ ...m.t & pa	Cornwall	Redruth 3½	Plymouth..... 62	S. Devon	309	9744	12887

CALNE. At Calne, in 977, was held the celebrated synod convoked by Edward the Martyr to settle the dispute concerning celibacy. On this occasion the beams of the hall giving way, the whole of the members, except the president Dunstan, were precipitated into the room beneath, with fatal consequences to several. In the hamlet of Studley, at Derry-hill, three miles west of Calne, a district church was built in 1840, called Christchurch. It is a handsome edifice, with tower and lofty spire, and is most eligibly situated.

Inns, Lansdowne Arms, White Hart.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, May 6, Sept. 29.—*Bankers*, North Wilts Banking Company; draw on Drewett and Fowler. Branch of the Marlborough Old Bank draw on Spooner, Attwoods, and Co.

* CALVERLEY. Calverley Hall was the residence of the ancient family of that name, the representative of whom, Walter Calverley, in 1604, in a violent fit of distraction and jealousy, produced by reckless gaming and dissipation, murdered his three children and seriously wounded his wife. Refusing to plead, he was pressed to death, by which means, avoiding a conviction, his estate was saved to his youngest son. This catastrophe is the story which gave rise to the play of the "Yorkshire Tragedy," which forms one of the Doubtful Plays that some have erroneously attributed to Shakespeare.

The Yorkshire tragedy.

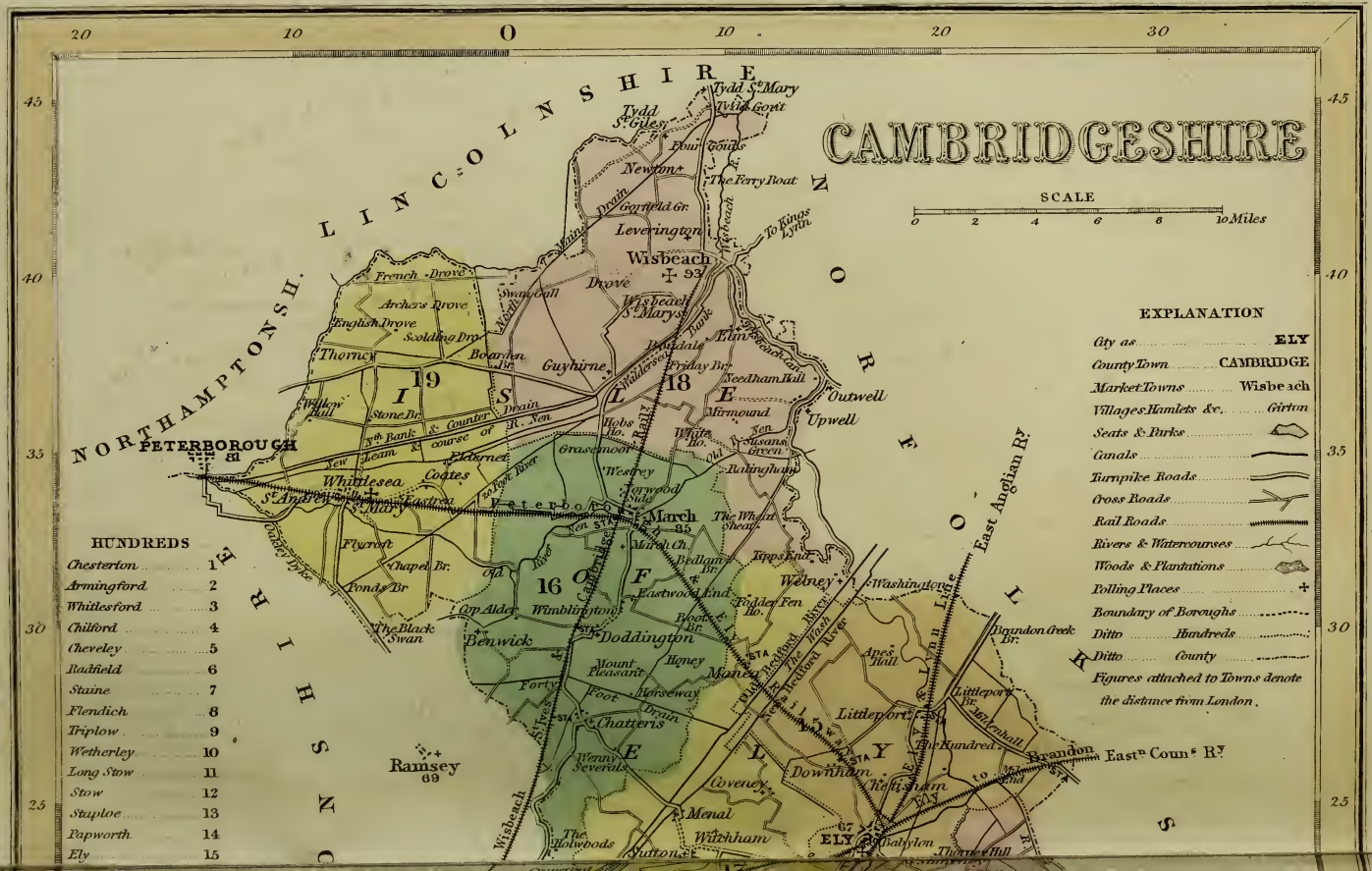
† CAMBERWELL. A parish in the hundred of Brixton, and one of the most extensive and improving of the southern suburbs of the metropolis. Lyssons says, "I can find nothing satisfactory with respect to its etymology; the termination seems to point out some remarkable spring; a part of the parish is called Milkwell, and a mineral water was discovered some years ago (1739), near Dulwich." The old church was destroyed by fire, Sunday Feb. 7th, 1841, and the present church, in the decorated style, was completed and consecrated in 1844. It is pronounced to be one of the most correct and elegant gothic edifices that has been erected in England since the sixteenth century. Richard Parr, the biographer and chaplain of Archbishop Usher, and vicar of this place for thirty-eight years, was buried in the old church-yard in 1691. It was in Camberwell-grove, now occupied by a handsome range of modern houses, that tradition alleges George Barnwell to have killed his uncle.

Elegant Gothic church.

Fair, Aug. 18, and two following days.

‡ CAMBORNE. The market of this town, which was established only in the year 1802, is well supplied with butchers' meat, and other provisions. Lord de Dunstanville (whose manors of Nancekuke and Tehidy, in Illogan, extend over great part of this parish) was at the expense of building the market-house. Here also, are holden the petty sessions for the hundred. Camborne parish, comprising the villages of Berippa, Penpons, Trewithan, Tucking-mill, &c., is almost entirely inhabited by miners. Camborne Church contains several memorials of the Pendarves family, lords of the manors of Pendarves and Tresbothan. The monument of Sir William Pendarves presents his bust in armour, decorated with a flowing peruke. The pulpit is highly enriched with carved ornaments, amongst

The Pendarves family.


CAMBRIDGESHIRE
SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
LINCOLNSHIRE
NORTHAMPTONSH.
SUFFOLK
NORFOLK
EXPLANATION
City as ELY
County Town CAMBRIDGE
Market Towns Wisbeach
Villages Hamlets &c. Girton
Seats & Parks
Canals
Turnpike Roads
Cross Roads
Rail Roads
Rivers & Watercourses
Woods & Plantations
Polling Places +
Boundary of Boroughs
Ditto Hundreds
Ditto County
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.
HUNDREDS
Chesterton 1
Armingford 2
Whitlesford 3
Chilford 4
Cheveley 5
Radfield 6
Staine 7
Flendich 8
Triplow 9
Wetherley 10
Long Stow 11
Stow 12
Staploe 13
Papworth 14
Ely 15
Wisbeach
Peterborough
March
Whittlesea
Ramsey
Doddington
Benwick
Thorney
Guyhirne
Outwell
Upwell
Welney
Littleport
Brandon
Downham
Ely
Menal
Witcham
Sutton
Chatteris
Forty Foot
Mount Pleasant
Honey Hill
Wimblington
Coates
Eldernell
Whittlesea Mere
Grassmoor
Westrey
Torwood Side
Eastwood End
Bodger Fen
Apes Hall
Littleport Br.
Brandon Creek Br.
East Anglian Ry
East Counties Ry
Nene River
Old Nene
Wash
Ouse
Hundred Foot River
Bedford River
Old Bedford River
Delph
Cardyke
Morton's Leam
Counter Drain
Vermuyden's Drain
Popham's Eau
Forty Foot Drain
Wenny Severals
Coveney
The Holwoods
Babylon
Thank Hill
Tydd St. Mary
Tydd St. Giles
Tydd Gote
Newton
The Ferry Boat
Gorefield Gr.
Leverington
Wisbeach
Wisbeach St. Mary's
Elm
Friday Br.
Needham Hall
Firmound
Ken
Susans Green
Rainghum
The Wheat sheaf
Tipps End
Bedlam Br.
Fodder Fen
Washingtonia
Littleport
Littleport Br.
Ten Hundred
Redmoor
Redmoor Br.
Babylon
Thank Hill
Mill
Drove
Swan Gull
Archers Drove
English Drove
Scolding Drove
French Drove
Boarden Br.
Stone Br.
Walker Hall
Old Bank & Counter course of R. Nen
New Leam
Elder Br.
Fonds Br.
Chapel Br.
Flyfoot
Outdike Pike
The Black Swan
Cop Alder
Old Leam
Nen Side
Nen Sluice
Mill
Mill Ch.
Mill Br.
Mill Br.
Mill
Mill
Mill



Drawn & Engraved by J.Archer, Pentonville, London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cambridge, Co. of*	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	523861	185405

CAMBORNE

which are the royal arms, symbols of the crucifixion, &c., apparently executed in the early part of the sixteenth century. The altar-piece, erected about sixty years ago, by Samuel Percival, Esq., is of Sienna marble. There is a school for teaching twelve boys and eight girls, reading, writing, and arithmetic. It was founded by Mrs. Percival, wife of Samuel Percival, Esq., and sister of Sir William Pendarves, the last male heir of his family. According to Borlase, there were formerly several chapels in this place: he mentions St. Margaret's, St. Anne's, St. Derwe's, St. Ye's, and St. James's. He also mentions the walls of a chapel on the tenement of Trewn: it stood a few paces from a well, called Fentoner, which was celebrated for its medicinal virtues.

Inn, The Commercial.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, March 7, Whit Tues., June 29, and Nov. 11.—*Bankers*, Williams and Co.; draw on Lubbock and Co.

* CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Cambridgeshire is one of the eastern counties, is situated partly inland, while its borders reach within a few miles of the sea, at the great inlet called the Wash. Included in the shire, are the ports of Ely and Wisbeach. The county shelves gradually down from the upper sources of the Ouse in the chalk formation, to the low lands of the rivers, the space including much marshy land, of which the most noticeable portion is the Isle of Ely. The upper part of Cambridgeshire is situated between the rivers Ouse and Cam, the lower part between the Ouse and the Nene, and is watered by their streams. The shire is nearly in the same longitude as London; it is oblong in shape, and runs very nearly north and south, to the length of about fifty-one miles; its greatest breadth is in the southern or upper part, where it is thirty-two miles broad, but at Ely the breadth does not exceed fifteen miles. The shire is bounded by Lincolnshire on the north; by the rivers of Wisbeach, Welney Croft, Ouse, and Lark, and the shires of Norfolk and Suffolk, on the east; by Essex, Herts, and Bedfordshire on the south; and by Huntingdonshire, Northampton, and the Catwater stream, on the west and north-west. The county may be arranged under two great divisions, the Isle of Ely, in the marsh lands, with about 260,000 acres, and Cambridgeshire proper, with about 320,000 acres. On the southern border the Gog-magog, and other hills, rise to an altitude of three hundred feet. The upland, which belongs to the chalk formation, reaches from Newmarket to Royston, and takes in the hills above mentioned and Royston downs, which are a continuation of the Chiltern range in Bucks. Next to this is the Galt, a blue clay formation, and beyond are the fens. The country generally is fertile, corn being raised in all, while grazing is carried on in the lowlands. The produce consists of wheat, the Burwell wheat possessing a high reputation as seed, other corn crops, cattle, sheep, Cottenham cheese, butter, hay, coleseed, onions, cabbages, beans, asparagus; from Ely, reeds for thatching, chalk, lime, and turf for fuel, the latter in much use. The produce is chiefly sent to London from the ports of Lynn, Ely, and Wisbeach, and from the town of Cambridge by railway. Cambridge is a grand railway centre, communicating with Royston, Herts, and London, by the Great Northern, and the Eastern Counties lines, and northward to Ely, whence there are lines to Peterborough, Huntingdon, and Lynn; also to Brandon, and so to Norwich and Yarmouth; Ely and March are other railway centres. A branch line of railway, connected with the East Anglian line, has been recently completed, and runs between Ely and St. Ives, and thence on to Cambridge, thus effecting a most convenient communication with the Northampton and Peterborough line and the North-Eastern coast. The whole county is now provided with railway communication to all parts of England. The lines belong to the Eastern Counties, East Anglian, and Great Northern systems; there are two trunk lines to London and a Great East and West line. A branch line, called the Newmarket railway, proceeds from the great Chesterton station of the Eastern Counties to Newmarket. The Lynn and Ely railway proceeds in a straight line between the two places, forming a junction with the Eastern Counties at Ely. The Ely and Huntingdon branch proceeds from the Eastern Counties station at Ely, and joins the Great Northern at Huntingdon. The Lynn and Wisbeach railway proceeds from Wisbeach. A railway runs from Wisbeach and joins the Eastern Counties at Peterborough, where it meets with

Boundaries

Extent.

Produce.

Railway communication.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

another line to St. Ives and Huntingdon. The Great Northern skirts the county as it proceeds through Northamptonshire, Huntingdon, and Bedfordshire, to Shefford, a suburb of Cambridge. The Huntingdon and Cambridge railway proceeds from the Great Northern line at the former place, and joins the Eastern Counties at Cambridge; a branch line connects the Cambridge Eastern Counties terminus and Newmarket. The Eastern Counties direct line runs straight through the county from Saffron Walden to Downham market, and has a branch from Ely to Brandon. The Royston and Hitchin railway joins the Eastern Counties at Shefford. There is in Cambridgeshire always an over abundant supply of water, the result of the land lying low. The upland is watered by the Ouse and its tributaries, and Ely principally by the Nene. The Ouse enters the shire on the west from Huntingdonshire and passes through to the city of Ely on the east, proceeding to Downham and the sea at Lynn. Above Ely it receives the Cam, running down from Cambridge, where it is navigable, and just above which it is formed by the Rhea, from Herts and the south-west, and by the Granta and Cam, from Essex and the south-east. Below Ely the Ouse receives the Lark or Mildenhall river from Suffolk, navigable from Bury, and the Croft or Welney, from the borders of Norfolk. The Ouse is navigable for shipping up to Ely. The name of the river like those of all the rivers in England and Europe, is Iberian, and is one of the very common names given to rivers by the Celts, like Thame, Don, and Dee. There is an Ouse in Cambridgeshire, Bucks, Sussex, and Yorkshire; a river called the Oise, the ancient Oxona, in France, as Auser and Osar, in Italy, and an Aous in Greece. The Nene is another of these names; only the lower part of this river passes through Cambridgeshire. It divides itself into three channels, which have been much changed by drainage works. One channel is called the Catwater, or shire drain, and runs between Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; Morton Leam, a second channel, passes south to Wisbeach, whence it is navigable to the sea, and the third, the Whittlesea Dyke, or the old Nene, passes by Whittlesea and March, to the Ouse, at a place called Salter's Lode Sluice. Like most lowlands under draining, the fen district contains certain navigable cuts. A grand cut, called the old Bedford river, made to supply the place of the main channel of the Ouse, extends across the county. A canal, called the London and Cambridge Junction, connects the Cam with the Stort, and thus with the Lea and the Thames. The old high-roads are the Great North-road, from London to York, and Edinburgh to Royston, with a branch to Cambridge; the London, Norwich, and Newmarket-road, with a branch to Cambridge, and the Cambridge and Huntingdon-road. A branch of the latter runs through the Isle of Ely by March and Wisbeach. The southern part of the county is crossed by the ancient roads, now, however, almost obliterated. The old Roman road of Icknield-street crosses from Newmarket to Royston, and by Ermine-street from Royston to the north-west. The Via Devana, another ancient way, passed through Cambridgeshire towards Godmanchester, and a second through Ely to Cambridge. Cambridgeshire first belonged to the Iberians, and afterwards to a British tribe called the Iceni, and being overcome by the Romans, was by them included in the province Flavia Cæsariensis. The Romans had a town or settlement at Cambridge, said to have been the ancient Camboricum. It was afterwards held by the Welsh, but they being in their turn driven out, it was settled by the same English warring and Frisian clans as Norfolk and Suffolk, being most likely known as the Westfolk. As a portion of England, the original name of Cambridge was Grantbridgeshire. It was in the year 870 wasted by the Danes, who destroyed Cambridge, and the minsters of Ely, Soham, and Thorney. These invaders afterwards obtained a permanent settlement, but in the early part of the tenth century these settlers surrendered at Cambridge to King Edward I. In 1010 a fresh swarm of Danes, under King Swain, again burned Cambridge. On the accession of William the Norman, almost the only part of the land which resisted him was the Isle of Ely, where the chieftain Hereward held out for nearly seven years, till 1074, when he was overpowered. Under the name of Grantbridgeshire, Cambridgeshire was divided in the same manner, previously to Doomsday survey, as now. But the Isle of Ely, of old forming two hundreds, now forms four; Ely with 26,940 acres (exclusive of the city); Wisbeach, with 70,790 acres; North Witchford, with 78,760 acres; and South Witchford, with 48,660 acres. The shire also includes the following:—the hundreds of Northstow in the north-midland, with 19,999 acres; Staplow (anciently Staplehow), with 39,572 acres; Cheveley, (Newmarket) in the east,

The Ouse.

Roman roads.

Divisions of the shire.

with 12,867 acres; Radfield, in the south-east, with 23,550 acres; Staines, in the south-east midland, with 13,397 acres; Whittlesford in the south, with 10,928 acres; Flendish (originally Flamingdike), and exclusive of Cambridge, in the south midland, with 11,906 acres; Thriplow, in the south-east, with 16,279 acres; Chilford (now Linton), in the south-west, with 21,430 acres; Armingford, or Royston (named from the ford of Ermine-street), in the south-west, with 28,771 acres; Wetherley, in the south-west midland, with 18,559 acres; Long Stow, in the west, with 25,126 acres; Chesterton, in the vicinity of Cambridge, with 16,599 acres; Papworth, in the west midland, with 26,230 acres. The county virtually includes two shires or separate jurisdictions, the shire proper, and Ely. The former has its county town at Cambridge, where the assizes and quarter sessions are held; Ely is under the jurisdiction of the bishop, who is custos rotulorum, and appoints a chief justice, who holds a session of pleas above forty shillings, under the bishop's commission, and a session of Oyer and Terminer, and jail delivery, under the Queen's commission. The isle has also a bailiff, who acts as sheriff, a deputy bailiff, and two coroners. The spring assizes, and April and October sessions, are held at Ely; the summer assizes, and January and June sessions, at Wisbeach. Cambridgeshire is joined with Huntingdonshire in the shrievalty. The shire is in the Norfolk circuit, and in the jurisdiction of the London Court of Bankruptcy. For parliamentary purposes, the two divisions of the shire and isle, form one district, returning three members to Parliament, and having the place of election at Cambridge, and polling places at Cambridge, Ely, Wisbeach, Newmarket, Royston, and Whittlesea. Cambridge University sends two members, and Cambridge borough two. The greater part of both districts is in the bishopric of Ely, except a few parishes in the bishopric of Norwich, and one, a peculiar of Rochester. The county is constituted of 165 parishes, the chief towns being, Cambridge, with its celebrated university; Ely, with the episcopal establishment, and a railway station; and Newmarket, noted for its races and sporting. It should be remarked that the latter, by causing the erection of several handsome structures, devoted to sporting purposes, in Newmarket, have tended much to improve the external aspect of the town, while the periodical influx of race visitors gives to the place, at stated seasons, an appearance of liveliness, bustle and activity not common to country towns in general. Newmarket also enjoys the benefit of direct railway communication. Wisbeach, with considerable export trade by water, and supplying great part of the district with coals and timber; March, an ancient town, and a great railway station; Thorney, formerly famous for its abbey; Linton, a small town in the south; Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely; Soham, which had anciently an abbey, and Whittlesea, also formerly possessing an abbey. All these are market-towns, except Soham and Whittlesea. Newmarket is chiefly in Suffolk, correctly speaking, and Royston in Hertfordshire; St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, is on the borders. The trades of brewing and malting, and that, also, of brick-making, are extensively carried on. Lime burning, for manure, employs many in the southern parts. The number of millers is about four hundred; corn is ground up in very large quantities; much oil-seed is crushed. Basket-making, and mat-making, for which many osiers are worked up, are considerable trades. Maritime pursuits are common, as there are so many navigable cuts in the county; the employment of seamen and boatmen is large, and many persons are employed in ship, boat, and barge building. Tanning, currying, and shoemaking, are great branches of trade. There are paper works, parchment works, a needle factory, ball-cotton factory, &c. The Bedford Level affords an instructive example of energy overcoming natural difficulties. The level comprises about 400,000 acres of flat country in the fen districts of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, &c. There is abundant evidence that it was once a forest and then a stagnant morass, and to bring the morass into a state of fertile corn-fields, has been the object of the Bedford Level drainage. This drainage has been in progress, at intervals, for four centuries; the principal works being the construction of canals, or artificial rivers, to carry off the stagnant waters to the sea. These rivers or "cuts" are several miles long, and of various widths. One of the great works is that called the Nene outfall, which includes a cut six miles long by 200 feet wide, and which was made at the cost of £200,000. The public spirit and private munificence given to this useful enterprise by the successive Dukes of Bedford, well justify the name given to the level. When these fens in Cambridgeshire are drained, the first operation is to pare, by means of a paring-plough, the surface on which

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Parliamentary districts.

The Bedford Level.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cambridge* bo & co to	Cambridge ...	Caxton 10	Cambridge	E. Counties.....	57½	3470	27815

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

coarse grass and sedge are growing in a matted state. The sods are then burnt and reduced to a mass, which, when cool, is spread over the ground. This is immediately ploughed in, and the land is sown with cole seed, or rape, of which an abundant crop is thereby produced. The cole is fed off with sheep, the land ploughed over, and oats are sown, which produce astonishing crops; after which the land is available for the rotation culture. Rape cake is much used as manure. The uncultivated fens yield turf, reeds, and osiers.

* CAMBRIDGE. The county town of Cambridge stands on the river Cam, which is navigable to the Ouse, and communicates with the sea through the port of Lynn. It derives its name from the river on which it is situated, and lies in the midst of a country almost perfectly flat. In whatever direction it is approached, you must come close upon it before you are aware that you are near it, and then only a spire or two, and the turrets of King's College chapel, rise above the surrounding trees to indicate its proximity. The general absence of beauty and dignity about the town, is, however, amply compensated by the university and the colleges, as well as by the reflection that it was the intellectual birth-place of Milton, Bacon, Newton, and many another celebrity, whose peaceful victories are among the most glorious achievements of the country.

Early history.

Tradition, which once gave the university an antiquity of some two thousand and odd years, also gave the town an early importance and size that are quite as questionable. According to these legendary records, it once stretched for about three miles along the banks of the Cam, namely, from Grantchester to Chesterton, or nearly thrice the length of the present town. It is certain that Cambridge was the Roman town Camboricum, and it appears probable that military outposts, and perhaps villas, and other scattered edifices, may have extended for some distance from the town. Roman remains have been occasionally found at various places between the villages above mentioned. The Roman town is conjectured to have stood upon what is now known as Castle End. Cambridge was anciently called Grantbridge, and the Romans are supposed to have had a bridge here, over the Cam or Granta. Grantchester is a village in the neighbourhood. Cambridge was several times burned by the Danes, and in 1088, when holding out for Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy. At Doomsday survey it contained 373 messuages. The town received a charter in the year 1207, from King John, authorising it to choose a provost (mayor). There were great dissensions between the town and the university in the fourteeenth century, and as a consequence the town was made subordinate to the university. In 1388 King Richard II. held a Parliament here. The last occasion on which the castle, built here by William the Conqueror, was formally attacked, was after the battle of Evesham, when it was taken and plundered by the barons. From this time, Cambridge was left unfortified and remained unmolested. Frequent quarrels occurred between the townsmen and the scholars, and some of them were of a formidable nature, but the town was not again made a miliary post till the reign of Charles I., when it was taken possession of by Cromwell, who had twice represented the town in Parliament. During the civil war it remained in the hands of the Parliamentary army.

Origin of the university.

The origin of the university is thus clearly explained:—"From henceforth," is the direction of Queen Elizabeth, "by the name of Chauncellor, Maisters, and Schollers of the University of Cambridg, and by none other name or names, shall ye be called and named for evermore." But the institution is older than the name; Edward I., by his letters patent, first permitted the foundation of a college. From that time the colleges have been growing in number, influence, and wealth, and have succeeded in turning the university itself out of doors. Succeeding kings and queens, lords, commoners, and ladies, have founded and endowed public professorships, and private colleges and halls, till the present complicated relations between university and college have produced an entanglement of interests which requires, according to modern opinion, a new university constitution. The practical government of the united corporation is carried on by the chancellor, or his deputy, the caput, and the senate. The information which even members of the senate could obtain respecting the actual revenues of the university, and their

CAMBRIDGE.

expenditure, was, until recently, the scantiest possible. King Henry VIII. granted the rectory of Burwell, which now produces about £1,000 per annum. Each student at matriculation, pays to the chest, the registrar, and tax to government, jointly, the sum of £5. 10s. There are about 450 students matriculated every year, allowing the university to receive £2 from each, this item amounts to £900. Then the fees for the various degrees, with fines for omitting various academical exercises, which are perfectly obsolete, are supposed to amount to about £3,000 per annum. The expenses of the corporation have been great of late years; the expenditure has largely exceeded the average income, in consequence of extraordinary outlay for the observatory, the museums, lecture-rooms, the printing-press, the library, and similar academical improvements. With regard to the printing department of the university, it should be properly denominated a great mercantile firm of printers. Henry VIII. granted the university the licence of "printing all sorts of books," wherein these printers at once enjoyed special privileges which have led to monopolies, over which they have watched with jealous care. The vice-chancellor is the senior partner in a house whose rivals have been the Baskervilles, and the Woodfalls. The books authoritatively printed, are bibles and prayer-books. The university printing establishment is a large one. It comprises frames for seventy compositors, presses for fifty-six pressmen, eight steam-printing machines, and was, for some years, under the superintendence of a London manager, at a salary of £400 per annum. In 1840, 195,000 bibles, and 243,500 testaments were printed, the lowest price of a bible being 2s. 3d. In 1850, the trade having been thrown open, the number of bibles printed had fallen to 31,000; testaments, 35,000; and the lowest price of a bible was ten pence. Since the trade was thrown open by granting licences in Scotland, profit has been exchanged for loss at the university press. The Prince Chancellor, (Prince Albert), is, in respect to this establishment, in the position of a sleeping partner in the mercantile firm. Each of the two trade-printers, who manage the business, provide £5,000, and the chancellor or "Co." adds another £10,000 in the shape of the existing stock and plant. The resident printer receives £400 per annum as salary; and the London bookseller a commission of two-and-a-half per cent upon the sales of bibles to societies, and twelve per cent on the sales to the trade. The printing-office of the university is in Trumpington-street. The building was erected a few years back, from the designs of Mr. Blore, and is of the perpendicular style. It is a good-looking edifice, but has nothing about it to denote its particular purpose. The principal feature is the lofty central tower, which, however, is quite ecclesiastical in character. As a valuable document of permanent interest, we here give a table of revenue of colleges in the University of Cambridge, from the report of the Royal Commissioners of Inquiry:—

The university press.

Revenue of colleges.

ANNUAL INCOME OF EACH COLLEGE.

	£	s.	d.
St. Peter's College	7,311	3	0
Pembroke	12,013	8	0
Trinity Hall	3,917	2	10
King's College	26,857	7	11
Queen's College	5,347	0	1
Christ's College	9,178	15	5
St. John's College	26,166	14	11
Magdalene	4,130	0	0
Trinity	34,521	19	10
Emmanuel	6,516	16	3
Sidney Sussex	5,392	16	10
Downing	7,239	17	0
	£148,593	2	1
Approximate annual income of Clare Hall, Caius College, Corpus Christi College, St. Catherine's Hall, and Jesus College.	36,400	17	11
Annual Income of all the Colleges.	£184,994	0	0

Classical authors and mathematical reasoning, are the food which the colleges provide, while the larger institutions supply it in greater abundance. These two branches of learning are fostered in every imaginary way; by examinations, by exhibitions, prizes, scholarships, and sizarships. Under various names and disguises, there are pecuniary incentives to study, which lighten the expense of education, and form the stock in trade of the graduate. For two years the student is entirely in the hands of his college tutors; he then, for the first time, is required to pass a university examination. Every university student must first be entered at one of the colleges under an authorised public tutor. These

CAMBRIDGE.

colleges or halls are seventeen in number, and claim their origin at different periods of English history. The first authentic charter is said to be dated 45 Henry III., and may be found among the records of the Tower. They are separately maintained by endowments conferred by various founders and benefactors, and each is a body corporate, governed by its own charters and bye laws, its members enjoying definite university privileges, and subject to control by the paramount statutes and decrees of the university. This important word implies far more than the aggregate of so many colleges. It is something very different from the sum total of those venerable buildings which grace the banks of either the Isis or the Cam. The students' business is first with the college, and its tutors, and its deans. His chief duty is to attend a classical and a mathematical lecture for a single hour each, almost every day, to be present at chapel and hall, and to be within the gates at a reasonable hour at night. Collegiate residence in Cambridge comes under the following arrangement. The number of students renders it impossible that all should reside within the walls; permission to live in licensed lodgings is therefore given to all who either cannot or will not reside in college. In the year 1855 there were 1,896 residents at the university; of whom 1,209 lived in college, and 687 in lodgings. There are 416 fellowships and about 900 college scholarships and exhibitions. The senate-house stands near the centre of the town, and forms the north side of a spacious square; the west side of it being formed by the university library and schools; the east by St. Mary's church, and the south by King's College. The old library is not a very remarkable building, but the contents are full of interest to the scholar. The collection of books and manuscripts is very large, and constantly increasing, and embraces many of great rarity. A new library has been recently built. King's College, the architectural beauty of whose magnificent edifice has always been so much admired, was commenced by Henry VI., in A.D. 1441. It was even then distinguished amid kindred foundations: its earliest charter has been printed by the university press. In A.D. 1457 a competition was entered into between the university and this college, which has been observed till the present day. Its connection with Eton School is so strict and exclusive, that its members are but few, and the stimulus to exertion but trifling. Its resources are ample, its position excellent, and its capabilities may be deemed superb, but the circumscribing nature of its endowments are said to have had a ruinous effect upon the institution through nearly four hundred years. Some of the colleges are beautiful and imposing in the extreme; specimens of almost every order in architecture exist in one or other of these noble and venerable structures. The great attraction is King's College, as we have already mentioned, and its magnificent chapel; it is considered to be the finest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in the world. The interior of the chapel is grand in the extreme. It consists of one immense room, nearly 100 yards in length, the breadth 84 feet, and the height, to the tops of the turrets, 147 feet. The handsome roof is not supported by a single pillar. It was completed about the year 1530. Owing to the flatness of the country, the view from the leads embraces a very wide range, and Ely Cathedral is distinctly visible. The building next in point of beauty is the Fitzwilliam Museum, erected in the year 1837, and which contains a valuable collection of paintings, rarities, and sculpture. Its architect was the late Mr. Basevi. Nearly opposite the Fitzwilliam Museum is Addenbrooke Hospital, founded in 1719, an extensive building, conferring its benefits on more than a thousand patients annually. The following are the colleges in the order of their foundation:—St. Peter's, founded in 1257, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely. Clare Hall, founded 1326, by Lady Elizabeth, sister of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, but rebuilt in 1631. Pembroke, founded 1343, by Maria de Valentia, Countess of Pembroke, and improved by Henry VI. Gonville and Caius College, founded 1348, by Edmund Gonville, and enlarged 1558, by Dr. John Caius, who was educated in this college, and whose monument adorns the chapel. Sir Thomas Gresham, Jeremy Taylor, and Lord Chancellor Thurlow, received their education here. Trinity Hall, founded by Bishop Bateman, in 1350, is appropriated to the study of the civil law. Corpus Christi was founded in 1351, by two societies of Cambridge, the Gilda Corporis Christi, and Gilda Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, and rebuilt from designs by Wilkins. King's College, founded in 1441, by Henry VI., for the reception of scholars from Eton. Queen's College, founded in 1466, by Margaret of Anjou, and enlarged in 1465, by the Queen of Edward IV. Catherine Hall, founded in 1475, by Robert Woodlark, D.D., chancellor to the univer-

Arrangements for students.

King's College.

Fitzwilliam Museum.

Foundation of the colleges.

sity. Jesus College, founded in 1496, by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely. Christ's College, founded in 1466, by Henry VI., but re-founded in 1505, by Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII. who also founded the Lady Margaret professorship of divinity, the first professorship which appears on the record of the university. The celebrated Erasmus was made the Lady Margaret's professor of divinity in 1510. In the gardens is the mulberry tree planted by Milton. St. John's, founded in 1511, by Lady Margaret. Magdalene, founded in 1542, by Thomas, Baron Audley. It contains the Pepysian library, with curious MSS. This library was the gift of the celebrated Samuel Pepys, who was a member of the Magdalene College. Trinity, the chief college of the university, was founded in 1446, by Henry VIII., and afterwards augmented by Queen Mary. The chapel was begun by Queen Mary and finished by Queen Elizabeth. In the ante-chapel is a statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubiliac, and a bust of Porson by Chantrey. The master's lodge has always, since the time of Queen Elizabeth, been the residence of the monarch, when the university has been honoured by a royal visit. Trinity College rose at once from the infancy to the maturity of its fame, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James; a greater number of bishops proceeded from this than from any other college; and at the beginning of the seventeenth century it could claim at the same time the two archbishops of Canterbury and York, and no less than seven other principal prelates on the English bench. When the present translation of the bible was executed, six of the translators were found amongst the resident fellows of the college. Among the eminent persons who have been educated at Trinity, are Sir R. Cotton, Sir H. Spelman, Bacon, Coke, Dr. Donne, John Ray, Barrow, Newton, Cowley, Dryden, Andrew Marvell, Dr. Conyers Middleton, and numerous others; and among the masters of this college, have been Archbishop Whitgift, Bishop Wilkins, Bishop Pearson, Isaac Barrow, and Richard Bentley. Emmanuel College, founded 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, possesses the Sancroft Library, a handsome hall, and gardens. Sidney Sussex, founded 1598, in accordance with the will of Lady Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex. Oliver Cromwell was educated here. Downing, founded in 1800, by Sir George Downing, Bart, who died in 1749, but the appropriation of the estates, and the granting of the charter, were delayed by litigation. The office of chancellor is biennial, or tenable for such a length of time beyond two years as the tacit consent of the university may allow. The vice-chancellor is elected annually from the heads of colleges. The principal approach to Cambridge was formerly down the Trumpington-road; but the opening of the Eastern Counties railway has made Regent-street (one of the finest streets to be boasted of by provincial towns) the principal thoroughfare; but the most advantageous route for inspecting the beauties of this seat of learning in succession, is that proceeding from Trumpington-street, past the Botanic Garden, the Fitzwilliam Museum; Queen's College, to the right, and Trinity, King's, and St. John's colleges to the left, thus reaching the heart of the town, and passing on until the visitor has made the entourage of it. The principal churches of Cambridge are St. Mary's, the University Church, All Saints, in which is a monument by Chantry, to the memory of Henry Kirke White, Great St. Andrews, containing a cenotaph for Captain Cooke, St. Michael's, and St. Sepulchre's, an interesting relic of antiquity. St. Benet's, the church of which Thomas Fuller was some time incumbent, also contains some interesting monuments. The college walks will afford some delightful strolls to the visitor. The backs of most of the larger colleges are turned towards the walks, and nowhere else do the buildings present so striking or so beautiful an appearance. These walks are laid out in avenues of limes and elms and horse-chesnuts, and the river adds not a little to the picturesqueness of the scenery. The chief public buildings, exclusive of the colleges, are the county jail, the Shire Hall, the Town Hall, facing the market-place, a new and handsome edifice, and the new county-court, occupying the site of the old castle. The conduit in the market-place deserves attention as being given by the celebrated carrier Hobson, in the reign of James I, and whose firmness in letting out horses on hire originated the phrase of "Hobson's choice." Addingbrooke Hospital, Trumpington-street, and the union workhouse, are also prominent edifices in the town. There is a celebrated observatory attached to the university. The Botanic Garden in Trumpington-street now occupies forty acres of ground. The borough is one of great antiquity, and is governed by a corporation consisting of a mayor, high steward, recorder, ten aldermen, thirty councillors, coroner, town-clerk, treasurer and other officers. The mayor, on his election,

CAMBRIDGE.

Milton's mulberry-tree.

Best view of Cambridge.

Hobson's choice.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Camden Town*	Middlesex.....	Highgate 2¼	Camden Town	.....	...	171	21115
Camel Queen .....pa	Somerset	Ilchester.....5	Yeovil 6	Brist. & Exeter	182	2498	772
Camel, West .....pa	Somerset	Ilchester.....4	Yeovil 6	Brist. & Exeter	182	1953	376

CAMBRIDGE.

takes an oath to observe and maintain the privileges of the university. The town is divided into five wards. Considerable improvement has been made of late years by the removal of small tenements, and replacing them with more commodious structures. The market-place has been recently enlarged and improved. Several new churches have also lately been built; *viz.*, Christ Church and St. Paul's, for the accommodation of the parish of St. Andrew the Less, which has increased in population very much within late years, also one partly re-built for the parish of St. Sepulchre's, and generally called the round church, one of the most curious and beautiful structures in Cambridge. There are but two other similarly ancient ecclesiastical edifices standing in this country. A new corn-exchange has also been lately built. National and other schools have sprung up in all directions about the town. There is a town reading and debating room, termed the Philo-Union Society, and Mechanics Institute. There are also several educational institutes supported by the students of the university, which are named in another part of this article. There is a Philosophical Society in connection with the university; a Union Society, an Architectural Society, and a Pitt Club, supported by the students. There is a handsome little theatre, about the size ot the Strand Theatre, London, situated in Barnwell, on the Newmarket-road, a suburb of the town, and beyond the precincts of the university. It opens in August for the performance of the regular drama during the autumn, (vacation time at the university) and closes in October. It is generally well-attended, and supported, to some extent, by the students, who, however, pay their visits to the theatre *sub rosa*. The local manufactures are not numerous. There are gas works, curriers works, mustard works, vinegar works, a brass-foundry, iron foundries, rope works, pipe making, basket making, &c. The chief trade of the borough consists in supplying the wants of the university; but it possesses a first-rate provincial corn market. Large quantities of timber are brought down the Cam to the town. There is a market every day, but the principal day is Saturday. There are several fairs in the course of the year, which include the Midsummer and Stourbridge fairs; the former commences on Midsummer-day and continues three days; earthenware forms one of the chief articles for sale at this fair: it is also a horse and pleasure fair. Stourbridge fair commences on the 8th of September, and may, by its ancient statute, be kept up for several weeks, although modern custom has reduced the time to three days. Stourbridge fair was at one time one of the largest in the kingdom, but has lately greatly fallen off. There are cattle fairs about four times a-year. The town of Cambridge is a borough returning two members to Parliament, and having a separate court of quarter sessions, and a county court. Two members are returned by the borough, and two by the university. The borough was recently disfranchised, having been found, upon petition, electorally corrupt. But upon a reformed system of election, the measure of Lord John Russell, Cambridge regained its franchise; not, however, with a certainty of retaining it, since a petition has been presented to the House of Commons (1855) against the legality of the mode of election by which the present members were returned.

New churches.

Inns, Red Lion Hotel, Bull Hotel, University Arms Hotel, George Inn, Woolpack Inn, King's Head.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Sat. bef. Easter Mon., bef. July 30, bef. Nov. 17, June 24, horses, cattle, wool, pleasure.—*Bankers*, Fisher and Johnson; draw on Curries and Co. Mortlock and Co.; draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith. Foster Brothers; draw on Prescott, Grote, and Co. Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company; draw on Head-office, 21, Lombard-street.—*Newspapers*, Cambridge Chronicle(conservative), Sat., Cambridge Independent Press (liberal), Sat.

* CAMDEN TOWN. This rapidly increasing metropolitan suburb was so called, but indirectly, after William Camden, author of the "Britannia" Charles Pratt, attorney-general and lord chancellor in the reign of George III., created in 1765 Baron Camden of Camden-place, in Kent, derived his title from his seat near Christchurch, in Kent, formerly the residence of William Camden the historian. His lordship, who died in 1794, married the daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq., son and heir of Sir Jeoffrey Jeffreys of Brecknock; and his lordship's eldest son was created in 1812 Earl of Brecknock and Marquis Camden. Lord Camden's second title was Viscount Bayham, and all these names

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta. Acres	Pop.
Camelford* .....m.t	Cornwall	Bodmin.....12	Plymouth.....37	S. Devon	284	...	...
Cameley .....pa.	Somerset	Bath.....11½	Keynsham ...10	Gt. Western	123½	1653	594
Camerton.....pa.	Somerset	Frome 10	Bath.....7	Gt. Western.....	114	1748	1545
Camerton.....ham	E. R. York ...	Hedon 2½	Burstwick 2	Hull & Holderness	184	...	20
Cammeringham.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 8	Marton 6	Gt. Northern	155	1806	141
Cammerton.....pa	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Cammerton.....	Cocker. & Wkgtn ...	337	3727	1026
Campden, Broad ham	Gloucester ...	Stow 8½	Campden 1	Oxford, W. & W. ...	98	...	244
Campden, Chipping† .....m.t & pa	Gloucester ...	Evesham.....8	Campden	Oxford, W. & W. ...	97	4660	2351
Camphill	Warwick	Birmingham ...3	Camphill	Midland	114½	..	...
Campsall .....pa & to	W. R. York ..	Pontefract ...8½	Askern 1½	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	164	9390	2113
Campsey-Ash.....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 7	Ipswich.....15	E. Union	83	1813	371
Campton .....pa	Bedford.....	Shefford 1½	Arlsey 4	Gt. Northern	41	1120	1600
Camrose .....pa	Pembroke.....	Haverfrdwest 3½	Haverfdwest 3½	S. Wales	279	8129	1241
Candlesby .....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby.....4	Burgh 1½	Gt. Northern	125½	850	245

Pratt, Jeffreys, Brecknock, and Bayham, may be found in the names of the principal streets and crescents in Camden-town. Camden-town was begun in 1791; Somers-town in 1786. In the burial-ground belonging to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Charles Dibdin the song-writer is buried. There is a monument to his memory. Here, also, was buried, in 1848, Sir John Barrow, Bart, whose name is so intimately connected with the voyages of Parry, Franklin, and Ross. The entrance to the burial-ground is in Pratt-street.

CAMDEN TOWN.

Charles Dibdin, the song-writer.

* CAMELFORD. This market-town, situated on the river Camel or Alan, and near its source, is of considerable antiquity, and was made a free borough by Richard, King of the Romans, who granted the burgess a weekly market and a fair. The corporation consists of a mayor and eight burgesses or aldermen, incorporated by charter, 1673. The Town Hall was rebuilt in 1806, at the expense of the Duke of Bedford. The seal of the borough bears the representation of a camel passing through a ford of water, which is the arms of the town. Lanteglos is distant about a mile and a-half south-west of Camelford. A deer-park at Lanteglos, which was disparked by King Henry VIII., is held by lease under the duchy of Cornwall. Feutonwoon, in this parish, was formerly the seat of the family of Wallis. At St. Siths, or Michaelstow Beacon, are vestiges of an encampment of considerable antiquity, and the neighbourhood is supposed to have been the site of a battle between King Arthur and his nephew Mordred, in which the latter was killed on the spot, and Arthur received his mortal wound. Camelford is also supposed to have been the Gavelford, or Gafulford of the Saxon Chronicle, where King Egbert had a battle with the Britons in the year 823. It formerly sent two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

King Arthur mortally wounded.

Inns, Kings Arms, Darlington.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, Fri. aft. March 10, May 26. July 17, Sept. 6 2nd Wed. in Nov.

† CAMPDEN, CHIPPING. The market and borough-town of Campden, anciently Campedene, is situated in a fertile valley, surrounded by cultivated hills and hanging woods. The Saxon kings assembled here in the year 687, to consult on the mode of carrying on the war with the Britons. In the fourteenth century it became a principal mart for wool, and the residence of many opulent merchants. After the establishment of the cloth trade in England, and the more general diffusion of the wool business, Campden was gradually deprived of its consequence; and both the manufactures and merchandise of early days are now totally lost. The buildings of this town are principally ranged in one street, nearly a mile in length; about the middle of which are the court and market houses. The former is an ancient structure; probably of the commencement of the fifteenth century, or earlier: the latter was erected, by Sir Baptist Hickes, in the year 1624. A capacious mansion, yet remaining, of nearly the same age as the court house, is said to have been a dwelling of one of the wool merchants. Campden manor, which, at the period of the Doomsday Survey, was held by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, was purchased, in the time of James I., by the celebrated Sir Baptist Hickes, who was created Viscount Campden, in 1629, with remainder to the noble family of Noel; Edward, Lord Noel, having married Juliana, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Baptist. The late Henry Noel, sixth earl of Gainsborough, in the year 1798, bequeathed the manor, with other estates in this neighbourhood, to his nephew, Gerard Noel Edwards, Esq., who has since assumed the name of Noel. Campden Church stands on an easy

Principal mart for wool.

Sir Baptist Hickes.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Acres in Sta Acres	Pop.
Candover, Brown ...pa	Hants	Basingstoke ...9	Andover Rd. ...5	L. & S. W.....	63	2088	272
Candover, Chilton pa	Hants	Basingstoke ...8	Andover Rd. 5½	L. & S. W.	63½	1472	127
Canewdon .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford ...15	Maldon 12	E. Counties	56	4071	702
Canfield, Great .....pa	Essex	Dunmow.....4	Bp. Stortford 7½	E. Counties	39⅜	2472	470
Canfield, Little .....pa	Essex	Dunmow 2½	Bp. Stortford 6½	E. Counties	38½	1479	314
Canford Magna.....pa	Dorset	Wimborne ...2½	Wimborne 2	L. & S W.	117	17739	4065
Canford Parva ...ham	Dorset	Wimborne 2	Wimborne ...2½	L. & S. W.	117½	...	...
Cann, or Shaston St. Rumbold.....pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury ...1	Salisbury 20	L. & S. W.....	116	930	513
Cannington .....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater ...3	Bridgewater ...3	Brist. & Exeter	154	5015	1548
Cannock .....pa	Stafford.....	Stafford.....9½	Brownhills.....5	S. Stafford	126	10775	3081
Cannock Wood.....lib	Stafford.....	Cannock 4½	Brownhills ...4½	S. Stafford	125½	...	...
Cannon Fee ....ti	Devon	Exeter 10	Crediton	Exe. & Crediton.....	197	...	1373

CAMPDEN, CHIPPING.

eminence above the town, in the hamlet of Berrington, said to have received its name from the tumuli, or barrows, raised over the bodies of those who were slain in a great battle fought here between the Mercians and the West Saxons. The church is an elegant structure, having a tower at the west end 120 feet high, ornamented in a very chaste style, and finished by battlements, and twelve pinnacles. At the east end of each side is a chapel; that on the south side is the burial-place of the families of Hickes and Noel. To the munificence of the wool merchants, it is probable, that this beautiful building owed its erection: several of them are here interred, with brass effigies and memorials. From a grey marble flat stone in the church, for William Grevil, who died in 1401, on which he and his wife are represented by brass plates, standing in two niches, adorned with pinnacles, and exactly corresponding with the fine Gothic carved work over the great door and belfry windows at the west side of the tower, it is conjectured that Grevil either built or contributed largely to the building of the latter; and a propitiatory inscription over the north door also renders it probable that the north aisle was partly erected at his charge. Several other monumental brasses are in this church; and in the chapel in the south aisle are some of as fine marble monuments as any in England. That to the memory of Baptist Lord Hickes, Viscount Campden, and his lady Elizabeth, is a very fine stately altar-tomb, on which are recumbent effigies of those personages, in their robes of state and coronets. Another monument records the memory of Edward Lord Noel, and his lady Juliana, whose figures are displayed in Parian marble, as large as life, standing in their winding sheets, within a niche, represented as contained in a cabinet, the folding-doors of which are thrown open, and bear inscriptions. This monument was erected in 1664, at the cost of the lady Juliana, by Joshua Marshall. Lord Noel died in 1642; his lady survived him thirty-eight years. On a mural monument, in remembrance of Lady Penelope Noel, daughter of the former, is her bust, in a Vandyke dress, the drapery finely executed. This lady died in 1633, at the age of twenty-two. A curious cope of crimson velvet, semée of ducal coronets and etoils, and having portraits of saints embroidered on the border, is here preserved in an old chest. It was probably used in the Catholic times, when four chantries existed here. Near the church are some remains of a very magnificent mansion, erected by Baptist Hickes, early in the seventeenth century. From an accurate plan and elevation, still extant, it appears to have been an edifice in the boldest style of that day. It is reported to have occupied, with its offices, a site of eight acres, and to have been erected at the expense of £29,000. Its destruction was occasioned by the loyal spirit of Baptist Lord Noel, grandson of Sir Baptist, who, during the civil wars, commanded it to be set on fire, that it might not be garrisoned by the Parliament's forces, which he understood were advancing; but, as it afterwards appeared, they did not approach nearer than Warwick. A sameness of style pervades the hospital, and other public buildings, which Sir Baptist gave for the benefit of the inhabitants of Campden; all of which are distinguished by his armorial ensigns. Various donations have been made for the use of the poor, and other useful purposes; particularly by Sir Baptist Hickes, who built the sessions-house, called Hickes' Hall, in Clerkenwell. This munificent person devoted £10,000 during his life to charitable purposes; and among other good deeds, erected an alms-house for six poor men and six poor women, who receive 3s. 4d. a-week each. Here are a grammar-school, and two charity-schools. Amongst the remarkable persons to which the town of Campden has given birth may be mentioned Dr. Robert Harris, a celebrated preacher in the interest of the Parliament, and president of

Interesting monuments

Eminent men.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Canon Frome.....pa	Hereford	Ledbury.....6	Hereford ...10½	Newpt. & Hereford	210	1023	95
Canon-Pyon .....pa	Hereford	Hereford 7½	Dinmore 3½	Shrews. & Herefd....	202	3706	714
Canonbury* .....man	Middlesex.....	Islington	.....	.....	...	...	...
Canons Ashby .....pa	Northampton	Daventry 8	Weedon 8	L. & N. W.	78	2600	220

Trinity College, Oxford, during the interregnum (born in 1758, and died in his eighteith year); and Mr. George Ballard, author of "Memoirs of British Ladies." CAMPDEN, CHIPPING.

Inn, The Noel Arms.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, Ash Wed., April 23, Aug. 5, Dec. 11, cattle.—*Bankers*, Gloucestershire Banking Company; draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co,

* CANONBURY. The manor of Canonbury would appear, from a description in the Doomsday Book, to have been in the ownership of persons of the laity at the time of the Norman Conquest. The first person whose name is recorded, was one Ralph de Berners, who also possessed the estate of Bernersbury in Yseldon (Islington), who is reported, in an ancient record, quoted in "Lyson's Environs," to have bequeathed Canonesbury, in Iseldon, and a messuage called Cotelers, to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew; and, according to an account in Dugdale's "Monasticon," the estate of Canonbury, among several others, is included in an enumeration of the possessions of the priory of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, in a confirmation grant of King Henry III., by letters patent, dated June 15th, 1253, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign. From a record of the possessions of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, about the year 1373, among other estates, is mentioned the "Canonsburie Maner, Midd'x." Thus it would appear that shortly after the erection of Canonbury House, the prior of St. John of Jerusalem had some kind of interest in the manor; but Mr. Nelson remarks, "it is most probable this was a copyhold possession, for it does not appear that the estate was ever in the hands of that order." And we find, moreover, frequent mention of Canonbury House having been erected as a "mansion-house for the prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew," from which it received its name; and Mr. Malcolm observes, in his work entitled, "Londinium Redivivum," that "Canonbury was certainly most convenient and pleasant: we can easily imagine the beautiful view they (the priors) must have had from thence, even to the gates of the priory" (which was situated in Smithfield), "for the smoke of London was not then so dense as it is at the present time, and but very few buildings intervened." It was in the possession of the prior of St. Bartholomew when Bolton (one of that order, as before mentioned) erected the Canonbury Tower; he dying in 1532, the whole estate became the property of one Fuller, an abbot, of Waltham Holy Cross, who surrendered it to King Henry VIII., on the 25th of October, 1539, upon the dissolution of "abbeys and other religious houses." The manor of Canonbury was afterwards, in the same year, bequeathed by the king to Thomas, Lord Cromwell (lord privy seal, vicar-general, lord great chamberlain of England, &c., &c.), who played a conspicuous part in the dissolution of monasteries; the adjoining manor of Highbury was likewise bestowed on him. He was afterwards created Earl of Essex; subsequently convicted of high treason, and beheaded on the 28th of July, 1540, when the Canonbury estate returned to the possession of the crown. It next came into the hands of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who purchased it of King Edward VI., in 1547, exchanging for it "the site of the Priory of Tinmouth," &c., and paying the sum of £1,252. 6s. 3d. The earl mortgaged it, in 1549, to one John Yorke, Esq., a citizen, and Merchant Tailor of London, for the sum of £1,660; but shortly afterwards redeemed it: for, according to a record in the Augmentation Office, "by a deed of Exchange," dated the 18th of July, 1550, he "conveyed the same back again to the king." According to the same authority, the king appears to have retained possession of it for two years, and then, by a fresh grant, returned it to the said John Dudley, who was then Duke of Northumberland, who, a few months after, was accused of treason against Queen Mary, and on the 22nd of August, 1553, was, like its prior possessor, Cromwell, beheaded. About four years after the execution of Dudley, Earl of Northumberland, Queen Mary granted the manor of Canonbury, &c., to Thomas, Lord Wentworth, who, in 1570, transferred it to John, subsequently Sir John Spencer, knight and baronet—from his enormous wealth, commonly called "Rich Spencer:"—he was a citizen and alderman of the city of London, a member of the Cloth-workers' Company, became sheriff in 1583-4, and

Possessors of the manor.

Prior Bolton

Sir John Spencer.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Canterbury* city & co	Kent	Faversham.....9	Canterbury	S. Eastern	81	...	18398
Cantley.....pa	Norfolk	Yarmouth ...11	Cantley	Norfolk	136	1850	277
Cantley.....pa	W. R. York	Doncaster 3	Rossington.....3	Gt. Northern	154	5160	722
Cantreff .....pa	Brecknock	Brecknock 2	Abergavenny 20	Newpt. & Hereford	198	20000	237
Cantsfield.....to	Lancaster	K. Lonsdale ...5	Hornby 4	Midland	244	1221	155
Canvey Island.....	Essex	Southend 9	Tilbury 16	Lond. & Southend...	39	...	...

CANONBURY.

was elected lord mayor at Michaelmas, 1594. Canonbury thence came by marriage into the Compton family, Lord Compton being created Earl of Northampton the 2nd of August, 1618, and to the descendants of this family it still belongs. The Marquis of Northampton, who so greatly improved the estate, died in 1851, and was succeeded by his eldest son Charles Douglas Compton, Earl Compton, born in 1816. Canonbury Tower is, doubtless, the most antique structure remaining in the vicinity of Islington, it having been built by one William Bolton (a prior of St. Bartholomew, from 1509 till his death, in 1532) as an addition to Canonbury House, which formerly adjoined the tower, and which was probably erected as a mansion-house for the priors of St. Bartholomew, about the year 1362. Of the manor-house itself little remains but the tower, which was probably built by Sir John Spencer. It is seventeen feet square, and fifty-eight feet high. Newberry the bookseller had apartments here, and here Oliver Goldsmith was lodged during the whole of 1763 and part of 1764. A literary tradition is extant to the effect that in this place the "Vicar of Wakefield" was written. The prospect from the summit of the tower is spoken of by Mr. Nelson as being in his day extremely beautiful. "From the flat leads on the top of the tower," says he, "is one of the most delightful panoramic views to be found near the metropolis. It embraces an uninterrupted view on all sides, over the adjoining villages, the city of London, and the hills of Hampstead and Highgate, with the surrounding counties, for several miles. On a clear day the meanderings of the Thames may be perceived, with that fine building Greenwich ospital, and the vessels sailing on the river, as far as Gravesend." This accounts for the erection of railings around the roofing, in order to avoid the risk of danger to such persons as gaze upon these pleasant scenes from its altitude. The extensive survey spoken of here is now much obstructed by the innumerable additional buildings since erected in all directions round London. A tradition formerly prevailed in the neighbourhood that the monks of St. Bartholomew had subterraneous passages from Canonbury to the Priory in Smithfield, which, no doubt, owed its origin to the prejudices entertained against the Romish clergy at the period of the Reformation; and the fact of the discovery, at different times (in digging foundations, &c., upon the premises adjoining Canonbury House), of brick archways, under ground, about five or six feet in height, served to strengthen this opinion. One of these excavations, which was almost entirely filled in with earth, was, some sixty years ago, explored, and discovered to extend under Canonbury lane, in a southern direction. It was stated to have an open square entrance in the centre, and became gradually contracted near each extremity, terminating in a point. From the description of gravel or sand, found in great abundance at the bottom, no doubt was ever entertained that, at one period, it was a course for the conveyance of water, and it is believed to have been the remains of one of the old conduit-heads into which the springs flowed, which were situated upon higher ground, from whence it was conveyed, by pipes, to the wells, reservoirs, and the like, attached to the prior's dwelling and adjoining buildings,

Canonbury Tower.

Goldsmith probably wrote the "Vicar of Wakefield" here.

Tradition of a subterranean passage.

* CANTERBURY is a city and county in itself, and locally, in the time of St. Augustine, but possessing an independent jurisdiction. The parishes within the city form a union for the relief of the poor, but the city of Canterbury, though under the jurisdiction of the Poor Law Commissioners, is exempt from the provisions of the new Poor Law Act as regards the election of its guardians, who are returned by a majority of the rate-payers, and not by property qualification. The city is governed by six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, from whom the mayor is chosen, and who elect a sheriff. The county-court is held at the Guildhall. The assizes are held for the county of the city, which is included within the home circuit. Canterbury is the see of the Archbishop of Canterbury. lord primate of the English empire, and metropolitan, a functionary who holds the

highest rank in the empire as a peer, next to the royal family, taking precedence of the dukes, and receiving the title of Grace and Most Reverend Father in God. Its antiquity is so remote, that its origin is unknown; there cannot be a doubt of its having been a settlement of the Britons long before the time of the Roman invasion. Its very name, indeed, as Latinised by the Romans, is sufficient to indicate that it was in existence before their arrival; for whether the term Durovernum, be composed of the words Dwr-whern, a rapid stream; Dwr-avona, the river-water; Dwr-ar-guerne, the water near the fen or marsh; or Dwr-Aber, the mouth or discharge of the water; it must still be admitted to be derived from the ancient language of Britain. Geoffrey of Monmouth carries its antiquity to the time of Rudhudibras, who lived about 900 years before the birth of Christ; but his testimony has been discredited by superior authority. The Glainnaidr, or Druidical beads, are stated to have been frequently found here, as well as the British weapons called celts. In the Itinerary of Antoninus, it occurs by the appellation of Durovernum; and the roads to the Portus Rutupensis, to Dover, and to Lymne, branched off from this city. Many coins and Roman vessels have been dug up here, with remains of buildings and tessellated pavements of curious workmanship; in the city walls numerous Roman bricks have been found incorporated; and three very fine semi-circular arches, in admirable preservation, formed with the same materials, were standing till towards the latter end of the last century. Canterbury, in the time of the Saxons, obtained the appellation of Cant-wara-byrg, or the Kentish-men's city; and Bede speaking of it in reference to the arrival of St. Augustine, calls, it "the chief place in all the dominions of King Ethelbert." On the conversion of this monarch to Christianity, he relinquished his palace here, and granted it in perpetuity to Augustine and his successors, with the lands which afterwards formed the immediate demesnes of Christ Church. The apostle, having procured permission from Pope Gregory, who had invested him with archiepiscopal authority, made choice of Canterbury for the seat of the metropolitical chair, in preference to the city of London, where an archiepiscopal see is stated to have been previously fixed in the Roman times. The vicinity of Canterbury to the isles of Thanet and Sheppey, where the Danes usually wintered, was the cause of great calamities. In the year 851 the Danes landed from 350 ships, and laid the city waste; about the year 918 they had again obtained possession, but are recorded to have been besieged, and driven out by the princess Elfleda, the magnanimous daughter of Alfred: in this siege, the city is stated to have been burnt. In 1009 the inhabitants purchased a short-lived peace of the Danes, at the expense of £30,000. In 1011 the Danes again besieged Canterbury, and during a contest of twenty days, exerted every effort to overpower the inhabitants. The Danes at length forced the gates, and entering the city with loud shouts, and the sound of trumpets, commenced the work of slaughter. The streets were covered with dead bodies, and many were precipitated from the walls. Women were seen dragged by their hair through the streets; and after being exposed to every insult, were at length thrown into the flames arising from their own dwellings. The very infants were torn from their mothers' breasts and either thrown into the air, and caught on the points of spears, or laid under the wheels of carriages and crushed to pieces. Neither age nor sex was exempted from the sword; and even when the first impulse of their rage had been satiated, the Danes, by a refinement upon cruelty, obliged the survivors to cast lots, and the tenth person only was suffered to remain alive. Thus perished nearly 8,000 persons; and the few who escaped were carried captives to the Danish camp at Greenwich. Among these was Alphage, or Elpheg, the archbishop, who was at last barbarously put to death for refusing to consent to the payment of an exorbitant ransom. The greater part of the city was on this occasion burnt to ashes, together with the cathedral to its bare walls. After the death of Edmund Ironside, and the usurped succession of Canute, the kingdom found some repose: the Danish monarch appears to have contributed towards the re-peopling of this city, and, assisted by his munificence, Ægelnorth, who had succeeded to the archbishopric, completed the repairs of the cathedral. Canterbury gradually recovered from the desolated state into which it had been so recently thrown, and at the time of the Doomsday survey, it had again become a considerable city. Stow affirms, that "at the time of the Conquest, it exceeded London in its buildings." By whom the castle (mentioned in the Doomsday survey) was erected, does not appear; yet, as this fortress is not noticed in any former writing now extant, the probability is, that

CANTERBURY.

Origin of the name.

Made the seat of the archbishop.

Ravages of the Danes.

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it was built by the Conqueror. The remains which still exist, evince it to be a Norman building. In 1161 Canterbury was consumed by fire; and in 1174 another fire destroyed great part of the city, together with most of the churches and the cathedral itself. Gervase, a monk of Christ Church, notices another fire, by which it was much damaged in the year 1180. In 1247 St. Mildred's Church, and great part of the city, were again consumed by fire; and "nowe, lately, and lastly," says Lambard, "in the reigne of King Henrie VIII., it was in some partes blasted with flame, wherein (amongst other things) divers good bookes which a monke of St. Augustine's had brought from beyond the seas, were brought to ashes." It was in this city, and its immediate vicinity, that the mental darkness of the Saxons was first illuminated by the light of revelation: and the barbarism of their character meliorated by the mild tenets of the Christian doctrine. Even in the Roman times, considerable progress had been made in the conversion of the inhabitants. Various Christian churches had been erected in different cities; even as early, according to some writers, as the second century: of these, St. Martins, on the east side of Canterbury, is said by Bede to have been built by the "believing Romans;" or, in "ancient times, whilst as yet the Romans inhabited Britain." This fabric was still standing when Augustine was invited to Canterbury, by King Ethelbert, and was by him again appropriated to the promulgation of Christian worship. The mission of Augustine is well known to have originated with Pope Gregory I. Ethelbert, King of Kent, then the nominal head of the heptarchy, had married Bertha, daughter of Charibert, King of Paris, and niece to Chilperic, his brother and successor. Ethelbert engaged that the princess should be allowed the free exercise of her religion, and permitted to bring over with her a certain number of ecclesiastics. These circumstances prepared the way for the success of Augustine, who landed at Ebbs Fleet, in the isle of Thanet, in the year 596, with his forty companions; and immediately dispatched a messenger to Ethelbert, to inform him of his coming, and of the purposes of his mission. Ethelbert ordered him to await his attendance on the spot where he had landed; and within a few days, accompanied by his queen, he went into the isle of Thanet, where, seating himself in the open air, he commanded the strangers to be brought before him, and asked them "what they had to propose?" Augustine replied with firmness and animation; and in a long harangue, endeavoured to convince him of the truth and utility of Christianity. "Your proposals are noble," said the king, "and your promises inviting: yet I cannot resolve upon quitting the religion of my ancestors for one that appears to me supported only by the testimony of persons who are entire strangers to me. Since, however, as I perceive that you have undertaken so long a journey on purpose to impart to us those things which you deem most important and valuable, you shall not be sent away without some satisfaction. I will take care that you shall be treated with civility, and supplied with all things necessary and convenient; and if any of my people, convinced by your arguments, desire to embrace your faith, I will not oppose it." He then, at the request of Bertha, invited the missionaries to Canterbury, and gave them permission to explain the principles of their religion in public; and for this purpose the queen assigned to them her own chapel, which is stated to have been that already mentioned as having been erected in the Roman times, and which Luidhard, bishop of Soissons, who had accompanied Bertha from France, had re-consecrated and dedicated to St. Martin. Ethelbert was ultimately converted; his conversion was the harbinger of complete success; multitudes of his subjects were baptised daily; the pagan temples were deserted, or re-opened as Christian churches; and these becoming insufficient for the hourly increasing number of votaries, the foundation of a cathedral was laid. Ethelbert, in a pure spirit of devotion, resigned his palace to the use of Augustine, and went and resided with his court at Reculver. So eager were the Saxons to receive the Gospel, that some thousands were in one day baptised in the river Swale. Shortly after the conversion of Ethelbert, Augustine proceeded to Arles, in France, to be consecrated a bishop; and on his return, he sent two of his companions, Justus and Lawrence, to inform the pope of the accomplishment of his mission. Gregory received the accounts of his success with the utmost satisfaction; invested him with archiepiscopal authority; and gave him pre-eminence over all the prelates that either were, or should be established in Britain, during the remainder of his life. The ecclesiastical importance of the place in particular advanced with great rapidity, which was consummated by the murder of Thomas à Becket, whose

Consumed by fire.

The inhabitants converted to Christianity

Mission of Augustine.

Thousands baptised in one day.

politic canonization by the pope rendered Canterbury the resort of pilgrims from all parts of Europe. However acceptable the death of the archbishop might be to the king, the circumstances under which it had taken place gave him inexpressible concern; and he found it necessary solemnly to deny that he was in anywise a participator in the guilt of the assassins. Notwithstanding this denial the ambassadors which he sent to justify his conduct to the pope, could with difficulty obtain a hearing, and they were obliged to swear in his name, that "he would submit to whatever penance the Church should inflict," before they could prevail on the incensed pontiff to give them an assurance that neither their sovereign nor his kingdom should be laid under interdict or excommunication. The conspirators took refuge for an entire twelvemonth in Hugh de Moraville's castle at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, which he held in right of his wife; but afterwards going to Rome, they were admitted to absolution, on condition of doing penance for life in the Holy Land. In the year 1172 the legates whom the pope had appointed to inquire into the particulars of à Becket's murder, met the king in Normandy, and after many delays and difficulties, and the examination of numerous witnesses, they permitted him to take a solemn oath, that he "neither commanded, nor consented to, the assassination." They would not, however, absolve him from the crime laid to his charge, till he had bound himself to an almost unconditional submission to the holy see; and engaged to lead an army within three years to the Holy Land. He also, by a private article, obliged himself to walk barefooted to à Becket's tomb, and submit to be scourged by the monks of Canterbury. This last obligation he performed immediately on his return to England; and when at some distance from the city, he alighted, and in the humble garb of a pilgrim, walked bare-footed to the cathedral, where, after prostrating himself at the tomb of the new saint, in the deepest sorrow, he retired to the chapter-house, where he was scourged with much severity, by all present, some giving three lashes, others five. The succeeding night he passed with much affliction on the bare ground before the tomb; and after hearing mass the next morning, he departed from Canterbury. This degrading humiliation of a crowned head gave every degree of publicity to the fame of the archbishop, whose relics, according to the report of the monks, had already wrought many miracles. These were so well attested, to use the language of the time, that the pope scrupled not to admit their validity, and issued his bull for the canonization of à Becket, bearing date March the 13th, anno 1172-3. He also, in the presence of all the bishops and abbots of Campania, celebrated a solemn mass in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr; and he afterwards ordained, by his apostolic letters, that the memory of his passion should be for ever celebrated in all Christian assemblies on the 29th of December. The renown of à Becket's sanctity was thus extended through the world; and his power of working miracles, according to Gervase, became as extensive as his fame. At first, says one author, "that power reached only round his tomb; it then extended over all the crypt, next through the whole church, then over all Canterbury; after that, through the entire kingdom of England; and lastly, through France, Normandy, Germany, and in a word, as far as the church of Christ was spread throughout the world." Of the nature and description of his miracles, Matthew Paris has given a kind of scripture summary; he restored, says this historian, "agility to the cripple, hearing to the deaf, sight to the blind, speech to the dumb, health to the leprous, and life to the dead:" nay, "even birds and animals" were re-vivified by his merits. After the confusion which the murder of the archbishop occasioned in the church, and the concourse of people which the tumult of it had brought together, had dispersed, the monks took the body, and carried it to the great altar, where it remained till the next morning, when a rumour prevailing that the assassins would come and take the body away, and throw it without the walls, as a prey to the dogs, and the fowls of the air, the prior and convent, with the Abbot of Boxley, who happened to be present, resolved, after consultation, to bury it immediately. Stripping it, therefore, of the hair-cloth and habit of a monk, which the archbishop always wore underneath, they clothed it in his pontifical dress, and buried him in a new stone coffin, in the crypt, at the east end of the under-croft of the church. After the death of à Becket, the performance of divine worship in Canterbury Cathedral was suspended for nearly a year; and the church itself appears to have been left in the same dirty condition to which it had been reduced by the crowds that flocked into it at the time, and after the murder. The suspension was at last taken off by the pope's command, and the

Assassination of à Beckett.

Humiliation of the king.

Canonization of the martyr.

Miracles worked at the shrine.

CANTERBURY.

celebration of the holy offices was recommenced by the suffragan bishops. The immense multitudes of superstitious devotees of every rank that flocked to the tomb of à Becket proved a most prolific source of revenue to the church. Even in the earliest years of his renown, the oblations were of great annual value; and in this stage they were as usefully appropriated, as ignorantly offered; for they enabled the monks to rebuild the choir, which had been wholly destroyed by the fire in 1174, in a style of increased magnificence. So extensive, indeed, was the reputation which the memory of à Becket acquired, that in the quaint phraseology of Lambard, "the name of Christ was cleane forgotten;" and the cathedral itself obtained the name of the "Church of St. Thomas the Martyr." The new chapel of the Holy Trinity was completed about the year 1184; and with this was afterwards annexed a small circular building, now called à Becket's crown, (probably from the corona, or top of the skull, which the archbishop's murderers are stated to have cloven off), which forms the eastern termination of the cathedral. Beneath the whole of this new part of the fabric an elegant crypt was also built: the entire expenses being defrayed, like those of the choir, by the offerings made at à Becket's tomb. One of the first steps towards the dissolution of the priory of Christchurch, in the time of Henry VIII., was to abrogate those festivals or holidays that should occur in harvest time, which was to be accounted from the 1st of July to the 29th of September; by which the high festival of the translation of St. Thomas, annually celebrated on July 7th, was prohibited to be observed otherwise than by the accustomed service, and without the usual formalities customary on high festivals, this being one of those injunctions ordered by the king in 1536. Two years afterwards a daring blow was directly aimed at the reputed glory of this church, and its venerated saint, St. Thomas, by not only specially prohibiting the observance of the festivals to his memory, but also enjoining the entire omission of the service instituted for his commemoration. Archbishop Cranmer himself disowned all regard to this feast by not fasting, as was the custom, on the eve of it, but supping on flesh in his parlour with his domestics. In the following year the king sent forth a new and severe injunction, in the preamble of which à Becket was declared to have been a stubborn rebel and a traitor to his prince: it enjoined that he should not be esteemed or called a saint; that his images or pictures should be pulled down throughout the whole realm, and cast down out of all churches; that his name should be erased out of all books; and the festival service of his days, the collects, antiphons, &c., should for ever remain in disuse, upon pain of his indignation, and imprisonment at his grace's pleasure. About the same time the shrine of à Becket was despoiled of all its jewels and splendid ornaments, which were taken for the king's use; and the hallowed bones of the saint himself, according to Stow, were, by order of the Lord Cromwell, burnt to ashes upon the spot where they had been so frequently adored by superstitious multitudes. In the year 1539 the priory was resigned into the king's hands, its yearly revenues being then estimated at £2,489 4s. 9d., a sum apparently far inferior to the real value of its possessions. The cathedral has several times undergone repair, but the greatest and most important work of restoration was only completed recently. No cursory view can give the visitor an idea of this immense and complicated building. The choir is one of the most spacious in the kingdom, being nearly 200 feet in length from the west door to the altar, and 38 in breadth between the two side doors. The extreme length of the whole building, from east to west, is 514 feet, and the extreme breadth 71 feet. The height of the great tower is 235 feet. The interior is almost exhaustless in its objects of historical interest. In the northern portion of the western transept a spot is pointed out as that on which à Beckett was assassinated. Of the shrine of the martyr the only trace that now remains is afforded by the pavement around the spot where it stood, which is worn down by the knees of the crowds of worshippers that during more than three centuries offered here their oblations. Tombs and monuments abound. Here lies Edward the Black Prince; here Henry IV.; here Archbishop Langton, the great promoter of the struggle which ended in the obtaining at Runnymede of Magna Charta, and numerous other monuments, interesting in themselves, or through the character of those that they record, are thickly scattered about. Under the whole building is a spacious and elegant crypt, a subterraneous church, the largest in England, the most curious in its construction, and the most solemn and picturesque in its effects. Its erection is commonly ascribed to Archbishop Lanfranc, but it is generally believed that the greater part, if not the whole, is

The cathedral choir rebuilt.

The Saint and his relics condemned.

Dimensions of the cathedral.

Memorable monuments

Crypt beneath.

of much greater antiquity. The crypt has numerous chapels. The cathedral precincts comprehend an area of about three quarters of a mile in circumference, the principal entrance being on the south side, through Christchurch gate, erected by Prior Goldstone, in 1517. The other gateway, called the Precinct-gate, opens upon the ancient avenue from the High-street, called Mercery-lane, traditionally said to have been the abiding-place of the numerous pilgrims who were wont to throng from all parts of the world to à Beckett's shrine. Canterbury is remarkable for its old churches. They encounter the eye in every direction. On arriving by the London-road the church of St. Dunstan meets you in the suburb, and on crossing the threshold of the city to the right hand of old Westgate, and almost touching it, you have the still more ancient church of the Holy Cross. St. Dunstans, which stands on gently rising ground, belonged to the convent of St. Gregory, in Canterbury. Archbishop Reynolds erected it into a vicarage in the year 1322. The most marked architectural feature it presents is a semi-circular tower adjoining the western square tower. The church, within the last few years, has been much improved and cleared of the barbarism of the last century. What is now the vestry-room, was once a little chapel, founded by one Henry, the king's chaplain, in 1330. There are a few gravestones of very ancient date, but stripped of their brasses. There are two altar-tombs of Bethersden marble, belonging to the family of the Ropers, who, in the time of Henry IV., founded the chapel where they are placed; and beneath, in the family vault of the Ropers, lies the head of Sir Thomas More. It will be remembered that Sir Thomas More's beloved daughter Margaret married one of the Ropers, who afterwards wrote that well-known account of the life and conversasations of the great and honest chancellor of Henry VIII. That the head of More had been placed here "with great devotion" by his daughter Margaret Roper, had been duly recorded, but people had almost forgotten the fact, when in the year 1835, the chancel of the church being newly paved, this Roper vault was opened, and several persons descending, they therein saw a head which had been evidently severed from the body. Close by, in St. Dunstan-street, there yet stands the old gateway of the house of the Roper family. It now belongs to a brewery, and is very picturesque. So late as the year 1842 there stood, in a yard called "Dancing-school-yard," a very fine old timber house, which was traditionally called Sir Thomas More's house, but the site being wanted for building purposes, it was then destroyed. Ascending the High-street, towards the Dane John, there is seen on the left the old Norman-looking church of St. George, chiefly remarkable for its ancient octagonal font, supported by eight small shafts and a large centre one. The stained glass which once decorated the perpendicular windows, and the brasses which were inlaid in the monumental slabs have entirely disappeared, with the exception of one brass. St. Margaret's Church stands in St. Margaret's-street, and has suffered much mutilation at different periods. It underwent some renovation in 1831. In the window of the north aisle there is some glass painted in brown—most probably by Flemish artists, and which, though not ancient, is worthy of attentive observation. The brass monuments are all gone, but there are a few of a more recent date deserving inspection. The original east end of the church was removed, in order to make room for the street, which runs off the High-street to the right, nearly opposite to Mercery-lane. In Rose-lane, leading from High-street, is the church of St. Mary Bredin, a small structure with a diminutive wooden tower; it is rough cast on the outside, and the old decorated windows have been destroyed. It was built by William the son of Horus, the son of Vitalis, one of the adventurers who came over with William the Conqueror. It is more than seven hundred years old, and its curious little font is of the same age. In Burgate-street there are two small, ancient churches, standing on the same side of the way, and within 150 yards of each other. The first of these two churches is St. Mary Magdalene, which has a square tower. The tower was built in the year 1503, but the body of the church dates from the earliest Norman time. It has a fine old Norman font, octangular, and supported by a centre column. All its brasses are gone except two small ones. "Instead of these venerable relics," remarks an antiquarian writer, "we have a modern family monument of about the worst taste possible, in perfect preservation. It stands out impudently in the south aisle, with its four pot-bellied angles and pyramid, over which is a huge ugly canopy, upheld by Corinthian columns, ludicrously out of keeping with the Gothic building." Towards the building of the tower, one Sir Harry Ramsey

CANTERBURY.

Numerous old churches.

The head of Sir Thomas More.

Vault of the Ropers.

St. Margaret's.

St. Mary Bredin.

St. Mary Magdalene.

CANTERBURY.

gave six seams of lime. It was to the joint contributions of each, according to his means, that we owe the glorious ecclesiastical buildings which time and the hand of the spoiler have yet spared us. One gave stone, another lime, another stained glass, and so on. Near St. Ethelbert's gate stands St. Paul's Church, believed to have been built in the reign of Henry III. Its pillars are of the early English round pillars; its font is very curious, being square, and supported by four small pillars. There are two small brasses recording the memory of Georgia Catherine Woodbourne; though much worn, they are not mutilated. Of other brasses nothing remains except the indentations in the pavement of the church. Against the wall there is a small epitaph in brass of the date of 1581. The ancient windows have been ruined and deprived of their stained glass, but two new windows, with good stone mullions, and in the best taste, have recently been put in the chancel, and the glass of these windows is quietly and tastefully stained. The altar-piece, the pews, the white-washing and paint are all in the worst taste, disfiguring what must have originally been a fine old church. St. Peter's Church, at the corner of St. Peter's-lane, is poor and small, but its walls are of great thickness; it has curious square columns, a decorated window over the altar, and an old square font. The church of St. Martin's, which stands isolated on a beautiful sloping hill, in a suburb of the city, and at the distance of about half a mile from the cathedral, is the most ancient of all these churches. It is supposed to have been first built by some Christians of the Roman army, about A.D. 187. The quantity of Roman bricks which may be detected in many parts of the structure, would indicate that it was originally a Roman building, or one built with Roman materials adapted for other purposes. The walls of the chancel are almost entirely of Roman brick. Here Queen Bertha, the wife of King Ethelbert, had an oratory, and here St. Augustine preached at his first coming to Canterbury. "We cannot pretend," remarks a local writer, "that the present fabric of this church is all the same building which was erected in or near the days of the British King Lucius, or that it is the same which was repaired and fitted up for queen Bertha. But yet it has at this day the appearance of ancientness; not from the wrinkles and ruins of old age, but from the materials used in the repairing or re-edifying of it, the Roman bricks or tiles which are now to be seen in its walls." St. Martin died about the year 395, and it was two centuries after his decease that Queen Bertha and Bishop Luidhard came over to England. The venerable Bede describes a church dedicated to the honour of St. Martin, which leaves little doubt that this was the identical church. According both to chronicle and tradition the good Christian Queen Bertha was buried in the church; and on one side of the chancel there is a recess in the wall, arched overhead, and having within it an old stone coffin or sarcophagus of the simplest make, which has for many ages been pointed out as the tomb of the good Bertha. The structure itself is a small oblong building, consisting of a chancel and nave, devoid of columns, with a plain pointed roof, and a low square tower, beautifully overgrown on the outside with ivy. The font is believed, on very good grounds, to be one of the first ever made in England. It has no stand, but rests upon the ground; it is about three feet high, and capacious within, the sculptures upon it being a sort of ornamental interlacings in low relief. It closely resembles the font delineated by the old illuminators in representing the baptism of King Ethelbert, and it is believed to have been the very font in which the first of our Christian kings was baptised. The interior of the church has recently been restored with great taste and elegance. In the chancel there is a plain marble monument to Sir John Finch, who was lord keeper of the seals, and acting as lord chancellor to Charles I. when the civil war broke out between that sovereign and the Parliament. The churchyard is very picturesque, with a modern lich-gate at the entrance. Of the once vast monastery of St. Augustine, situated beyond the boundary of the walls, at the south-east angle of the city, tall and massive towers, beautiful gateways, and immense masses of wall yet remain. Its earliest traditional history is that the spot was designed by King Ethelbert as a royal cemetery, and was thus selected according to the law of the twelve tables, which prohibited the burying or burning of bodies within the walls of the cities and towns. The monastery which St. Augustine began to build, with the assistance of Ethelbert, very soon after the conversion of that Saxon king, was probably not very spacious; it was dedicated to "St. Peter and St. Paul." In the year 978, when it had been enlarged, St. Dunstan dedicated it afresh, not only to St. Peter and St. Paul, but also to its founder Augustine,

St. Paul's Church.

St. Peter's.

St. Martin's

Queen Bertha.

Curious old font.

A royal cemetery.

who had been canonised since the first building was erected. From this period the monastery has always borne the name of St. Augustine. With each succeeding century it grew in magnitude and beauty, and the extent of ground covered by the various buildings of the monastery and enclosed as its precincts was immense. Indeed so splendid had it become, that at the dissolution, Henry VIII. appropriated it as a royal palace. In Queen Mary's time the monastery was granted to Cardinal Pole for his life. In 1573 Queen Elizabeth, making a royal progress, kept her court here. She attended divine service at the cathedral every Sunday, and was magnificently entertained with all her attendants, and a great concourse of other company, by Archbishop Parker, on her birthday, which she kept at the archiepiscopal palace. The site of the monastery was afterwards granted to Henry Lord Cobham. On the attainder of that nobleman in 1603 it was granted by James I. to Robert Cecil, Lord Essenden, afterwards Earl Salisbury. From the possession of Cecil it passed to that of Thomas Lord Wootton of Marley. Here King Charles I. consummated his marriage with the Princess Henrietta of France, on the 13th of June, 1625. Mary, the dowager of Lord Wootton, resided in part of the monastery during the civil war, and at the restoration Charles II. lodged here while on his way from Dover to London. A square facing one of the remaining gateways of the monastery is still called Lady Wootton's-green. The walls of this ancient edifice have, in most places, been cleared away to make room for houses, for the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and for the county gaol. The great gateway has been lately restored, and a college for the education of the missionaries of the Church of England has been built within the walls. In 1665, when Dugdale's "Monasticon" was published, the walls of the monastery enclosed about sixteen acres of land. Besides the monastery of St. Augustine, there are in Canterbury and its vicinage the remains of several monastic establishments, and of cells, hermitages, and lone chapels. The grey friars who settled in Canterbury, in A.D. 1220, had their dwelling in the south-western part of the city, southward from St. Peter's-street, where, among the meads and garden grounds, are to be seen some walls and ruined arches which once belonged to their house. Their church has been so entirely destroyed, that the site of it can only be conjectured. Weever, the historian of old monuments, has preserved the names of many men of note who were buried within it. Among them was Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, steward to King Edward II.'s household, who was hanged for rebellion in 1321, at the edge of the Blean-wood, near the city. The black friars, who settled in Canterbury in 1217, being the first of King Henry III.'s reign, had their convent or priory on the opposite, or north side of St. Peter's-street. Of this building a good deal yet remains, but it has been formed into houses and tenements, and part of the hall is now occupied as a Baptist meeting-house, and another portion has been turned into a Unitarian chapel. Some of the low arrow-headed arches continue to be picturesque, in spite of all that has been done to spoil them and their adjuncts. Formerly the priory had three beautiful gates, but these have entirely disappeared. The nunnery of St. Sepulchre, some ruins of which are still visible, stood in the eastern suburb of the city, about a quarter of a mile from the ancient Ridingate, and almost upon the ancient Roman road called Watling-street. It was founded by Archbishop Anselm, about the year 1100. In the ground behind these ruins several Roman sepulchral urns have been dug up, which seems to indicate that the spot had been used as a burying place before the introduction of Christianity. In this nunnery Elizabeth Barton, the far-famed Holy Maid of Kent, who so sorely disquieted King Henry VIII., by her visions and prophecies, and who was executed at Tyburn for treason, together with several of her accomplices, was a veiled nun and a votaress. The hospitals and alms-houses were very numerous, and of very old foundation. Archbishop Langfranc founded two: St. John's Hospital, for diseased men and women, near Northgate, in A.D. 1084, and the hospital of St. Nicholas, at Harbledown, on the London-road, about a mile from Westgate, in or about the same year. At St. John's, the ruins which exist, show it to have been an extensive and fine edifice. The semi-circular headed doorway of the chapel is preserved, and there are two or three small old arches. The old spits, from eight to ten feet long, may still be handled in the kitchen. Great havoc has been made here since the commencement of the last century. Old Somner speaks with transport of the quire window,"—a very brave window, "having in so many panes, every of the twelve apostles pourtrayed, with the several articles of the creed they are said

CANTERBURY.

Site of the monastery.

Elizabeth Barton, the "Holy Maid of Kent."

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area n Sta Acres	Pop.
Canwell .....ex. pa	Stafford	Birmingham 10	Wilnecote.....5¾	Midland	117	290	27
Canwick .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 1¼	Lincoln 2	Midland	138	...	213
Capel.....pa	Kent	Paddck Wood 3	Tunbridge ...4	S. Eastern	45	1568	578
Capel.....pa	Surrey	Dorking 5½	Dorking 6	S. Eastern	35	5522	1102
Capel St. Andrew...pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge ...8	Ipswich 15¾	E. Union	83½	2272	202
Capel Bettws .....to	Carmarthen...	Newc-Emlyn 9	St. Clears 9	S. Wales	262	...	...
Capel-Coelbren	Brecknock ...	Brecknock ...19	Glyn-Neath .. 6	Vale of Neath.....	208½	...	...
Capel-Curig* .....ham	Carnarvon ...	Bangor 14	Conway.....18	Chest. & Holyhead	240	...	...

CANTERBURY.

to make," but the visitor will now look in vain for this brave window and its painted glass. The hospital of St. Lawrence, which was founded towards the middle of the twelfth century, stood a little to the east of the nunnery of St. Sepulchre's. It was the asylum for the sick brothers of the great monastery of St. Augustine, and was opened to their distressed relatives. A portion of one of its walls is still standing with a rude sculpture representing St. Lawrence on his gridiron. The bridewell, or poor priest's hospital, stands in Lamb-lane, not far from the south side of the High-street. It was first founded by Simon Langton, archdeacon of Canterbury, about the year 1240. It has since served both as a prison and a poor-house, and it is now the city workhouse. The favourite promenade of the citizens of Canterbury is the Dane John or Don John, occupying the site of Old Riding-gate, on the south-west of the city, and from its quaint title and the relics that surround it, will be forcibly suggestive of the early incursions of the Danish marauders. It is skirted on the southern side by the ancient walls; and a smooth terrace fifteen feet wide, and 1,840 feet long, is formed on the top of the rampart within the wall, which has been repaired and raised into a parapet, and which passes in its course four of the old watch towers. These towers are very picturesque; the areas of them are planted with trees and shrubs and defended by palisades, and at each of them there are commodious seats, whence the eye can embrace nearly the whole of the verdant enclosure. The mound springs up from a beautiful lawn to the height of about fifty feet; serpentine walks lead to its summit, which is crowned by a spiral monument, recording that this "field and hill were improved, and these terraces, and walks, and plantations, made in the year 1790, for the sole use of the public, at the sole expense of James Simmons, Esq." The summit affords a fine panoramic view of the city and suburbs, the river Stour, and the pleasant valley through which it winds. There is a sun-dial in the grounds, around which in basso-relievo emblematical sculptures of the four seasons, have been executed by Weekes. The Guildhall, or Court Hall, in High-street, contains some portraits and some old arms. The public assembly rooms are in Margaret-street, and another set is attached to the Globe tavern and Guildhall tavern. The gas and water companies occupy the site of the old castle, of which few relics remain. The royal cavalry barracks, on the Margate-road, present a striking appearance, forming three sides of a square; they were built in 1794. The old infantry barracks, for 2,000 men, are also on the Margate-road, and were built in 1798. They form a station for the horse and foot artillery. The new barracks were built in 1811. Behind the barracks, on the Margate-road, is the military infirmary, a substantial and handsome edifice. The cattle market is situated without St. George's-gate. The corn and hop market room is in St. George's-street. The poultry market is in Burgate-street. A Jews' synagogue, Roman Catholic church, Independent, Baptist, Wesleyan, Unitarian, and Friends' meeting-houses, furnish accommodation to the members of different denominations. The population are principally employed in the cultivation of hops in the neighbourhood, which hold a high reputation.

The Dane John.

Barracks.

Inns, Royal Fountain Hotel, Rose Hotel, Fleur-de-lis Inn.—*Markets*, Wed. and Sat. Great market, alter. Tues.—*Fairs*, Sept. 29, and three following days.—*Bankers*, Hammond, Plumtree, and Co.; draw on Glynn, Mills, and Co. Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company; draw on Head-office, Lombard-street.—*Newspapers*, Kentish Gazette, (conservative) Tues., Kent Herald (liberal) Thurs., Canterbury Journal, (conservative) Sat., Kentish Observer, (conservative) Thurs.

* CAPEL-CURIG, or Capel-Cerrig, in the parish of Llandegai, and hundred of Uchaf, is situated upon the river Llugwy, close by the foot of Snowdon, and Moel Siabod mountains, and in one of the grandest passes amongst the Cambrian hills. At a short distance is Rhaidr-y-Wenol, a celebrated cataract, the features of which, particularly the upper part, are unusually grand. Here the water is thrown in a sheet down an almost perpendicular rock, after which it becomes

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist.' Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Capel-Cynon* ...chap	Cardigan	Newc-Emlyn 8	Carmarthen...23	S. Wales	268	...	.
Capel-le-Ferne .....pa	Kent	Dover.....4½	Flkstone Jun. 3	S. Eastern	85	1736	183
Capel Garmon .....ham & to	Denbigh	Bettws-y-Coed 2	Conway... ...17	Chest. & Holyhead	239½	...	...
Capel St. Mary .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 6	Capel .....½	E. Union	65½	1910	649
Capenhurst .....to	Chester	Chester 6	Mollington.....3	Chest. & Birkenhd	184	1173	148
Capesthorne .....to	Chester	Macclesfield ...5	Chelford 3	L. & N. W.	175	748	138
Capheaton .....to	Northumb....	Newcastle ...16	Morpeth 11	N. Eastern	305	2213	226
Carbrooke† .....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham ...8	Attleborough 9	Norfolk	119	3033	796
Carburton .....chap	Nottingham	Tuxford.....11	Worksop.....5	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	151½	...	161
Car-Colston .....pa	Nottingham	Newark 9	Bingham.....3	Ambgte Not. & Bos.	122	1200	319
Cardeston .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...6	Shrewsbury...6¼	Shrews. & Bmgm....	161½	2400	315
Carden .....to	Chester	Chester 11	Tattenhall 6	L. & N. W.	178	802	190
Cardiff‡ .....to	Glamorgan ...	Llandaff 2	Cardiff	S. Wales	170	2321	18351

placid, and continues its serpentine course between high banks, feathered with oak, birch, and creeping shrubs to the very top. Near this romantic spot are several lakes abounding with fish. From this place the traveller may take a guide to visit Snowdon, the pass of Llanberris, &c. CAPEL-CURIG.

* CAPEL CYNON. [*Fairs*, Holy Thurs., and 2nd Tues. aft. Oct 10.

† CARBROOKE. This village was a commandry of Knights Templars, founded by Roger, Earl of Clare, and subsequently given to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, by Maud, Countess of Clare, widow of the founder, who made ample additions to the original endowment. The privileges enjoyed by this order were an exemption from tithes, taxes, and many customary dues, and the individuals composing it were allowed to fix a cross upon their houses and lands, which secured them against imposts. The knights could extend these privileges to others, by granting their name and the use of the cross. Carbrooke Church consists of a nave, two aisles, two porches, and a chancel, with a lofty square tower. The screens, which separate the nave from the chancel, have been justly admired. In the latter are sixteen stalls, which point out the number of knights belonging to the commandry at the time of its erection. Here are interred numerous persons of distinction. On digging in the desecrated church-yard of Carbrooke Parva, in 1737, a cross of a very singular form was found: the stem, which was of oak, was ornamented with brass bosses, and from the transept hung two chains suspending two jewels. This evidently belonged to some Knight Templar, and had been brought, perhaps, from the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The Knights of St. John.

‡ CARDIFF or Caerdiff. The market-town of Cardiff is situated in the midst of an extensive flat country. Its general appearance is neat and pleasing; the streets are laid out with tolerable regularity; and they contain many good houses. The Town Hall, a respectable modern structure, stands in the middle of one of the principal thoroughfares; and near it is the county gaol, built upon Mr. Howard's plan. The river is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, with two smaller arches, one at each end, for the passage of the flood-waters. This was built by Mr. Parry, in 1796, and was the third raised by him on the same spot, the two former having been swept away by tremendous floods before they were completed. The old bridge was higher up the river, opposite the castle. Cardiff is one of the busiest, and most rapidly growing towns in South Wales. There has been a large increase in the population, chiefly owing to the shipment of coal and iron from Merthyr Tydvil, and its neighbourhood. The Glamorganshire canal, finished in 1798, was for many years the channel by which the produce reached the coast, but in 1840 the Taff railway was opened as an additional means of conveyance. The river, the canal, and the railway, run nearly side by side, and terminate at Cardiff. While the railway was under construction, the late Marquis of Bute, the owner of a large amount of property in this neighbourhood, conceived the project of forming a large harbour or dock between the town and the Bristol Channel, on a piece of waste ground belonging to himself. The dock, called the Bute Dock, and a ship canal leading thence to the sea, were opened about the same time as the railway. They form a work of great magnitude, on which a sum of £300,000 has been expended. The entrance into the floating harbour from the sea, is through sea-gates, forty-five feet in width. The harbour or basin, has an area of an acre and a-half, and is fitted for The Bute Dock.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cardigan, County of*	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	443387	70796

CARDIFF.

the reception of large vessels. The main entrance lock is at the north end of the outer basin, and is 152 feet long, by 36 feet wide. On passing this lock, the ship canal is entered, which extends to Cardiff, 1,400 yards in length, and 200 feet in width, comprising a great extent of fine wharfage, and varying in depth from thirteen to nineteen feet. Since these facilities were afforded, the trade of the port has increased rapidly. Another great impetus to the trade of the district was given by the opening of the South Wales, and Gloucester and Dean Forest railway, in October 1851. This is a borough town, and, with the contributory boroughs of Cowbridge, Llantrissant, Kenfig, Aberavon, Neath, Swansea, and Loughor, sends one member to Parliament. The corporation consists of two bailiffs, who are the returning officers, a steward, constable of the castle, twelve aldermen, from whom the bailiffs are annually chosen, twelve capital burgesses, and a town-clerk. The town was once surrounded by a wall, in which were five gates, one communicating with the old shipping place on the river, and the others with the principal roads into the country. None of the gates remain; but considerable portions of the wall, with a watch tower, are preserved on the eastern side, where the ditch has been cleared out, and used for the bed of the canal. Cardiff contains two parishes, St. Mary's and St. John's. The church of the former, which stood near the river at the south-west extremity of the town, was carried away by a great inundation, in 1607. The church of St. John, near the middle of the town, is a plain Norman structure, supposed to have been erected in the thirteenth century. The tower, of more modern date than the body of the church, is a lofty square building of great beauty, surmounted at the corners by open pinnacles or lantherns, and is the finest in Wales, except Wrexham in Denbighshire. The interior contains a monument of black and white marble, to Sir William and Sir J. Herbert. In the suburbs, on the north-east side of the town, are considerable ruins of a monastery of grey friars; and on the north-west are some traces of a house of black friars. There were two other religious establishments at this place. The castle, an interesting object, preserves much of its ancient grandeur. It was restored in 1848. The western front, with its bold octagonal tower, has a remarkably fine appearance from the road in approaching the town on that side. The interior of this part has, however, undergone great changes, having been repaired and modernised some years ago for the residence of Lord James Stuart. The rooms contain several good portraits of the Windsor family, the ancestors of Lady Bute, and some other pictures by eminent artists. On an elevated circular mound, within the castle enclosure, stand the ruins of the keep, commanding extensive and delightful views. The ditch, which formerly surrounded this building, has been filled up, and the whole of the ground laid down into a fine level lawn. Adjoining the gate by which the court is entered from the town, are the ruins of what is called the black tower, which tradition assigns as the prison of the unfortunate Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, the son of William the Conqueror, who was confined by order of his brother William II. He died here in 1133, after an imprisonment of twenty-six years, having been previously deprived of his sight by his unnatural brother. The place of his confinement is still pointed out. It is thirteen and a-half feet square, with a small crevice in the top to admit air. The castle belongs to the Marquis of Bute. The first mention of Cardiff Castle occurs in the Truman manuscript, under Morgan Hen, who began his reign in the early part of the tenth century. The only historical event of any importance connected with it, subsequently to the union of Wales with England, in the reign of Henry VIII., is the siege it sustained in the time of Charles I. It was garrisoned for the king, but was betrayed into the hands of Cromwell by one of the Royalists, who is said to have led his troops into the castle through a subterraneous passage. The assizes and quarter sessions are held here. Wilson the painter was a native of Cardiff.

Trade of the port.

Beautiful church tower.

Robert Duke of Normandy imprisoned here.

Inns, Cardiff Arms, Angel, White Lion, Victoria.—*Markets*, Wed. and Sat.—*Fairs*, 2nd Wed. in March, April, May, June 29, Sept. 19, Nov. 30.—*Bankers*, Towgood and Co.; draw on Rogers and Co. Branch of West of England and South Wales District Bank; draw on Glynn, Mills, and Co. National Provincial Bank of England; draw on London and Westminster Bank.—*Newspaper*, The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian, (conservative) Sat.

* CARDIGANSHIRE. The county of Cardigan, by Latin writers called Ceretia, but by the Welch Ceredigion, Caredigion or Swydd Aber Teivi, is bounded on the

north by Merionethshire; on the north-east by Montgomeryshire; on the east by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; on the south by Carmarthenshire; on the south-west by Pembrokeshire; and on the west by St. George's Channel. It is about fifty miles in length, from north-east to south-west; about twenty miles in breadth; and about one hundred in circumference. The sea has made great encroachments on this county, even within the memory of man; and according to tradition, a well-inhabited district, stretching far into the Bristol Channel, has been overwhelmed and lost. After storms, the trunks of whole groves or forests of trees are frequently discovered on the shore between the river Dee and Aberystwyth. The shore may indeed be said to resemble an extensive forest cut down, but black and hard as ebony. The air and soil of this county are greatly varied. In the southern and western parts, which are more level than Wales is in general, the air is mild and temperate, and the land is fertile; but the northern and eastern parts, being a continued ridge of mountains, are comparatively bleak and barren. In the worst parts of the county, however, there is abundance of pasture for the breeding of vast numbers of sheep and black cattle, so that Cardigan is deemed the nursery of cattle for all England south of Trent. The chief river in the county is the Teivi, which springs out of a lake called Llyn Teivi, situated near the highest eminence of the mountainous region on the north-eastern side of the county. At first it wanders over the rocks, apparently without a channel, till it reaches Ystrad Flwr; then it runs regularly within its banks, receiving the tribute of many minor streams, passing Tregaron and Lampeter, and a few miles below Cardigan it falls into the Bristol Channel. The tide flows as far as Llechryd-bridge, to which it is navigable for barges; and ships of about 200 tons burden ascend as high as Cardigan-bridge. The beaver was anciently an inhabitant of this river. The salmon of the Teivi is particularly fine. The British coracles, or boats of wicker, covered with hides, are still used on this and some of the other rivers of the principality. The Rheidol rises on the south-west side of Plinlimmon; and running south and south-west, it falls into the Bristol Channel. The Ystwyth, which has its source near the north-eastern extremity of the county, on the borders of Montgomeryshire, also falls into the Bristol Channel, a little below Aberystwyth. The Towey likewise rises in this county. The Aeron, the Arth, the Gwyre, the Clarach, the Levy, the Elan, the Claer-wen, &c., are streams of inferior consideration. This county contains many lakes, but none of them of great extent. On the summit of the chain of hills by which this county is divided from Radnorshire, is a cluster of lakes, six in number, of which Llyn Teivi is the principal; and, besides these, there are several small lakes scattered over the islands in different parts of the county. The northern districts of this county, as already intimated, are very mountainous; and detached hills of considerable elevation occur in different parts. Universally destitute of wood, they present a bleak and dreary aspect. That this county was formerly well wooded, is apparent from what we have already stated respecting the encroachments of the sea; but for many years past the quantity of wood has been exceedingly small. From the great inequalities of its surface, the soil of this county possesses many varieties, particularly in the upland district, the valleys of which are chiefly a stiff clay, with a mixture of light loam. The higher grounds, in the lowland district, are generally a light sandy loam, varying in depth from four or five inches to twelve. The substratum, a slaty sort of rock, produces when judiciously treated, good crops of turnips, potatoes, barley, and clover. The ground in the valleys is very deep; and, with some exceptions, very dry; yielding good crops of hay, for many years, without surface manure, which is scarcely ever thought of, until the land is exhausted and becomes mossy, and then it is turned up. Wheat, barley, and black oats, are the common crops of the county. The prevailing practice of the Cardiganshire farmers, with respect to the variation of crops, used to be of the worst kind; yet the quality of their grain was such, that it was sent to the circumjacent counties for seed-corn. Of late years the agriculture of the district has greatly improved. Lime is the chief manure; but sea-weed, peat-ashes, and farm-yard muck, are also used. The horned cattle are chiefly of the black kind; but, in some parts, those from Holland have been found to answer better than any other; the sheep are small; but by crossing with the Southdown, Leicester, and Dorset breeds, they are in a state of progressive improvement. The average weight of a fleece is not estimated at more than two pounds. The wool is coarse, and is manufactured chiefly for home purposes. The horses, though strong and hardy, seldom

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Encroachments of the sea.

Climate.

Rivers.

Agriculture.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cardigan .....isle	Cardigan	Cardigan.....4	Narberth Rd. 24	S. Wales	288	...	...
Cardigan* .....bo & to	Cardigan	Carmarthen 30	Narberth Rd. 20	S. Wales	284	2517	2981

CARDIGANSHIRE.

exceed fourteen hands in height. The farmers, however, are endeavouring to improve them. Cardiganshire has a little mineral wealth. Veins of copper-ore, lead, and sulphate of zinc occur. The mines were in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries worked extensively and profitably. They afterwards became unproductive, and were almost wholly neglected, but within the last few years the spirit of mining enterprise has led to the re-opening of some of the old mines, and to the commencing of new ones. The lead mines are said to be most successful. The lead contains silver, varying from fourteen to eighty ounces to the ton: at Llanvair mine specimens have occurred which yielded one hundred ounces to the ton. There are slate quarries in the neighbourhood of Aberystwyth, but the slate is not of good quality. Cardiganshire is chiefly an agricultural county. The manufactures are unimportant, being confined to the weaving of a small quantity of flannel and coarse woollen stuffs. Gloves are made in the neighbourhood of Aberystwyth and Tregaron. Oats, butter, and slate are exported. The decks of some of the vessels engaged during the summer in the coasting trade are taken off in the autumn, and they are used as fishing boats. The principal imports are coal from Liverpool, culm from South Wales, Pembroke limestone, and Memel and American deals. Large veins of a white spar, called Thungry spar rider, very hard and glossy, frequently occur. The name of this county is evidently derived from that of Cardigan, its chief town; the etymology of which has been by some referred to Caradoc, Caratach, or Caractacus, the celebrated British commander, who is thought to have held this territory under his dominion; by others to Caredig ab Maelgwn Gwynedd; but more correctly by others to Caredig, the son of Cunedda, a chieftain of North Wales, who distinguished himself by his services in expelling what have been termed the Irish Scots from thence about the middle of the fifth century, and received this province, then called Tyno Coch, or the Red Valley, as his reward. What is now Cardiganshire formed anciently a province of the Dimetæ.

Mineral wealth.

Roman remains.

Respecting the progress of the Romans in this county, history is silent, but several vestiges of that people are visible within its limits. Its history, with that of Carmarthenshire, from the departure of the Romans, is, from its obscurity, extremely unimportant. Cardigan, Aberystwyth, and some other places on the coast, have convenient ports for vessels of small burden. The roads are generally good, and the communications between the different towns are in a much improved state. The county returns one member, and the borough of Cardigan a second to Parliament.

* CARDIGAN, called in Welch Aber Teivi, or Teifi, is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence on the northern bank of the Teivi, a few miles above its junction with the sea. Its distant appearance is prepossessing; it contains several good houses; and, altogether, it is a very respectable town. The Town Hall, in which the county assizes are holden twice in a year, is a handsome edifice, built in 1764. A new county gaol, admirably adapted for its purpose, was erected here by Nash, the architect, in 1793. Lady Letætia Cornwallis, of Abermarlais, in Carmarthenshire, who married John Morgan, Esq., of this town, endowed the grammar-school. The town is divided into two principal streets; one, ascending parallel with the river, in the direction of Llechryd and Lampeter: the other, of considerable width, leading in nearly a direct line from the bridge into the country towards Tremaen, &c. The bridge, which is a handsome stone structure, of seven arches, across the Teivi, forms a convenient communication with Pembrokeshire. Here is no manufactory for the employment of the poor; but a considerable coasting trade is carried on with several parts of England and Ireland which employs upwards of 1,000 mariners. Cardigan was first incorporated by Edward I. The charter under which the corporation now acts, was enrolled on the 18th September, in the 34th of Henry VIII. The town is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and a coroner. The church is a venerable building, with a handsome square tower at the western end. It has a spacious nave, with an elegant chancel, of considerably older date than the body of the church. Near the eastern end of the church stood the priory, which appears to have been a small establishment dependent on the abbey of Chertsey in Surrey.

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cardington .....pa	Bedford.....	Sandy 6	Bedford.....2½	L. & N. W.	65½	5170	1455
Cardington* .....pa	Salop	Curch Stretton 4	Lcebotwood ...4	Shrews. and Herfd.	168	6713	747
Cardinham .....pa	Cornwall	Bodmin 4	Plymouth.....30	S. Devon	277	9534	782
Careby .....pa	Lincoln	Stamford.....6	Ltlle Bytham 1½	Gt. Northern	93¼	1454	108
Carew† .....pa	Pembroke.....	Pembroke 4	Narberth Rd. 12	S. Wales	276	5636	991
Carfan .....to	Cardigan	Tregaron 2½	Carmarthen...35	S. Wales	280	...	...
Cargo .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 3	Rockcliffe.....1½	Caledonian	305½	1196	292
Carham.....pa	Northumb. ...	Coldstream ...3	Carham.....	N. Eastern	361	10382	1362
Carhampton .....pa	Somerset	Brldgewater 22	Taunton 19	Brist. & Exter	182	5724	672
Carisbrooke‡ .....pa	Hants	Newport.....1	Southampton 18	L. & S. W.....	98	7409	6712
Carkin .....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 8	Darlington.....8	N. Eastern	243	650	65

CARDIGAN.

On a low cliff at the foot of the ancient bridge are the ruins of the castle, once a strong fortress, but destroyed in the civil wars. The remains consist chiefly of the wall on the river side, and a portion of two round towers, by which it was protected. It does not seem at any time to have covered a large space of ground, but it was evidently a fortress of great strength. History is silent as to the time when the castle was first erected, but it was probably about the year 1092, when the Norman lords were let loose on the principality, and began to fortify themselves in the possessions which they had wrested from the native proprietors. During the civil wars of Charles it was garrisoned for the king, and sustained a regular siege, until it at last surrendered to the Parliamentary forces under General Langhorne. A mansion has been erected by Mr. Bowen, on the site of the keep, the dungeons of which serve for cellars. Cardigan returns one member, and gives the title of earl to the family of Brudenell. Cardigan carries on a respectable amount of commerce. The number and tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the port of Cardigan were in one year, according to the last returns, 249 vessels of 14,368 tons. Many of these vessels are engaged in the Irish, colonial and coasting trade. The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the port during the same year, were 777 vessels of 20,170 tons. The imports are chiefly coal, culm, lime, stone, and deals: the exports—oats, butter, and slate. No manufacture of any importance is carried on here. Salmon-fishing is productive, and the herring-fishery is of some importance.

Ruins of the castle.

Exports and imports.

Inns, Black Lion, Red Lion, White Hart.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Feb. 13, April 5, horses; Sep. 8, Dec. 19, cattle; Nov. 10, cattle, hiring.—*Bankers*, Wilkins and Co.; draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co.

* CARDINGTON. This village is noted for a beautiful stone cross, called Cardington-cross, built many years since, and which was formerly a direction-cross or finger-post. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone building, with a square tower; it has lately undergone considerable repairs. In the church is a monument by Bacon, in memory of S. Whitbread, Esq., and a tablet in honour of Howard, who resided for several years in a house near the churchyard. Cople House, the seat of the Earl of Ludlow, is in the vicinity.

† CAREW. A great part of Carew Castle is in a state of excellent preservation, and it ranks among the most beautiful and interesting ruins in the principality. The road to it from Pembroke lies through rich and picturesque scenery. A little to the north a fine view of Milford may be obtained. It was one of the royal demesnes of the princes of South Wales, and, with seven others, was given as a dowry with Nêst, daughter of Rhys ap Tew dwr, to Gerald de Windsor, an ancestor of the Carew family. Henry VII. is said to have been entertained here on his progress to Bosworth-field. In 1664 it was garrisoned for the king, and held out a long siege. Half a mile to the south-east of the castle is the church of St. John the Baptist, a large and venerable structure. Within this parish are three fine mansions, Melton House, Freestone Hall, and Wilsdon, on the site of which Cromwell took up his quarters when besieging Pembroke Castle.

‡ CARISBROOKE. The village of Carisbrooke, pleasantly situated on the banks of a rivulet, at the bottom of the castle hill, retains few other vestiges of its former consequence as a market-town, and the capital of the island, than what are displayed in its church. The structure, occupying the site of a more ancient edifice, of Saxon origin, was built by William Fitz-Osborne, and given by him, with several others, to the abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, of which he was also the founder. It consists only of a body and south aisle, with a handsome embattled tower, the north aisle and chancel having long been destroyed. Near

Church.

CARISBROOKE.

the altar is part of a monumental stone, rudely carved, with the figure of the head, and upper part of the body of an ecclesiastic, with a book and pascal staff, supposed to represent one of the priors of Carisbrooke. Against the north wall is a monument of the time of Henry VII., in memory of the lady of Sir Nicholas Wadham, who was captain of this island in that reign: the lady is represented kneeling at a desk, in the attitude of prayer. At the back of the tomb are six small figures, represented as cripples, in allusion to the charity of the deceased. In the body of the church is a wooden tablet, in memory of Captain William Keeling, who is represented sitting on the deck of a ship, with a crown of glory suspended over him: *Fides* is written on the sail; on the compass, *verbum Dei;* and on the anchor, *Spes.* The inscription below the ship informs us that he died in 1619, having been groom of the chamber to James I., and general for the Honourable East India Adventurers. Carisbrooke Castle, about one mile south-west from Newport, is the most ancient and important fortress in the island. It stands on a high and commanding situation, on a conical eminence, rising above the village of Carisbrooke, and occupying about twenty acres of ground. Some authors have attributed it to the Britons; and Lloyd says there was a city here called Caer-broc; words signifying the city or town of yew-trees. Others suppose its origin to be Roman. The earliest historical notice, however, of Carisbrooke occurs in the Saxon annals, under the year 530, when the castle was besieged and taken by Cerdic, who bestowed the government of the isle on his nephews, Stuff and Withgar; the latter of whom is said to have re-built the castle. Whatever was the ancient state of this fortress, it must have been greatly enlarged between the decease of King Edward, and the period of the Doomsday survey. Various alterations were made in subsequent reigns: and, in the time of Elizabeth, the whole of the original works was surrounded by an extensive fortification, faced with stone, encompassed by a deep moat, and defended by five bastions. The walls of the Norman fortress, including the keep, which is probably more ancient, enclose about an acre and a half of ground, approaching in form to a rectangular parallelogram, with the angles rounded. These angles seem to have been re-built when the works were enlarged by Elizabeth, as that to the south-east has the date 1601. The keep occupies the summit of an artificial mount, between fifty and sixty feet high, situated near the north-east angle of the walls: this, as well as the walls, was defended by a surrounding foss. The form of the keep is an irregular polygon, about sixty feet broad in its widest part, with walls of great strength and thickness; some of the angles are strengthened by buttresses of hewn stone, evidently more modern than the other parts. A flight of seventy-two steps leads up the mount to the entrance, which was anciently defended by a strong double gate and portcullis. On the left, within the entrance, is a larger apartment, in which is a well, now partly filled up as dangerous, said to have been 300 feet deep. The upper apartments are wholly destroyed: though a small decayed staircase yet remains, which led to the platform on the summit of the keep, from the ruined walls of which is a very extensive and beautiful prospect, including great part of the island, with parts of the New Forest and the Portsdown-hills. At the bottom of the mount was a sally-port, which appears to have been defended by a bastion, now destroyed. The principal of the Norman works occupy the north-western angle of the area; to which the entrance is on the west side, by a handsome machicolated gate, with grooves for a portcullis, flanked by two round towers. This is supposed to have been built by Lord Widville, in the time of Edward IV., his arms being carved on a stone near the top, with the rose, the badge of the house of York, on each side. This leads to the more ancient entrance, the old gate of which, with its wicket of lattice-work, made of oak, and covered with bars of iron, still remains, and opens into the inner area, on entering which, the first objects that meet the eye on the right, are the ruins of a guard-house, and the chapel of St. Nicholas. The latter was built in the year 1738, on the site of a more ancient chapel, which stood here at the period of the Doomsday survey. On the opposite and north side are the ruins of the buildings occupied by Charles I. during his imprisonment in this castle: a small room, said to have been his bed-chamber, is still shown. Among the arms on different parts of the walls, are those of William Fitz-Osborne; Isabella de Fortibus; Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; and Sir George Carey. At the south-west corner of the area is a platform for cannon, made in the reign of Elizabeth; and near the centre of the south wall are the remains of a watch-tower. The ruins of another tower, called Montjoy's, though

Interesting monument.

Carisbrooke Castle.

Well 300 feet deep.

Charles I. imprisoned here.

CARISBROOKE.

unquestionably part of the Norman fortress, stand at the south-east angle of the area; the walls are in some places eighteen feet thick, and the top may yet be ascended by a flight of decayed steps, On the east side are the remains of two other watch-towers, and some buildings formerly used as store-houses, &c. Near the centre of the area, under a small building, is a well 200 feet deep, supplying a very pure water for the use of the castle. The water is raised by means of a tread-wheel, fifteen feet in diameter, worked by an ass. A predecessor of this animal is recorded to have filled this office for fifty years, and even then to have died by accident: whilst another for many years enjoyed the boon of a penny loaf per diem, granted by the Duke of Gloucester, uncle of George III. A pebble thrown into the well occupies four seconds in its descent to the bottom, and then produces a singular echo. When this well is shown to strangers, a curious experiment is generally made, by letting down a lighted lamp, which, in descending, occasions a strong sound, from the resistance of the air, like a hollow wind; and, as the lamp rests upon the surface of the water, the walling of the well may be distinctly seen. The moat surrounding the castle is crossed by a bridge leading to the gate, which opens into the area; over it is a shield, with the date 1598, and the initials E. R. In the eastern part of this area is the Place of Arms, a large open piece of ground, surrounded by a redoubt, or rampart, of considerable height: this was originally set apart for the purpose of training and exercising soldiers. The expense of the works raised in the time of Elizabeth was partly defrayed by a subscription made by the inhabitants; those who could not afford money, are said to have contributed labour, so that the whole of the outer foss was excavated without any public charge. This castle appears to have been the residence of the lords of the island from the very earliest period, and since it became the property of the crown, it has been the constant seat of the captains and governors. Isabella de Fortibus resided here in great state and dignity; and her charter to Newport is dated from this place. Here, also, the will of Philippa, Duchess of York, who died in the 9th of Henry VI., was opened; in which she styles herself Lady of the Isle of Wight. The lustre reflected on this fortress, from its having been the scene of the imprisonment of Charles I., has already been noticed; but there are yet some circumstances which require detail. Amongst the books which served for the amusement of his lonesome hours, were Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity," Tasso's "Jerusalem," and Spencer's "Faery Queen." These, with the Sacred Scriptures, and some works on religious subjects, formed nearly the whole of his library. Stated hours were set apart for devotion and writing; and his "Suspiria Regalia," the manuscript of which was found among his books, is thought to have been composed during his captivity. His mornings, in the early part of his confinement, were generally employed in walking on the ramparts; and many persons obtained access to him at these times, under pretence of being touched for the king's evil. An attempt was made to effect his rescue, but seems to have failed through the king's own inadvertency. A correspondence, it appears, had been secretly commenced with some gentlemen of the island, and it was determined that Charles should let himself down by a cord from his chamber window: and again from the top of the ramparts, under which a swift horse, with a guide, was to be placed in readiness, to convey him to a vessel purposely stationed at the sea-side. The chief difficulty in the scheme was the narrow space between the bars; but Charles affirmed that he had tried the passage, and did not doubt but that it was sufficiently large. The preparations were therefore completed; the hour of enterprise was come, the concerted signal was given, and Charles attempted to force himself through the window; but though he found an easy passage for his head, he stuck fast in endeavouring to protrude his neck and shoulders, and for some time he could neither advance nor retreat. His groans were heard by his friends below, but nothing could be done to relieve him. At length, by repeated efforts, he forced himself back, and immediately placed a candle in the window, as an intimation that the design was frustrated. As this attempt was not discovered at the time, it was again resolved to have recourse to the same means; and files and aqua-fortis were conveyed to the king from London, for the purpose of removing the impediments that had before obstructed his escape. Some intelligence had, however, been received by Hammond, which occasioned a more strict degree of watchfulness; and Major Rolfe, by pretending to be in the king's interest, obtained the confidence of some of the persons concerned, and, of course, was made acquainted with the plan. The night was, however, fixed; and Charles

Attempted escape of the king.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Carlatton .....ex. pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 10	Wreay 8	Lanc. & Carlisle	363½	1810	67
Carlbury .....ham	Durham	Darlington.....6	Darlington.....7	N. Eastern	242	...	57
Carlby .....pa	Lincoln	Stamford 5	Essendine 1	Gt. Northern	89¼	1020	349
Carlton .....pa	Bedford	Harrold 1	Bedford 9	L. & N. W.	72	1530	432
Carleton .....ham	Cumberland	Egremont.....10	Ravenglass.....1	Whitehvn & Furnss	275½	...	...
Carleton .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 2	Wreay 3	Lanc. & Carlisle	298¼	...	188
Carlton .....to	Durham	Stockton.....4	Carlton	W. Hartlepool.....	231½	1453	186
Carleton, Great and Little .....to	Lancaster ...	Poulton 1	Poulton 1½	Preston & Wyre.....	226	1979	400
Carlton, East .....pa	Northampton	Rockingham ...3	Mdbourn Bdg. 4	L. & N. W	109½	1598	64
Carlton .....to	Nottingham	Nottingham...2½	Ca lton	Midland	134	...	2329
Carleton .....ham	E. R. York ...	Hedon 8	Hull 12	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	185	...	...
Carlton .....to	N. R. York ...	Mid leham ...5	Bedale 15	N. Eastern	242	2716	274
Carlton Highdale ...to	N. R.York ...	Middleham ...6	Bedale 16	N. Eastern	243	12480	388
Carlton Husthwaite .....to	N. R. York ...	Easingwold ...6	Sessay 3	N. Eastern	212	810	184
Carlton.....pa	W. R. York ...	Skipton 1½	Skipton 1	Midland	214	5117	1333
Carlton .....to	W. R. York ...	Otley 1½	Arthington ...3	N. Eastern	199	1270	185
Carleton .....to	W. R. York ...	Pontefract 1	Pontefract 2	Lanc. & Yorksh	174½	620	214
Carlton .....to	W. R. York ...	Barnsley 2½	Barnsley 2½	S. Yorkshire	175¼	1953	337
Carlton, Castle .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 6	Authorpe 2¼	Gt. Northern	137	500	55
Carlton Colville.....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft.....3½	Mutford 2	Norfolk	150	2804	845
Carlton.....pa	N. R. York ...	Stokesley 3	Picton 8	N. Eastern	248	830	224
Carlton, East .....pa	Norfolk	Hethersett ...1½	Swainsthorpe 3	E. Union	112	1213	284
Carleton Forehoe ...pa	Norfolk.....	Kimberley 2	Wymondham 3¼	Norfolk	119½	772	137
Carlton, Great .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 5½	Authorpe 3¼	Gt. Northern	138	2190	342
Carleton-in-Lindrick .....pa	Nottingham...	E. Retford 8	Worksop.....3	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	149½	3980	1054
Carlton, Little .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 5	Legbourne 3	Gt. Northern	141	1606	155
Carlton Miniott .....pa & to	N. R. York ...	Thirsk 3	Thirsk 2	N. Eastern	215	1555	319
Carlton-le-Moorland .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 10½	Collingham ...5½	Midland	131	2610	409
Carlton, North .....pa	Lincoln	Saxelby 4	Lincoln 5	Midland	141	1795	147
Carleton Rode .....pa	Norfolk	Attleborough 6	Forncett 4½	E. Union	108	2631	925
Carlton-Scroop .....pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham ...6½	Hougham.....3½	Gt. Northern	115	1342	271
Carlton, South .....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln 3½	Lincoln 4	Midland	140	1910	183
Carleton St. Peter pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 8	Buckenham...2½	Norfolk	136½	772	82
Carlton-upon-Trent .....chap	Nottingham	Newark.....6½	Carlton	Gt. Northern	126	...	231
Carlisle*..... city & bo	Cumberland	Longtown 8	Carlisle	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	300	3842	26310

CARISBROOKE.

Perilous adventure.

was getting through the window, when, perceiving more persons beneath it than he expected, he drew back, and retired to bed. Soon afterwards the governor entered the chamber; and Charles found that the scheme had miscarried. The gentlemen who had been concerned escaped with much difficulty, and Charles himself appears to have been in great danger, as Major Rolfe exhibited a charged pistol, declaring that he had resolved to shoot the king with it as he descended from the window.

Priory.

Carisbrooke Priory, which stood near the church, was also founded by William Fitz-Osborne, and was equally appropriated to the abbey of Lyra, and became a cell of Benedictines to that foundation. Edward I. granted it to the abbey of Montgrace, in Yorkshire; but Henry IV. restored it to the monks of Lyra. In the reign of Henry V. it was again seized, with the other alien priories, and granted to the abbey of Sheen, in Surrey, to which it continued annexed till the general dissolution. Few vestiges of the monastic buildings remain.

* CARLISLE, the most northerly English town, has always possessed considerable historical interest, and the place is not unimportant as respects its population and manufactures. Four lines centre in the town, and connect it with all parts of the United Kingdom; these are the Lancaster and Carlisle, the Carlisle, Maryport, and Whitehaven, the Newcastle and Carlisle, and the Caledonian railway. The distance of the city from Port Carlisle, at the mouth of the river Eden, on the Solway Frith, is about nine miles; a ship canal eleven miles in length, which was completed in 1823, connects Carlisle with Bowness, from which place vessels of one hundred tons burthen can ascend to the town. The rivers Eden, Caldew, and Petrel, flow round the city on the north-east, the north-west, and the south-east, the situation being doubly attractive by the surrounding prospect of a fine open country. The railway traveller enters Carlisle by the fine central terminus in Court-square, built from a design by Mr. Tite, the architect of the London Royal Exchange. Close to the station—a suggestive contrast, as representing the associations of Peace and War—will be seen all that remains of the old castle, which in the days of yore, had all the attributes of a strong fortress well calculated to defend the city from invasion. It is sup-

Carlisle Castle.

posed to occupy the site of a Roman fort, but its authentic history dates from the time of William Rufus, who is known to have either built or greatly enlarged the entire structure. Besides the walls, which are immensely thick, the most interesting portion that remains is the keep, a lofty and massive tower, in which there is a very deep well, alleged to have been constructed by the Romans. On entering by the outer gate there may be seen above the ancient portcullis, a curious piece of sculpture much defaced, and believed to represent the arms of Henry II. On the north side are the apartments in which Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, on her flight to England after the battle of Langside. The summit commands a beautiful view. Within a short distance from the castle, is the cathedral, an ancient building of grey freestone, and exhibiting in different parts of its structure, a combination of the Saxon with the gothic style of architecture. It was built about the commencement of the eleventh century, but the ravages of time, and the vicissitudes of war, to which the venerable edifice has been much exposed, have not passed over without leaving indelible signs behind them: the principal feature is the eastern window, forty-eight feet high, and thirty broad. Dr. Paley was archdeacon of Carlisle, and in the north aisle there is a monument to his memory, recording his decease at the age of sixty-two, on the 25th of May, 1805. The deanery, an ancient building, is at the south-west corner, and there is a curious inscription on the ceiling showing that it had been repaired in 1507, under the direction of one of the priors. Various traces of the Roman wall are yet to be found, and one part of its site may be traced near Stanwix; here it is nearly two feet above the level surface of the ground, and in the field near the canal basin we find very distinct proofs of its site. Few towns of similar size have been favoured with so many royal visitors, and even the great king Arthur, according to tradition, spent a merry night of Christmas feasting at Carlisle. Many of its historians have been puzzled to account for the derivation of the name. The Romans called the city Luguvallam; this becoming abbreviated to Luell, and Caer, signifying a city, added to it, makes Caer-Luell, which by corruption might have become Carlisle. A recent writer gives it as his opinion that the name is derived from Caer-l'-isle, which signifies an inland city. The town being the principal place of strength in this quarter of the borders, has passed through many vicissitudes, and has in its day been the scene of many a gorgeous pageant, and many a sumptuous banquet. The city was originally surrounded by walls, and was entered by three different gates, *viz*:—the English, Irish, and Scotch; and to guard these entrances were erected two very strong circular towers, mounted with guns, and called the citadel. From its position as a border stronghold, the city has been much harassed, and often besieged; and during some of these occasions, the distress of the garrison and inhabitants was truly pitiable. In the Harleian MS. in the British Museum, we obtain a glimpse of their condition during the reign of the Parliamentary army. It tells us that "about the end of February (1645) they began to be on short allowance—half a hoop of corn being given to a head. There were then only 2,100 bushels in the granary. Fuel grew very scarce. The blockade appears not to have been at this time very strict; for the writer of the journal mentions Sir Thomas Glenham's going a coursing to Botchardby, with several gentlemen and gentlewomen. April 3.—They had only thatch for horses, all other provisions being exhausted. May 10.—A fat horse taken from the enemy sold for ten shillings a quarter. May 23.—Provision almost spent. May 30.—News that the king had come into Westmorland. The garrison that day ate three days' provision, and repented with a cup of cold water for three days after. June 5.—Hempseed, dogs, and rats, were eaten. The citizens so shrunk, that they could not choose but laugh at one another, to see their clothes hang upon them as upon men on gibbets, for one might put one's head and fists between the doublets and shirts of many of them. A curious feint was practised, to impress the besiegers with the idea that the reports of the distress of the garrison were untrue a few days before the surrender. An officer sent by General Lesley, two days following, was sent back in a state of intoxication, from the contents of the only barrel of ale, which had been in the garrison for several months, and which had been brewed and preserved for some such purpose, by Dr. Burwell, the chancellor, with the privity of the governor." In addition to the siege above alluded to, the city had also been besieged and taken in 1135, by David I. of Scotland; by Henry III. of England, in 1237, and again, nearly a century afterwards, taken and burned by Robert Bruce, in one of his raids into England. And here, in

CARLISLE.

Dr. Paley.

Incidents of a siege.

CARLISLE.

Mary Queen of Scots.

1568, after her escape from the Castle of Lochleven, did the unfortunate and beautiful Mary, Queen of Scots, seek an asylum from her merciless enemies. "After her escape," says a historian, "the persecuted Mary, with Lord Herries, and eighteen or twenty attendants, arrived in a fishing-boat at Workington, and were escorted by the neighbouring gentlemen of Cockermouth, where they were met by Mr., afterwards Sir Richard Lowther, the deputy-governor, and other inhabitants of Carlisle, who conducted them to that city, where the Earl of Northumberland made an unsuccessful attempt to seize the queen's person. Elizabeth, hearing that Mary was at Carlisle, sent an express to the deputy, requiring him to treat her with all honour and favour; and commanded Lady Scrope, with other gentlewomen, speedily to repair to Carlisle and attend her. Lord Scrope and Sir Francis Knolles were, at the same time, ordered to watch the motions of Mary, and report her conduct. Mary was compelled to remove from Carlisle to Bolton Castle, in Yorkshire, and her sufferings after that period are too well known to every reader of British history to require repetition here." The unfortunate Prince Charles Edward Stuart entered Carlisle on the 14th November, 1745, accompanied by the Duke of Perth and the Highland army, and had himself proclaimed king with regal pomp and ceremony; but this triumph of the rebels was of very short duration, for they were obliged to surrender to the Duke of Cumberland on the 21st of December. The place of execution, and the remains of the gibbet on which the condemned rebels were hanged, was to be seen so lately as the beginning of the present century, at Gallows-hill, about a mile to the south of the town. Such are a few of the events of which Carlisle has been the theatre in the olden time. Now the scene is different; a change has "come o'er the spirit of its dream." No more the shrill clarion of the warrior's bugle resounds through its streets, calling its inhabitants to rally for the defence of their children and homes. The pomp and pageantry of war have passed away, and instead of scenes of famine and bloodshed, there is a thriving town and busy population, and plenty of manufactories to afford them employment; and the pleasing hum of cheerful industry strikes upon the ear in every direction. Cotton goods and ginghams, form the staple of the manufacture carried on at Carlisle. One of the largest factories for this purpose belongs to Messrs. Dixon and Co., cotton-spinners, dyers, bleachers, and manufacturers by hand-loom and power-loom of checks, ginghams, cord stripes, handkerchiefs &c. The large establishment in which these operations are carried on gives employment to 550 hands, and was commenced on the 13th of February, 1835, and completed on the 25th of October, 1836. The factory is 224 feet in length, 58 feet in width, 83 feet in height, and has 351 windows. The engine-house is 58 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 43 feet high; and the boiler house is 85 feet long, 58 feet wide, 30 feet high, and contains seven boilers. The chimney is octangular, and 305 feet high, the inside is 17 feet 8 inches in width at the base, and the thickness of the wall at the foundation is ten feet. In 1851 a very large and commodious structure was erected as a reading-room, for the working men of the city, which has been productive of the most beneficial results. Hats of superior quality are made here, and there are also extensive dye works, and three foundries upon a large scale. Biscuit-baking is also a source of employment to a considerable number. The great church, called St. Mary's, is a venerable old pile; a great part of it was built by St. David, king of Scotland, who held this county, together with Westmorland and Northumberland, in vassalage from the crown of England. St. Cuthbert's is a plain, modern building, erected in 1778, on the site of the old structure, at the expense of the parishioners. In September, 1830, two new churches, or chapels of ease, were completed; the one, Trinity, in Caldewgate, and the other, Christchurch, in Botchergate: the first stone of each was laid on the 26th of September, 1828. The other places of worship, for Independents, Baptists, the Society of Friends, Wesleyans, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics are numerous and well sustained. The infirmary, built by subscription a few years since, is an exceedingly handsome structure. The high grammar-school was founded in the year 1546, by Henry VIII., and is in the patronage and government of the dean and chapter. Belonging to this school, are two exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford, of nearly £60 per annum, for the sons of clergymen in the diocese of Carlisle. These were founded by Bishop Thomas of Rochester, who was a pupil at the school. The Town Hall is a commodious edifice with two spacious apartments, one of which is used by the corporation to transact all city business, and in the other held the mayor's

Contrast of past and present days

Local manufactures.

Ancient churches.

Grammar-school.


CAERMARTHENSHIRE
SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
CARDIGANSHIRE
PEMBROKESHIRE
CAERMARTHEN BAY
BURRY
Newcastle Emlyn 229
Adpar
R. Teifi
Cenarth
Llangeler
Penrhiw
Penrherber
Felindre Steneyn
Bancyfynnon
Crug
Pantycoed
Pantybwlch
Pencader
Pembeyr
Cwmmorgan
Blaenbuarthau
Tryal
Castell dau
Brith
Llain
Fraintach
Postgwyn
Llechdyrnog
Llwyncelynog
Llanllwni saint
Llandyssil
Nantgloyn
Tirycoed
Twmpath
Pencraig ucha
Llain
Glandy
Blaendyffryn
Capel Bettws
Tanglwst
Tyrch
Cwmwgl
Elfed
Llanglydwen
Trelechar bettws
Llanycrwys
Eglwys fair a churig
Tafolog
Cryniryn
Sarnau
Llanpumpsaint
Llanllwydog
Llanboidy
Llanllawddog
Llanpumsaint
Llanpumpsaint
Llanpumpsaint
Llanpump



Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer, Pentonville, London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Carlton-cum-Willingham ...pa	Cambridge ...	Newmarket ...7	Six Mle Bttm 4¾	E. Counties	63	2200	469
Carlton.....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 1	Ipswich.....23	E. Union	91	543	128
Csrlton .....to	W. R. York ...	Thorne 8	Snaith 1	Lanc. & Yorks.....	181	3070	784
Carlton .....chap	Leicester	M. Bosworth 1½	Merrylees.....5½	Midland	118	..	290
Carlton-Curlieu ...pa	Leicester	Leicester 8¾	Wigston 7½	Midland	106¾	2970	235
Carmarthen, Co. of*...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	606331	110632

court. From the market-place, the principal streets, called Scotch-street, Castle-street, Fisher-street, diverge as from a centre, and at the head of the latter and facing the market-place, is the ancient Guildhall. A fish-market and a new custom-house have been erected near the canal basin. The river Eden is crossed by a very handsome and substantial bridge, built in 1815. On the north side of the river is Stanwix, an increasing suburb. The parish church of St. Michael was a very ancient structure built upon the site, and out of the ruins of the Congavata of the Romans, of which station the wall of Severus formed the northern rampart. This old building was pulled down in 1845, and a very neat edifice has been raised in its stead. Carlisle gives the title of earl to a branch of the Howard family. There are some fine seats in the neighbourhood, to which access is easily obtained. Four miles distant is Corby Castle, the seat of P. H. Howard, Esq. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Eden, which is here adorned with a thousand beauties. Here, in addition to the romantic grounds, may be seen a number of beautiful pictures, and, by the courtesy of the proprietor, the grounds are open to the public every Wednesday. Rose Castle, Scaleby Castle, the Nunnery, and Netherby, are all within visiting distance. CARLISLE. Corby Castle.

Inns, Angel, Bush, Coffee House, Red Lion, Royal Hotel, Grapes, Victoria.—*Markets*, Wed. and Sat.—*Fairs*, Sat. bef. Whit Sun., Aug. 26, and fifteen following days, cattle, general, Sep. 19, Sat. nearest Nov. 11, cattle.—*Bankers*, Head and Co; (Carlisle Old Bank) draw on Masterman, Peters, and Co. Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Company; draw on Hankeys and Co. Carlisle City and District Bank; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co.—*Newspapers*, Carlisle Journal (liberal), Friday, Carlisle Patriot, (conservative) Friday.

* CARMARTHEN, or Caermarthenshire. This county is bounded on the north by Cardiganshire, on the west by Pembrokeshire, on the south by the Bristol Channel; and on the east by Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire. In form, it approaches that of an irregular parallelogram, fifty miles in length by twenty-five in width. The air of Carmarthenshire is esteemed milder and more salubrious than that of most of the neighbouring counties. The chief rivers are the Towey, the Cothy, and the Tave. The Towey, which is a considerable river, rises in Cardiganshire, enters this county at the north-east side, and running south-south-west, falls into the English Channel about eight miles below Carmarthen. The Cothy rises on the north side of this county, and runs mostly in a southern course, till it joins the Towey, about five miles above Carmarthen. The Tave, or Teivy, rises in Cardiganshire, and soon after becomes the boundary between that county and Carmarthenshire, the north-west side of which it waters, till joined by the Keach, after which it parts this county from Pembrokeshire. Its less remarkable rivers are the Dulas, the Brane, the Guendrathvawr, the Cowen, the Towa, and the Amond. The lakes of this county are not remarkable for extent or interest; yet it contains some which are not altogether undeserving of notice. Llyn Tegwyn, Pwll yr Escob, or the Bishop's Pool, at the northern extremity, and on the highest elevation of Mynydd Mawr, or the Great Mountain, a few miles to the westward of Llandybie, is plentifully stored with fish. Another lake, abounding with trout of a superior quality, and eels of extraordinary size, occurs in the Black Mountain, near the borders of Brecknockshire, at the foot of the almost perpendicular declivity of the Carmarthenshire Fan or Beacon, so elevated in its situation, that the snow remains undissolved on its shores during seven months of the year. The awful grandeur of the precipitous rocks which overhang the lake renders the surrounding scenery indescribably romantic. At the base of a considerable hill, near Edwinsford, on the banks of the Cothy, and close to the ruins of Talley Abbey, are two other lakes; but the strait by which they communicate is so small that they present the appearnce of an unbroken sheet of water. Carmarthenshire may be termed a hilly, rather than a mountainous district. On the north, a broken chain, connected with Plimlimmon in Cardiganshire, skirts the borders of the county from Brecknockshire to the sea; forming, in the greater part of its range, one side of Climate. Rivers. Lakes.

CARMARTHEN.

the vale of Teivy. On the eastward, the county is shut in by the long chain called the Black Mountain, which stretches into Monmouthshire; and it is supposed that the highest ground in Carmarthenshire is to be found here, on the summit of the Fan, or Beacon, the height of which has been estimated at 2,600 feet above the level of the sea. Bettws Mountain, forming part of another chain, stands further to the southward, on the borders of Glamorganshire. The soils of this county are much varied; consequently no one system of husbandry can be universally applicable. Generally speaking, the land is fertile: and it may be remarked, that much of the variety which distinguishes the soil arises from the difference in the sub-strata whereon it rests; the lands which cover the coal and other minerals being, in most instances, less fertile than those which cover the limestone. Lime, though in many places brought from considerable distances, is the prevalent manure; but the system of soiling and littering is considerably gaining ground. Of late years, progress has been made in the enclosure and cultivation of wastes; notwithstanding which, a large extent of country has been left to the occupation of sheep. The native sheep of Carmarthenshire are small, and of a degenerate breed; but, by crossing with the Southdowns, much improvement in their size and quality is at this time effecting. The cattle are of a middling size; but, on some of the richer lands in the vales, beasts of the largest breed are occasionally reared. The horses also are of a middling size; those which are employed in agricultural labour are mostly compact and bony: successful exertions, however, have been made to produce a handsome breed for the saddle. Leases for short terms are common; but the great landed proprietors generally grant leases for lives, in order to acquire an influence in the return of the county representative. The lands vary in value, according to soil, situation, &c., from a few shillings up to £10. Formerly this county was exceedingly well-wooded: of late years, however, great waste has been made of the timber. There are several marble quarries in Carmarthenshire, the produce of which is chiefly wrought into chimney-pieces, and exported to Bristol. Coals of an excellent quality, with lead and iron ores, are also found. Petrifactions, or impressions of fossil plants, in coal-slate, are occasionally found in the veins which overlay the coals. Amongst the numerous mineral springs, possessed of medicinal qualities, which exist in various parts of the county, may be mentioned two very strongly impregnated with sulphur, in the parish of Cynwyl Gaeo. In the same parish is a fine chalybeate spring, and in the parish of Cynwyl Elved is another of the same nature. The waters most in repute are within the precincts of Middleton-park, about seven miles above Carmarthen. They have been pronounced by scientific men to be a chalybeate in every respect similar to the Tunbridge waters, except that they hold in solution a larger proportion of iron, and are therefore more powerful. Warm and cold baths have been formed on the spot, with every necessary accommodation for valetudinarians. Of this county iron is the chief manufacture; and its commerce arises in a great measure from the exportation of that article in a wrought state. An extensive coasting trade is also carried on from the ports of Llanelly and Kidwelly, in coals and stone, and considerable quantities of corn and butter are conveyed to Bristol from Carmarthen and St. Clear's. This county has no canals, excepting one of considerable length at Kidwelly, for the purpose of conveying coal from the pits to the shipping in the harbour; but there are several railroads in different parts to connect the mines in the interior with the coast; and the district may be considered to possess considerable facilities for the application of commercial industry. The county is intersected in almost every direction by excellent turnpike-roads, the number of which has been greatly increased within the last fifty years. Of the history of this district, antecedently to the subjugation of South Wales by the Romans, nothing is known, excepting that it was inhabited by a people called the Dimetæ, the Difed of British writers. There has been much diversity of opinion respecting the etymology of its name. It has been usual to derive it from Caer Ferddin, the city of Merddin, or Merlin, the far-famed British prophet; but it has been justly objected, that Carmarthen was so called before the birth of Merlin, who was named after the city, and not the city after him. The etymology seems to have been referred, with great propriety, to Caer Mur Din, a fortified city, surrounded by a wall; a description which corresponds with the Muridunum of Antoninus, by general consent identified with the town of Carmarthen, and also with the description of Giraldus. Roman antiquities have been frequently discovered in various parts of the county. A roman road still exists

The Beacon 2,600 feet above the sea level.

Agriculture.

Quarries.

Trade.

Roman antiquities.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Carmarthen* to bo & p	Carmarthen...	Llaugharne ...7	Carmarthen.....	S. Wales	245	5155	10171
Carnaby .....pa	E. R. York ...	Bridlington . 8	Carnaby	N. Eastern	202	2000	161

at Llandovery, and coins of that great nation have been found near to Whitland. There are sepulchral antiquities of both Romans and Britons in the parish of Llanegwad. About nine miles north of the town of Carmarthen is a cairn, 18 feet in height, and 150 in circumference, enclosing a stone chest, 9 feet in length, and covered with a stone lid, and a second cairn or barrow, containing a similar stone chest, stands between the rivers Cowyn and Towey. The independency of Wales as a state was decided near Llandilovawr, in this county, where was fought the last battle for native dominion, between the forces of Edward I. and Llewellyn, Prince of Wales.

CARMARTHEN.

The last battle for independence fought here

* CARMARTHEN, or Caer Fryddyn, the metropolis of the county, and at one time of the kingdom of South Wales, is delightfully situated in a valley on the banks of the Towey, over which it has a fine stone bridge of six arches, besides four at the south end to allow the water to pass during floods. The situation commands some very fine scenery. All the principal streets have a large proportion of good houses, several of which are occupied by persons not engaged in business, and the others by respectable tradesmen. The chief public edifice is the Guildhall, standing in the middle of the town. This is a large, handsome, modern building, raised upon pillars, and having a covered market-place beneath. A grand staircase in the front is highly ornamental. The county gaol, occupying part of the site of the castle, is a substantial well-constructed building; the architecture of which is peculiarly appropriate. It was constructed on the plan of the philanthropic Howard. Some years ago an excellent market-place was built by the corporation, out of the town. The streets present no regular plan; but it is evident that the main streets led to the principal entrances of the castle. The communication with the country on the eastward is formed by the bridge already mentioned. At the upper end of the town is a beautiful public walk called the Parade, which overlooks a fine reach of the river, and commands an extensive view. The length of the town, from north-east to south-west, is nearly a mile, and its width half a mile. It was formerly surrounded by a high wall, with fortified gates at the different entrances, some of which were standing not many years since. The town was badly supplied with water, till the corporation adopted a plan proposed by Sir W. Paxton, during his mayoralty, in 1803, to furnish the inhabitants from some excellent springs in the neighbourhood. By means of iron pipes, laid in various directions, it is now conveyed to every part of the town. Here are no manufactories of consequence; but in the vicinity there are some iron and tin works on an extensive scale; there is also a considerable trade in cordage. Carmarthen is a very flourishing place. It supplies the neighbouring country with shop goods of various descriptions to a large annual amount, and carries on an extensive export trade in corn, butter, &c., to Bristol, and other English ports. Vessels of about three hundred tons burden are admitted to the town, which has a very handsome and substantial quay. Several of the privileges of the borough are very ancient, and of unknown origin. Its first incorporation is probably to be ascribed to Edward I. As early as the reign of Henry VI. it had its mayor and sheriffs, who possessed a jurisdiction separate from that of the county. The first charter on record was granted by Henry VIII., and bears date the 17th of May, 1546. It was then ordained, that the body corporate should consist of the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough; and the burgesses were to elect annually two officers under the name of bailiffs. James I. confirmed this charter, and ordained besides that the borough should form a distinct county, under the title of the County of the Borough of Carmarthen, providing in consequence of this alteration, that instead of bailiffs, the burgesses should every year choose two sheriffs. This charter continued in force till 1764, when difficulties having occurred respecting some of its provisions, the inhabitants obtained a new charter, providing that the burgesses shall annually choose out of their number a competent person to execute the office of mayor; and elect twenty others as common-council men, to assist the chief magistrate in the discharge of his civic duties. The other officers comprise two sheriffs, who are charged with the same duties, and invested with the same authority as

Guildhall.

Trade.

Charter granted by Henry VIII.

CARMARTHEN.

county sheriffs; a recorder, town-clerk, and sword-bearer, "who freely and with impunity may bear or carry the sword before the mayor of the said borough, for the time being, as in our city of London is used and accustomed," and two sergeants-at-mace. The sheriffs to be chosen annually with the mayor; the other officers, though appointed for life, are removable at the pleasure of the corporation.

Church.

Carmarthen Church, dedicated to St. Peter, near the north-eastern extremity of the town, is a large plain edifice, having two aisles and a chancel, with a lofty square tower at the west end. It was formerly cruciform; but becoming too small for the accommodation of the inhabitants, the south wall was removed with a view to its enlargement, and an additional aisle made on that side. The interior is peculiarly neat, and it has a handsome fine-toned organ. Sir Richard Steele was buried here, in the cemetery of the Scurlocks, with whom he had been connected by marriage. There is also a remarkable monument to the memory of Rhys ap Thomas and his lady, said to be the largest altar-tomb in Great Britain. A new district church has been lately added. Carmarthen has a Presbyterian chapel, a Baptist meeting-house, a Wesleyan chapel, &c.; and the Presbyterians have here a very respectable collegiate institution for the education of young men for the ministry, supported by a public fund in the metropolis. There is a grammar-school connected with this institution, but it is not endowed. Young men who do not find it convenient to go to the universities are educated for the ministry in the established church at an excellent grammar-school in this town, originally endowed by Dr. Owen, Bishop of St. David's. The priory stood at some distance to the north-eastward of the church, in a part which formerly constituted a township of itself, under the denomination of Old Carmarthen. Part of an arched gateway, and a portion of one of the wings of the building still remain. Neither the date nor the founder of this establishment is known, but it existed before the year 1148. It was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and founded for six black canons. At the other end of the town, on the south side of Lammas-street, stood a house of grey friars, which was founded as a cell to the monastery of St. Augustine at Bristol. In the centre of the town, behind the Guildhall, once stood a church or chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, of which some vestiges may yet be traced. The few remains of the castle which now exist convey but an inadequate idea of its ancient magnificence and strength. The situation, in every respect excellent, was on the brow of a lofty hill rising abruptly from the river, and capable of being, without much difficulty, rendered impregnable on every side. The ground plan was nearly square, extending in one direction from the brow of the hill overlooking the bridge to the front of the present gaol, and in the other, from the back of the houses at the market-cross, to the road leading from the river towards Spilman's-street. This area was enclosed on three sides, the south-west, south-east, and north-east, by lofty walls, fortified in the middle by semicircular bastions, and defended at the southern angle by a strong square tower, and at the western and eastern angles, by round towers of similar strength. The north-western front, which faced the present fish-market, contained the grand entrance, which was protected by an advanced gateway. The citadel and all the principal buildings were in the northern angle. During the civil wars of Charles, it was taken by the Parliament forces under General Langhorne; and it was probably dismantled shortly afterwards. A part of the citadel was, however, used as a common gaol, until it was superseded, about thirty-five years ago, by the present edifice. This castle is frequently mentioned in the Welch annals; but nothing appears to be known as to the period of its first erection. Antiquaries, as has been already stated, are now agreed in fixing here the Roman city of Muridunum. From the junction at this point of the two grand branches of the Julian way, which communicated with England, and the other roads leading to the Roman establishments in Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire, there can be little doubt but that a camp was formed here as early as the time of Julius Frontinus, about the year 70, which soon became the most important station in South Wales. There are still visible, in a field on the northern side of the town, called the Bulrack, or Bulwark, the remains of a Roman camp, of which the Prætorium, or general's station, is plainly to be distinguished by the superior elevation of the ground. Traces of a causeway leading to this camp, in a direction nearly parallel with the Priory-street, have also been discovered. The situation of this encampment clearly points it out to have been a Campus Æstivus, occupied by the military during the summer months, when they had no immediate apprehension of an enemy. Several coins, bricks, and and other vestiges of the Roman occupation

Sir Richard Steele buried here.

Remains of the castle.


CAERNARVONSHIRE
SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
50
40
30
20
15
10
5
53°
55
50
45
ST. GEORGES CHANNEL
ANGLE
CAERNARVON BAY
CARDIGA
B A Y
Llanddwyn
Str. of Menai
CAERNARVON
235
Llandwrog
Glynllifon
Llwyd
Llyndy
Hackwe
Gyrn Goch
Llanaelhaiarn
Dolhenmaen
Carnguwch
Glasinfryn
Llangybi
Llanarmon
Porthdinllaen
Nevin
240
Edern
Carlo
Llanaelhaiarn
Bodfaen
Llannihangel
Penrallech
Mevlinyn
Llangwnadle
Pwllheli
284
Pentrhos
Pottwnog
Brynercoes
Llanbedrog
Llandegwning
Maen y Melyn
Rhiw
Llangian
Llanengan
Llanaelhaiarn
Aberdaron
Hells Mouth
St. Tudwalls Islands
Bruich y Pwll
Ynys Gwilan
Scyborhen
Bardsey Sound
Bardsey I.



HUNDREDS

Creyddyn	1
Isaf	2
Uchaf	3
Nant Conway	4
Isgyrfai	5
Eifionydd	6
Uchgyrfai	7
Dinlaen	8
Gafflogian	9
Cymmyd Maen	10

EXPLANATION

City as	BANGOR
County Town	CAERNARVON
Market Towns	Aberconway
Villages Hamlets &c	Llanfihangel
Seats & Parks	
Canals	
Turnpike Roads	
Cross Roads	
Rail Roads	
Stations	STA
Rivers & Watercourses	
Woods & Plantations	
Polling Places	
Boundary of Boroughs	
Ditto Hundreds	
Ditto County	

Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.

West from 4° Greenwich

Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer, Pentonville, London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Stat Acres	Pop.
Carnarvon, Co. of* ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	370273	87870

of this place have been discovered. The town itself, the picturesque vale in which it lies, and the ruins of Dynevor Castle, are to be seen to great advantage from the celebrated Grongar-hill, a spot dear to every lover of nature from its own enchanting loveliness, and not less so from its being immortalised in the beautifully descriptive poem of that title, from the pen of the poet Dyer. In romantic history it is also celebrated for its having been the birth-place of the renowned Welch prophet, Merlin. Three miles distant from the town is a spot called Merlin's-cave, where tradition records the Lady of the Lake entombed the unhappy magician. The chair from which he uttered his prophecies is also to be seen. The Lady of the Lake appears to have been a fairy, or nymph of whom Merlin was enamoured. The story of a fatal deception which she passed on him is quoted by Malkin, from a romance called "Morte Arthur," printed by Caxton, in 1485, as follows: "The Lady of the Lake and Merlin departed, and by the way as they went Merlin shewed to her many wonders, and came into Cornwaile; and alwaies laid about the lady for to have her favour; and she was ever passing weary of him, and fain would have been delivered of him; for she was afraid of him because he was a divell's son, and she could not put him away by any means. And so upon a time it hapned that Merlin shewed to her in a roche whereas was a great wonder, and wrought by inchantment, which went under a stone; so by her craft and working, she made Merlin to go under that stone, to let him wit of the Mervailes there. But she wrought so there for him, that he never came out." Merlin appears to have been neither more nor less than a man of extraordinary wisdom and learning, which, no doubt, occasioned him to be looked on as a magician in that dark age, and transmitted as such to posterity by the monkish writers, who regarded with a jealous eye all knowledge possessed out of their own pale. Here, also, was born Lewis Bayly, chaplain to James I., afterwards Bishop of Bangor, and author of the celebrated "Practice of Piety." A small estate in the vale of Towey was the last retreat of Sir Richard Steele, under limited circumstances, where he suffered a paralytic stroke, which greatly impaired his mental faculties. The farm he possessed, which kept him from want, is within a quarter of a mile of the town, and is called Ty Gwyn. The Ivy Bush Inn was once the property of Sir Richard Steele. At the west-end of the town is a column to the memory of Sir T. Picton, who represented the borough in Parliament. It stands at the entrance of the town from Pembroke. Being a county of itself, Carmarthen has a separate jurisdiction from the shire, and possesses a sheriff of its own, who has the executing of all writs within its limits. The great sessions for the county are held twice in the year; the quarter sessions alternately here and at Llandilo, a mayor's court for the town and borough once a fortnight, and the new county court monthly. Carmarthen Bay, on the north side, and near the entrance of the Bristol channel, is formed by Caldy Island on the west, and the Worm's Head on the east, distant from each other about thirteen miles. In the bay lies Barry Bar, within which, on both sides of the river, there is a district rich in bituminous coal, coal-stone, iron-ore, culm, and limestone, extending six leagues eastward into the country. In the vicinity of the town an extensive tin mill is worked, and in the town are two large iron foundries. Flannel is manufactured here to some extent, the trade in corn and malt is respectable, and there is some rope-making, tanning, and leather-currying carried on.

CARMARTHEN.

Legend of Merlin and the Lady of the Lake.

Tin mills and iron foundries.

Inns, Ivy Bush, White Lion, Boar's Head.—*Markets*, Wed., and Sat., Great Market 1st Wed. in each month.—*Fairs*, April 15, June 3, July 10, Aug. 12, Sep. 9, Oct. 9, Nov. 14, cattle; April 16, June 4, Aug. 13, Nov. 15, pigs.—*Bankers*, Morris and Sons; draw on Lubbock and Co. Wilkins and Co.; draw on Williams, Deacon and Co.—*Newspapers*, The Carmarthen Journal, (conservative), Friday. The Welshman, (independent), Friday.

* CARNARVONSHIRE. The county of Carnarvon, of an irregular figure, bounded on the east by Denbighshire, on the south by Merionethshire, and the Bay of Cardigan, and on its remaining sides by the Bays of Carnarvon and Beaumaris, and the Menai Straits, extends in length about forty-five miles; but its breadth, which is extremely various, is in no part more than fourteen, and in some not more than seven miles. It is divided into hundreds, ten in number, and contains one city, Bangor; one borough, Carnarvon; four market-towns,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Carnarvon* bo. & m.t	Carnarvon ...	Bangor 9	Carnarvon	Bangor & Carnar. ...	247	...	8674
Carnforth.....to	Lancaster.....	Lancaster... ..5½	Carnforth.....	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	237½	1492	294
Carngiwich.....pa	Carnarvon	Nevin.....4½	Carnarvon ...17	Bangor & Carnar. ...	264	1344	114
Carno .....pa	Montgomery	Newtown.....11	Marsh Brook 34	Shrews. & Herefd ...	204	10982	908

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Mountainous aspect.

Aberconway, Nevin, Crickeith, and Pwllheli; and sixty-eight villages. The aspect of the county is mountainous; the vales are for the most part narrow, and the heights precipitous. The principal of these form the Snowdonian chain, distinguished by its Alpine features, ravines, rapid torrents, and numerous lakes. They, nevertheless, afford ample sustenance, during summer, for vast herds of cattle and sheep; the owners of which reside, during the season, in temporary huts, and subsist on the produce of their dairies. Though Carnarvonshire can boast no navigable river, except a partial claim to the Conwy, it is watered by numerous streams, which are considerable enough to give beauty as well as fertility to the scene.

Natural productions

Its natural productions are found in mines of lead and copper, in some excellent quarries of slate, and in plentiful crops of oats and barley. The horned cattle are smaller than those of Anglesey; the sheep are very diminutive, and not unlike the Merino breed; goats are reared, but not in such numbers as formerly; the swine resemble those of Ireland, being tall and meagre; few domestic fowls are kept; and, indeed, the farmers are chiefly dairymen; making their rents from the sale of butter, wool, and lambs. It would be unjust not to observe that agriculture here, formerly at so low an ebb, has been much improved; and that consequently the quantity of produce has been augmented. The employment of the poorer inhabitants, in summer and winter, after the necessary attention to their cattle and domestic concerns, is carding and spinning the wool of their own flocks, from which they manufacture large quantities of cloth and stockings, as well as a kind of stuff called linsey-woolsey. In these, therefore, and the exportation of a few natural products, as slates, potatoes, &c., but especially of black cattle, the trade of the county has its origin.

Derivation of name.

Carnarvonshire received from the Romans the name of Venedotia; and at a subsequent period it was called Gwynedd, in common with four of the neighbouring counties. It derived its name Arfon from being situated opposite to Mon: *quasi, supra, Monam:* for that is its literal meaning; and the prefix Caer, designating the town, was extended to the whole district of which it is the capital. In the protracted endeavours of Romans, Saxons, Normans, and English, for the entire subduction of the country, this was the scene of continued and desperate contention, because the last retreat of unconquered freedom. Those tremendous fastnesses, which thus formed the last bulwark of liberty, were anciently denominated Creigiau 'r Eryri; but subsequently, by the English, Snowdon. The former term is evidently derived from Eryr, an eagle; and Creigiau 'r Eryri is literally the eagle rocks. The erection of the suspension bridge across the Menai connected this county with Anglesey, a great agricultural district, while the bridge at Conway opened a communication with Denbigh; and the vast tubular bridges have lately given to the county some of the greatest works of modern engineering in connection with the Chester and Holyhead railway.

Mineral wealth.

Carnarvonshire is rich in minerals. There are copper mines at Great Orme's Head, in the vale of Conway, a little west of Llanrwst, in the vale of Llanberris, and near Pont Aberglallyn. Lead and calamine are obtained in the vale of Conwy, near the junction of the Llugwy with the Conwy, and in that part of the county which lies east of the Conwy. Mill-stones are dug in the vale of Conwy. Slates are found in various parts of the county, and form one of the chief articles of export. The finest are those on the west side of the ridge of the Snowdonian mountains, and they become finer as they descend towards the sea. Not only roofing slates and writing slates are procured from these mines, but inkstands, and other fancy articles are made. Slabs are procured large enough for tomb stones and writing slabs.

* CARNARVON, or Caernarvon. The town of Carnarvon, built on the shore of the Menai, near the mouth of the little river Seiont, occupies the site of Segontium, the most remote station of the Romans in the west. This site is distinctly discernible in an oblong quadrangular area, of about eleven acres, on the summit of a small elevation, where some vestiges of walls are still remaining. On the banks of the Seiont, also, are two entire walls of a fort, which display all the

peculiarities of Roman masonry. The ancient Welch name of Carnarvon was Caer Custeint; the city of Constantine, which apparently indicates some connection of that emperor with the place; and, indeed, it is asserted that his father, Constantius, who had married a British princess, was interred here. Segontium was, subsequently, a seat of the Welch princes; for which distinction it was qualified by its position and resources. The present town, which derives its appellation from *Caer*, a fortress, *yn* in, and *Arfôn*, the district opposite *Môn*, is generally supposed to have been founded by Edward I. Its site is almost insular; and consequently appeared to a warrior like Edward admirably adapted, as a fortified post, to the purpose of curbing the spirited exertions of his new subjects. Carnarvon Castle forms an era in the history of this part of the country. After the completion of his conquest of Wales, Edward I., in 1282, undertook this great work, which still remains a proof of his achievements. It is said to have been built within the space of one year. This will not appear surprising, notwithstanding the magnitude of the building, when it is taken into consideration that the chieftains of the country had the painful task imposed upon them to procure artisans and labourers, and to find money to liquidate the expenses of the work. A record, however, formerly belonging to the exchequer of Carnarvon, states that it was twelve years in building, and the revenues of the archbishopric of York, which had for the purpose been kept vacant, were applied towards defraying the expenses of its erection. Henry Ellerton, or de Elreton, received the appointment of master-mason to this castle; a term, in that day, equivalent to architect in ours; under whom were doubtless employed numbers of excellent workmen: for Mr. Pennant justly observes, "the Welsh peasants were no more than cutters of wood and hewers of stone." The walls of Segontium afforded a portion of the materials, Anglesea furnished the lime-stone, and the breccia was brought from the vicinity of Vaenol. The conveyance of these ponderous materials was greatly facilitated by the navigation of the Menai. When completed, it was immediately garrisoned with a body of eighty men, under the command of the first governor John de Havering. Twelve years afterwards, in 1294, the constable, then Sir Roger de Pulesdon, was seized by the natives in one of their hasty revolts, hanged, and afterwards decapitated. In 1402, it was blockaded by the insurgents under Owen Glyndwr; but was bravely defended by Jevan ap Meredydd, to whom, with Llyd of Glyn Llifon, had been committed the custody of the castle. On the breaking out of civil warfare in the reign of Charles I. Carnarvon was seized for the Parliament, by Captain Swanley, who took in the town four hundred prisoners, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The Royalists regained the place; but were expelled again in 1646. In 1648 Sir John Owen attempted the recovery of the town for the king; but raised the siege to fight colonels Carter and Twisselton; in which encounter he was taken prisoner. The external walls of this castle are almost entire, and exhibit nearly the shape of the building as it was in the time of the royal founder. It occupies a large space at the west end of the town, and was a place of such strength that, prior to the introduction of artillery in warfare, it might have defied almost any amount of force to accomplish its subjugation. On two sides it was environed by water, and on the margin was an embattled terrace. The third side was evidently defended by a fosse, which probably extended round the fourth. The walls are from eight to ten feet thick, and have, within their thickness, a narrow gallery, with convenient eyelets, or slips, for the discharge of arrows at the assailants. Above the embattled parapet ascend, in majestic grandeur, numerous turreted towers, not uniform, but pentagonal, hexagonal, and octagonal in their shape. Two of these are more lofty than the rest. The principal entrance to the castle is peculiarly grand, beneath a massy tower, on the front of which is a statue of Edward, in a menacing posture, with a sword half-drawn in his hand. This gate, by the remaining grooves, evidently was defended by four portcullises. The area within is oblong, but of an irregular shape, and was formerly divided into two parts, forming an outer and an inner court. The internal part of this stupendous monument of ancient grandeur is much more dilapidated than would be expected from viewing the outside; many of the buildings lie in ruinous heaps, and the rooms contained within the towers are mere skeletons. What are called the state apartments, appear to have been extremely commodious, lighted by spacious windows with elegant tracery. These externally exhibit a square front, but internally are all polygonal, some of the sides having been formed out of the thickness of the walls. A gallery or covered way appears to

CARNARVON.

Originally the city of Constantin

Castle built by Edward I

Sieges and their defence.

Remains of the castl

CARNARVON.

have extended completely round the interior of the castle, forming a general communication with the whole of the building; of this about seventy yards are nearly entire. The eagle-tower obtained its title from a figure of that bird, carved in stone, forming part of its ornaments. The staircase is the only one remaining complete, and the summit commands an extensive view of the surrounding country and the island of Anglesea. "Edward II," says Mr. Pennant, "was born in a little dark room in this tower, not twelve feet long, nor eight in breadth: so little did on those days, a royal consort consult either pomp or conveniency." On a view of this little dark room, which, from its having the accommodation of a fire-place, appears to have been a dressing closet, the smallness strikes the beholder at once with the improbability of its having been prepared for the royal accouchement. The adjoining central spacious chamber on the same floor, was, most probably, the one destined by the haughty monarch for the momentous occasion; an apartment suitable to the state of an English queen, and the heir apparent of a new principality. It is, however, matter of conjecture, and not worthy of discussion; for, as Mr. Windham justly remarks, "Surely the birth of such a degenerate and dastardly tyrant reflects little honour on the castle of Carnarvon." The circumstances which gave rise to the event, are far more interesting, both as respects their singular origin and important consequences. Edward had, by what are termed the statutes of Rhuddlan, annexed the principality to the kingdom of England, and in a great degree incorporated it, as to the administration of civil justice, with that country. But all this did not reconcile the Welsh with their new master, nor induce them quietly to submit to what they justly considered an usurped domination. Boldly and flatly they refused to acknowledge Edward as their sovereign, unless he would comply with their imperious requests, which were, that he should agree to reign, and condescend to reside in Wales. This being a condition impossible to be complied with, a modification of the requisitions was granted on the part of the Welsh. After detailing the cruel oppressions, unjust exactions, and intolerable insolence of the English officers, they stated, in a strong remonstrative memorial, that never would they acknowledge or yield obedience to any prince, but of their own nation and language; and who could show an unblameable life and conversation. "King Edward," says the Welsh historian, "perceiving the people to be resolute and inflexible, and absolutely bent against any other prince than one of their own country, happily thought of this politic, though dangerous expedient. Queen Eleanor was now quick with child, and ready to be delivered; and though the season was very severe, it being the depth of winter, the king sent for her from England, and removed her to Carnarvon Castle, the place designed for her accouchement. When the time of her delivery was come, king Edward called to him all the barons and chief persons throughout all Wales, to Rhuddlan, there to consult about the public good, and safety of their country. And being informed that his queen was delivered of a son, he told the Welsh nobility, that whereas they had oftentimes entreated him to appoint them a prince, he having at this time occasion to depart out of the country, would comply with their request, upon condition they would allow of, and obey him, whom he should name. The Welsh readily agreed with the motion, only with the same reserve, that he should appoint them a prince of their own nation. King Edward assured them he would name such a one as was born in Wales, could speak no English, whose life and conversation nobody could stain; upon the Welsh agreeing to own and obey, he named his own son Edward, but little before born in Carnarvon Castle." The conqueror, by this bold manœuvre, having succeeded in obtaining what might be deemed the unqualified submission of the country, began, without any regard to justice or delicacy, to reward his English followers with the property of the Welsh; and numerous towns and manors were profusely bestowed on his coadjutant lords. It was not, however, till a considerable time after this event that the English monarch judged it advisable to invest his son with the delegated sovereignty. For, though prince Edward was born in 1284, it was not till he arrived to his sixteenth year, that he received the reluctant fealty of his deluded subjects. "In the twenty-ninth year of that monarch's reign, the Prince of Wales came down to Chester, and received homage of all the freeholders in Wales. On this occasion he was invested as a mark of imperial dignity, with a chaplet of gold round his head, a golden ring on his finger, and a silver sceptre in his hand." Alphonso, the eldest son of Edward I., having died about twelve years of age, Edward of Carnarvon became the heir apparent

The first Prince of Wales born here.

A royal artifice.


CARDIGANSHIRE
SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
EXPLANATION
County Town as ..... CARDIGAN
Market Towns ..... Aberystwyth
Villages Hamlets &c ..... Llandegwy
Seats & Parks
Turnpike Roads
Cross Roads
Rivers & Watercourses
Woods & Plantations
Polling Places
Boundary of Boroughs
Ditto ..... Hundreds
Ditto ..... County
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London
CARDIGAN BAY
CARDIGAN
RADNORSHIRE
CAERMARTHENSHIRE
Aberaeron 192
New Quay Bay
New Quay Head
Llanllwchaiarn
Llanina
Llandissilogogo
Llanarth
Troed yrhiw Garegog
Llangranog
Sinodgandos
Mwnt
Penbryn
Newport
Gwbert
Aberporth
Blaenporth
Tremaine
Bowls
Trebared
Dyffryn
Llangoedmore
Llechryd
Llandegwy
Brongwyn
Aes
Llandy
Trewen
Llangrallo
Blaenwaun
Twllbornel
Aberbank
Llantair
Orllwyn
Henllan
Newcastle Emlyn
Penrallt
Llain
Lancilles
Gelli Cyharan
Llundyrsaf
Llanwenog
Llanwnen
Llanllwni
Llanybyther
Llanfihangel Ystrad
Llanfair Clydogau
Llanwnnen
Llanddewi Aberarth
Henfynyw
Llanarth



Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer Pentonville London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Caron, or Tregaron* t	Cardigan	Lampeter ..10½	Carmarthen...34	S. Wales	279	39138	2593
Caron-Uwch-Clawdd, or Strata Florida to	Cardigan	Lampeter 11	Carmarthen...34	S. Wales	279	...	866
Carrow .....to	Northumb.	Hexham 7	Fourstones.....4	Newc. & Carlisle.....	306	...	...
Carrow .....ham	Norfolk.....	Norwich	Norwich 1	E. Union	114½	...	...
Carperby-cum-Thoresby .....to	N. R. York ...	Hawes 8	Bedale 18	N. Eastern	245	4950	342
Carreghova .....to	Montgomery	Llanfyllin 9	Oswestry 6½	Shrews. & Chester...	177	1223	331
Carrington .....to	Lincoln.....	Boston 7	Boston 7½	Gt. Northern	114½	2660	167
Carrington .....to	Chester	Altrincham ...6	Warburton ...4	Warring. & Stckpt.	193	2333	52(

to the English throne, and the hopes of the Welsh that their prince would reside among them were extinguished. Occasions were not wanting to rouse their ancient abhorrence of their *Sassenach* conquerors, and insurrections speedily broke out in various parts of the principality. Madoc, an illegitimate son of the late gallant prince Llewellyn, assumed the title of the Prince of Wales, and took the lead of the insurgents of North Wales. In July 1294, he proceeded to Carnarvon, at that time crowded with English attending the great fair—the unarmed multitude were slaughtered, the town was plundered and set on fire, the castle was taken, and the garrison put to the sword. The streets of the town, though narrow, are well-built, and cross each other at right angles, and the whole were surrounded by a massy wall, of great height and thickness, flanked and defended at short intervals by numerous semicircular bastion towers. A walk ranged entirely round the inside of the embattled parapet, and two gates formed the entrance into the town, the east facing the mountains, and the west opening to the Menai. A wide and most commodious terrace, extending from the quay to the north end of the town walls forms a most charming walk, the fashionable promenade, in fine weather, for the inhabitants and visitors, who, while they inhale the salubrious breeze, may be pleasingly amused by the moving varieties of the port. Carnarvon is governed by a mayor, assisted by four borough magistrates, a town clerk, and corporation. It is a bonded port, and consequently enjoys the privilege of direct importation. The imports chiefly consist of wine, timber, salt, dry goods, grain, &c.; the exports are chiefly slate, copper, and coal. The increasing steam communication to and from Carnarvon caused the trustees lately to erect a handsome pier, at which the steamers can load and discharge at all states of the tide. There are two churches, one English, the other Welsh. The former is a chapel of ease to the parish church of Llanbelig, and was formerly the garrison chapel in king Edward's time; it contains a beautiful organ. The building for the national-school was erected in 1844. In Church-street is a commodious news-room, and there are two excellent libraries. From the summit of the rock behind the Carnarvon Hotel is a beautiful view. In the vicinity are numerous Druidical circles and ancient monumental stones. It is surrounded by the wildest of Snowdonian scenery.

CARNARVON.

Insurrection of the Welch.

Trade.

Inns, Uxbridge Arms, Sportsman, Castle.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, March 4, Aug. 11, Sep. 23, 1st Fri. in Dec., stock; June 28, wool; May 25, Nov. 9, hiring.—*Bankers*, North and South Wales Bank; draw on Robarts, Curtis and Co.—*Newspaper*, Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald (liberal), Sat.

* CARON, or Tregaron, is a small village, situated on the Berwin, which joins the Teivi a little lower down. It has a market, and it was once incorporated, and had the privilege of voting in the election of the member for the borough of Cardigan; but on account of some corrupt practices in 1742, it was declared by the House of Commons to have forfeited its charter. A little to the eastward of the town once stood a house, called in Welch Porth-y-ffynnon, or Fountain Gate, where was born Thomas Jones, better known by the name of Twm Sion Catti, said to have been the natural son of Sir John Wynne, of Gwydyr. He flourished between 1590 and 1630, and acquired considerable reputation as a Welsh antiquary and poet. He was a robber of consummate address, who managed for a considerable period to prey upon his neighbours with complete impunity. By marrying the heiress of Ystrad-ffin, in the vale of Towey, he acquired a large fortune, which gave him sufficient consequence in Carmarthenshire to procure his appointment to the shrievalty for that county; and Twm Sion Catti o Borth-y-ffynnon, the robber, became Thomas Jones, Esq., of Fountain Gate. A little to the north-westward of the village is an intrenchment of considerable extent, and many other ancient remains. Llanddewi-Brefi, a place of some notoriety in the ecclesiastical history of Wales. According to Leland,

A poetic robber.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Carrington	Nottingham	Basford ...1¾	Nottingham ...2	Midland	130	...	...
Carshalton* ...pa	Surrey	Croydon ...3	Carshalton...1	L. B. & S. C.	14	2904	2411
Carsington ...pa	Derby	Ashborne ...6½	Cromford ...4½	Midland	152	1118	235
Carswell ...ham	Berks	Bampton ...3½	Farringdn Rd. 7	Gt. Western	71	...	...
Carthorpe...to	N. R. York	Bedale ...4½	Sinderby ...2	N. Eastern	224	2055	321
Cartermoor	Northumb.	Newcastle ...7	Ryton ...4	N. Eastern	288	...	...
Cartington ...to	Northumb.	Rothbury ...2	Morpeth ...16	N. Eastern	310	1912	102
Cartmel† ...m.t & pa	Lancaster	Ulverstone ...11	Milnthorpe ...16	Lanc. & Carlisle	260	22960	5213
Cartmel Fell ...chap	Lancaster	Ulverstone ...12	Milnthorpe ...16	Lanc. & Carlisle	260	2900	351
Cartworth ...to	W. R. York	Huddersfield...5	Holmfirth	Manch. Shef & Lin.	187	2820	2538
Cary-Coats ...to	Northumb.	Hexham ...11	Corbridge...11	Newc. & Carlisle	306	1795	45
Carwood ...to	Salop	Chch Stretton 8	Craven Arms 3½	Shrews. & Herefd	178	...	...
Cascob ...pa	Radnor	New Radnor...5	Wooferton ...23	Shrews. & Herefd.	216½	2548	155
Cashio and Leaves-den...ham	Hertford	Watford ...1	Watford ...1¾	L. & N. W.	19¼	...	2026

CARON.

Ancient legend.

it was "callid Breui, bycause it stondith on Breuybrooke;" but the popular legend of the neighbourhood assigns another origin to the name. It states that during the erection of the church, two oxen were employed to draw stones towards the building; having at one time been over-laden, one of them died in the effort to drag the load up a small hill which lay in the way. The other, on the loss of his companion, bellowed nine times, when the hill opened, and a way was made for him on level ground, along which he drew the whole load alone without difficulty. In 519 a synod was held here for the purpose of suppressing the Pelagian heresy, which had at this time re-appeared in Wales, and was rapidly gaining over new converts. The church, dedicated to St. David, is built on a small hill. It is a large Gothic structure, with a massive square tower at one end, supported by four Gothic arches. It was originally cruciform, but the north transept has been for some time in ruins; and in other respects the edifice has suffered considerable dilapidations. Thomas Beck, Bishop of the diocese, founded here, in 1187, a collegiate establishment for a precentor and twelve prebendaries, in honour of St. David, but recommended it to the patronage of Edward the Confessor. The hills which enclose it on the north and east are of the most bleak and desolate character, but on the west the shores of the Teivi, which here exhibit some share of cultivation and fertility, impart to it an air rather less forbidding. Below Llanddwi-Brefi, on the eastern bank of the Teivi, are the ruins of an ancient and magnificent mansion, called from the parish in which it was situated, Plas Llanfair y Clydoge, or Plas Llanfair y Clewedogau. On this estate are some valuable mines of lead and silver.

Market Tues.—*Fairs*, March 16, and 17, for horses, pigs, flannel, and hosiery, 1st Tues. in May cattle, sheep, Aug. 4, 25, Sep. 24, Oct. 12, pigs, and hosiery.

* CARSHALTON. A parish and town, called in Doomsday Book Aulton, situated in the hundred of Wallington, East Surrey. The principal works and mills here are for the manufacture of snuff, drugs, and paper. The chief source of the Wandle, notable for its fine trout, is in the midst of the village. It is said never to freeze in the severest seasons, or overflow in the most rainy, and to be abundant in the driest summers. Dr. Ratcliffe, physician, who founded the Ratcliffe Library at Oxford, built a house here. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the early English decorated style, with some antique brass memorials to Nicholas Ganeysford and family. A preparatory school for the education of officers for the Royal Artillery and Engineers, was established here in 1848.

Anne Boleyn's Well.

Near the churchyard is a spring, over-arched with stone, and called Queen Anne Boleyn's Well, from some vague tradition of her having stopped to admire its crystal clearness on her way from Hever. [*Fairs*, July 1st and 2nd, pleasure.

Lancaster Sands.

† CARTMEL is pleasantly situated in a woody vale, on a promontory extending into the Irish Sea, bounded on the south-east and west by Morecambe Bay, which, as the tide retires, leaves the sands called Lancaster Sands. The streets of Cartmel are rather narrow and irregular, but the houses being chiefly built of stone and white-washed, it appears neat and cleanly. The church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, formerly belonged to a priory of irregular canons, of the order of St. Augustine, founded anno domini 1188, by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke: it was afterwards purchased by the inhabitants of the town. It is built on a cruciform plan, with pointed windows, with a tower rising from the centre, supported by firm central clustered pillars. In the choir are several

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cashmore.....ham	Dorset	Wimborne ...11	Salisbury 16	L. & S. W.	112	...	...
Cassington .....pa	Oxford	Woodstock ...4½	Oxford 6½	Gt. Western	69½	2990	454
Cassop .....to	Durham	Durham 4½	Shincliffe 3	N. Eastern	255½	1622	1769
Castern .....to	Stafford	Ashborne 6	Ashborn e 7	N. Stafford	154	...	...
Castellan.....chap	Pembroke.....	Cardigan 6½	Narberth Rd. 13	S. Wales	277	899	171
Casterton .....to	Westmorlnd	K. Lonsdale ...1	Burton 9	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	250	4230	576
Casterton, Great ...pa	Rutland	Stamford 2	Stamford 2½	Midland	91½	1590	369
Casterton, Little ...pa	Rutland	Stamford 2	Stamford 2½	Midland	91½	1450	119
Castle-Acre* .....pa	Norfolk	Lynn 14	Swaffham 4	E. Anglian	117½	3249	1567
Castle-Ashby† .....pa	Northampton	Northampton 8	Castle Ashby 2½	L. & N. W.	77	1926	219
Castle-Bythe .....pa	Pembroke.....	Newport 9	Clarbeston Rd. 5	S. Wales	275½	2537	266
Castle Caereinion ...pa	Montgomery	Welshpool 4	Shrewsbury 24	Shrews. & Bmgm ...	179	6540	725
Castle-Camps‡ .....pa	Cambridge ...	Linton 5	Audley End ...8½	E. Counties	52	2703	949

handsome stalls, decorated with carved foliage, which belonged to the canons before the Reformation. Under the north wall of the chancel stands the tomb-stone of William de Walton, one of the first priors of Cartmel, opposite to which is a monument to John Harrington, of Wraysholme Tower: there are also monuments of the Lowther and Preston families, of Holker Hall. The parish of Cartmel is bounded on the west by the river Leven and Windermere, and contains the townships of Upper and Lower Allithwaite, Broughton, Cartmel Fell, Upper and Lower Holker and Staveley. Three miles south of the town is the Holywell, issuing from the base of Humphrey Head, a limestone rock, which projects over Lancaster Sands; it is much resorted to during the summer months; near it is Wraysholme Tower, formerly a seat of the Harrington family. In Upper Allithwaite, near the confluence of the rivers Winster and Ken is Castle Head, a rock now ornamented with plantations. Here is a free grammar-school, which educates about fifty boys, the one half classically, and the other commercially. In the township of Holker, in this parish, there are some cotton mills, but in other respects it is but little distinguished for manufacture; the views in various parts of the vicinity are from many places particularly wild and beautiful. CARTMEL.

Market, Tues.—*Fairs*, Wed. bef. Easter, Whit.-Mon., and the first Mon. aft Oct. 23, for pedlery; Nov. 5, cattle.

* CASTLE-ACRE, though now an inconsiderable place, exhibits the remains of an immense castle, and also some large remnants of a priory. The earthworks of this castle are very bold, and large masses of the wall remain. At the period of the Conquest this place belonged to the great Earl of Warren, who is said to have erected it upon the site of the older works, a circular castle. The whole comprised an area of about eighteen acres, encircled by an embattled wall seven feet thick. The monastery was very extensive. From the foundation of the ruined walls which enclosed the building, the site is estimated to have contained about thirty acres. The principal street of the present village passes through one of the main entrances of the castle. The parish church, standing on an eminence, is a large building with a lofty square tower: in the windows are various pieces of stained glass, and some curious monuments may be seen in the body of the church. There is a remarkably antique font, with a high cover. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. A schoolroom was built in 1839. Here are some flour mills, and the tanning business is carried on to some extent. The river Nar, which runs at the foot of the town, was formerly navigable within two miles of the place, but it is now so only from Narborough to Lynn. The parish presents some extensive and conspicuous remains of British, Roman, and Norman work, it being a place of great antiquity. High House, and Narford Hall are two elegant mansions in the vicinity. Ruins of the castle.

Inns, The Ostrich, Dun Cow, Red Lion, Rising Sun.—*Fairs*, May 1, Aug 5.

† CASTLE-ASHBY. Here is the seat of the Marquis of Northampton, a large quadrangular structure, with two lofty octangular towers at the north-east and south-west angles, containing some very early specimens of oil-painting. The dates 1625 and 1635 are seen in the balustrades of the turrets. In the park is the church, a neat building, with a curious ancient porch, and an old altar-tomb, with the statue of a cross-legged knight. The castle is situated near the northern extremity of Yardley Chase, through which is a wide avenue extending above three miles from the south front.

‡ CASTLE-CAMPS. This and the adjoining parish of Shudy Camps are said

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Castle Carey* m.t & pa	Somerset	Wells 11	Frome 15	Gt. Western	130	2625	1860
Castle Carrock pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 10	How Mill 3¾	Newc. & Carlisle	310	3640	346
Castle Church pa	Stafford	Stafford 1½	Stafford 1	L. & N. W.	133½	3774	2315
Castle Combe† m.t & p	Wilts	Corsham 5¾	Chippenham 6	Gt. Western	100	1494	557
Castle Dyrran ham	Carmarthen	Carmarthen 19	Narberth Rd. 2	S. Wales	266	666	70
Castle Eaton‡ pa	Wilts	Highworth 5	Swinden 9	Gt. Western	86	1956	338

CASTLE CAMPS.

to have derived their names from the Danes and English having had large encampments in these parishes. The remains of a castle used to be pointed out here, but they have latterly gone to decay, and on their site is a farm-house, with a deep moat surrounding the premises. The church is a very small building in the Gothic style.

* CASTLE CAREY. This ancient market-town is situated in a very pleasant vicinity. It formerly had a castle, which William Lovell, its lord, defended during the civil wars in the reign of King Stephen, against that monarch's forces, from which period no further mention is made of it in history, so that the spot on which it stood is scarcely to be recognised, being only marked by an entrenched area of about two acres, called "the camp," and from which implements of ancient warfare and bolts of iron have frequently been dug up. Here was also a manor-house, now almost demolished, in which Charles II. sheltered himself after the battle of Worcester. The church, which is placed upon an eminence, is seen from all sides to great advantage.

Vestiges of a camp.

Inns, Britannia and George, both commercial.—*Market*, Alternate Mons.—*Fairs*, Tues. bef. Palm Sun., May 1, Whit Tues., Tues aft. Sep. 19.—*Bankers*, Stuckey's Banking Company; draw on Robarts, Curtis, and Co.

† CASTLE COMBE, a considerable village, situated on the Box, is celebrated for having been the site of the baronial residence of the Dunstanvilles. It is even said that it had a castle as early as the ninth century; but this statement, though seemingly countenanced by the remains of a fosse and ramparts, which have the aspect of early castramentation, is not supported by the authority of any ancient writer. After the death of the last Dunstanville, in 1269, it suffered severe alienations by marriage or purchase, until vested in the person of Sir Stephen le Scrope, son of Lord Scrope, of Bolton in Yorkshire. The castle is conjectured to have been dismantled about 1400; but the remains of its embankments, visible on a hill northward from the village, still sufficiently mark its former strength and importance. The present mansion is situated in the valley, on the banks of the Box, amid hanging woods of oak and walnut trees. The church of Castle Combe, composed of a nave, a chancel, two aisles, and a square tower, is ancient, and displays specimens of decoration truly tasteful for the age when they may be supposed to have been produced. The arch, which separates the nave from the chancel, is in the pointed style, adorned with running foliage, and with statues in niches; the font, of an octagonal figure, rests upon several small clustered columns; and an ancient mural tomb, in the north wall, bears the effigies of a knight, in chain armour, with various figures in niches, but no inscription. Over the communion-table is a monument, or cenotaph, with an inscription which sets forth the excellent qualities of many of the Scrope family, whose ashes, it affirms, had for several centuries been deposited in that church without suitable memorial. This handsome old church was thoroughly re-built in 1851, at a cost of £3,000. An excellent national-school has been lately erected, and a village library and reading-room formed by the rector, the Rev. R. C. Cristie. There are the remains of an old Roman encampment; and a small barrow has been recently opened in a field belonging to G. P. Scrope, Esq., in which some human remains were found in a singular state of preservation.

The Scrope family.

Inn, The Salutation.—*Fair*, May 4, for cattle and horses.

‡ CASTLE EATON is a very small village, situated on the banks of the Thames, here a narrow stream and unnavigable. In the winter the pasture lands are frequently subjected to heavy floods. The church then forms a pretty object from the village bridge, as, it might be supposed, standing on an island. From this point the traveller has the best view of the sacred edifice, with its singular cupola. The date of the church is about 1400. The village is the last in North Wilts, as the county of Gloucester joins the parish just over the

Ancient church.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Castle-Eden* .....pa	Durham	Durham 10	Castle Eden.....	N. Eastern	257	1935	491
Castleford .....pa	W. R. York...	Pontefract 3	Castleford.....	York & N. M.....	181	2040	2581
Castle-Frome .....pa	Hereford	Ledbury 6	Hereford 12	Newpt. & Hereford	211½	1511	165
Castle Green .....ex pa	Carmarthen...	Carmarthen ...	Carmarthen.....	S. Wales	245	...	201
Castle Gresley.....to	Derby	Burton-on-T ...4	Gresley	Midland	127	...	190
Castle-Hedingham† p	Essex.....	Sudbury 6½	Braintree 8½	E. Counties	53	2429	1394
Castle Howard	York	York.....16½	Castle Howard	N. Eastern	207	...	...
Castle Inn .....ex pa	Brecknock ...	Brecknock	Abergavenny 20	Newpt. & Hereford	198	...	22
Castle Leavington...to	N. R. York ...	Stokesley 5	Yarm 3	N. Eastern	246	1028	44
Castlemartin .....pa	Pembroke.....	Pembroke 5	Narberth Rd. 22	S. Wales	286	4867	404
Castle Morton .....pa	Worcester ...	Upton-on-S ...5	Tewkesbury ...8	Midland	137	3656	852
Castle Northwich ...to	Chester.....	Northwich	Hartford 2	L. & N. W.	171	100	1135

village bridge. Castle Eaton is celebrated for its cheese, many tons of which are made in the year, and sent to the metropolis for consumption and exportation. Lushill House, the seat of John Archer, Esq., is two miles distant. At Castle Eaton the hills terminate near what is known as the "Butts," so called, no doubt, from this having been the spot where the butts were set up for the practice of archery, when the law directed that every Englishman should have his bow and arrows, and that butts should be erected in every township.

CASTLE EATON.

The "Butts."

* CASTLE-EDEN. In this village is a neat church, erected at the sole expense of the late Rowland Burdon, Esq.: it is dedicated to St. James. Castle Eden Colliery, a newly-created village, originating from the discovery of coal-beds, is distant about three-quarters of a mile. The mansion called Castle Eden is a spacious castellated edifice, beautifully situated on the summit of a wooded precipice, forming the southern boundary of the romantic defile called Castle Eden Dean.

† CASTLE-HEDINGHAM. The village of Castle-Hedingham, the ancient seat of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, is chiefly remarkable for the castle, from which it derives its name. It occupies an eminence near the village. Of this venerable structure the keep alone, from the massive solidity of its walls, has hitherto defied the encroachments of time. This is in the purest style of the Anglo-Norman architecture, and it is conjectured to have been erected either by the first Aubrey, Earl of Oxford, or by his successor. The former was slain by the rabble, at London, in 1140; the latter died in 1214. The walls, at their base, are between eleven and thirteen feet in thickness, and at their summit between nine and ten feet. The wall upon the east side is nearly a foot thicker than all the others, with a view, it would seem, of enabling it better to withstand the injuries of the weather. The form of the keep is almost square, and it is somewhat about 100 feet in height. It was originally entered by a flight of stairs upon the west side, reaching to the principal door on the first story, about five feet from which is a circular staircase, of which part descends to the ground floor, and part ascends to the upper stories. Every possible attention has been paid to strength and security in the construction of this edifice, the walls being thickest at the bottom, admitting only a scanty portion of light through small loop-holes, the windows increasing, however, progressively in size, as they approached the top of the building, and receded from the danger. The Hall of Audience, which occupies a great part of the second story, is a grand apartment, well-proportioned, and richly embellished. Here the feudal barons were accustomed to receive the homage of their vassals, and here was displayed all the ostentatious hospitality of the times. The castle was frequently an object of serious contention in the days of King John, and was several times taken and retaken. John, the twelfth earl, having warmly espoused the cause of the Lancasterians, was afterwards beheaded on Tower-hill, by order of Edward IV. The estates were afterwards confiscated, and in 1483 were granted for life to Sir Thomas Montgomery, who, however, did not long enjoy them, as on the accession of Henry VII., the Act of Attainder was repealed, and all the earl's estates and honours restored. This nobleman, who appears to have been a wise, magnificent, learned, and religious man, lived in great splendour and hospitality. These qualities seem to have drawn the jealousy and resentment of his master, at a moment more proper to extinguish than to actuate the sordid passions, at the close of a sumptuous and expensive entertainment given by the earl to Henry VII. at this castle. At the king's going away, the earl's servants stood in their livery coats and cognizances, ranged on both sides, and made a lane. The king called the earl, and said unto

Ancient keep of the castle.

Belonging to the earls of Oxford.

Entertainment given to Henry VII.

CASTLE-HEDINGHAM.

him, "My lord, I have heard much of your hospitality, but I see it is greater than the speech: these handsome gentlemen and yeomen, which I see on both sides of me, are sure your menial servants." The earl smiled, and answered, "It may please your grace, that were not for mine ease: they are most of them my retainers, that are come to do me service at such a time as this, and chiefly to see your grace." The king startled a little, said, "By my faith, my lord, I thank you for your good cheer; but I may not have my laws broken in my sight. My attorney must speak with you;" and it is said that the earl compounded for no less than 15,000 marks for this offence against the statute of retainers. Edward, the seventeenth earl, was noted for his profusion, which occasioned him to alienate many of the family estates. His first wife was Anne, eldest daughter of the Lord Chancellor Burleigh, by whom he had three daughters; his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Trentham, gent., of Roucester, in Staffordshire, and maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth: by this lady he had one son, named Henry, who succeeded to the earldom. The honour and castle of Hedingham were secured by Lord Burleigh, probably with a view of providing for his three grand-daughters. Previously to this, however, the castle was dilapidated, and most of the buildings razed to the ground, under the earl's warrant. The parks, which were three in number, and contained several hundred acres, were parted, and let to several tenants in allotments. Henry, the eighteenth earl, was restored to this estate by agreement with his three half-sisters and their husbands. On his death, without issue, in 1625, it was held in jointure by his countess, Diana, second daughter of William, second earl of Exeter, after whose decease, in 1655, it passed into his mother's family, who retained it till the year 1713, when it was purchased by Robert Ashurst, Esq., second son of Sir William Ashurst, Knight, lord mayor of London in 1693. The Ashursts were succeeded by Sir Henry Houghton, of Houghton Tower, in Lancashire; but the present possessor is Lewis Majendie, Esq., who inhabits the mansion erected in the beginning of the last century. The manor of Castle Hedingham was given by William the Conqueror, to Aubrey de Vere; in whose family it continued with little interruption, till the year 1625. It was holden immediately of the crown, and exclusively of all other lordships. It was created an honour by Henry II. In this village, Aubrey, or Alberic, the first earl of Oxford, and his wife, Lucia, who became the first prioress, founded a Benedictine nunnery, before the year 1190. It was very amply endowed; though at the dissolution its revenues were valued at only £29. 12s. 10d. The nunnery, and part of the chapel belonging to it, are yet standing; the former has long been converted into a farm-house. An hospital, sometimes called the New Abbey, was also founded here about the year 1250, by Hugh, fourth earl of Oxford, and endowed for two or three chaplains, a clerk, servant, and some poor and decrepid people. This building has been long destroyed. Castle-Hedingham Church is an ancient stone fabric, with battlements of brick, supposed, from the ornaments and carvings of the boar and mullet, on different parts of the structure, to have been erected by the De Veres. The present tower was built about the year 1616. In the midst of the chancel is a superb, but somewhat mutilated monument, covering the remains of John de Vere, sixteenth earl of Oxford, who died on the 19th of March, 1539. This nobleman was great chamberlain of England, chancellor of state to Henry VIII., and knight of the garter. On the tomb are incumbent figures of the earl and his wife, the Lady Elizabeth; together with the arms and quarterings of the family, encircled by the garter. On the south and north sides are effigies of their children, four sons, and four daughters, kneeling, with a book open before each. An inscription, engraven on brass, which went round the tomb, was torn off in the time of the civil wars. Various banners, gauntlets, and other warlike remains, belonging to the De Veres, are displayed in different parts of the chancel. Here are also monuments of the Ashursts, who possessed this estate in the last century. Sible-Hedingham lies one mile S.W. from Castle-Hedingham. These two places appear to have been connected till after the Conquest, as they do not occur as distinct parishes till about the commencement of the reign of Henry III. Their situation is very pleasant, the lands being varied with gentle eminences, and watered by rills and small streams. At the time of the general survey, Sible-Hedingham was held by Roger Bigot, by the marriage of whose second daughter it was conveyed to the De Veres, earls of Oxford, from whom it descended in the same manner as Hedingham Castle. The neighbourhood is famous for the growth of hops, and both here and at Sible-Hedingham, the best

Heavy fine exacted for offence against the statute of retainers.

Benedictine nunnery.

Monuments of the De Veres.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Castle Rising* ....pa	Norfolk.....	Burnham W. 17	Lynn 4½	E. Anglian	103½	2096	392
Castle Thorpe.....pa	Buckingham.	Stoney Strat...3	Wolverton ...3½	L. & N. W.	56	1380	346
Castlethorpe .....ham	Lincoln	Kirton 7½	Brigg 2	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	166½	...	...
Castleton† .....pa	Derby.....	Sheffield 15½	Rowsley.....16	Midland	170	10205	1333
Castleton .....pa	Dorset	Sherborne	Yeovil.....6½	Brist. & Exeter	133	69	157
Castleton .....to	Lancaster.....	Rochdale 1	Blue Pits 1½	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	199	...	17400
Castleton .....ham	Monmouth ...	Newport 5	Marshfield 1	S. Wales	165	...	...
Castlewright .....to	Montgomery	Montgomery 5½	Marsh Brook 12	Shrews. & Hereford ...	182	1332	156
Castley .....to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 9	Arthington	N Eastern	196	527	83
Caston .....pa	Norfolk.....	Attleborough...7	Harling Rd. ...7	Norfolk	110	1557	545

Essex hops are produced. Petty sessions are held at the Bell commercial inn every alternate Tuesday. Kirby Hall, in this parish, formerly the seat of the Kirby family, is now a farm-house. [*Fairs*, May 14, 15, July 25, cattle, pleasure.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM.

Essex hops.

CASTLE RISING. Castle Rising is of such high antiquity that no account of it is furnished us by the royal records. It is said that the sea formerly flowed up to the town, which was probably a port. A castle was erected at this place by William de Albini, the first earl of Sussex, some time prior to the year 1176. It stood on a hill to the south of the town, and was a noble pile; in its plan nearly resembling Norwich Castle, and almost of equal dimensions to that fortress. The walls of the keep are three yards thick; and the whole is encompassed by a deep ditch and bold rampart, on which was a strong wall, having three towers: the interior of the castle is much dilapidated. One of the rooms, where his lordship's court-leet used to be held, is more perfect than any of the other parts. In this fortress, Isabel, queen of Edward II., was confined after the death of her favourite Mortimer, during the twenty-eight latter years of her existence. Here she was visited by her son, Edward III., and his queen. The corporation of this borough is very ancient; it was formerly govered by a mayor, recorder, high steward, twelve aldermen, a speaker of the commons, and fifty burgesses. The corporation was abolished by the Municipal Reform Act. Near the end of the church-yard is a square building, called the almshouse, built in the reign of James I., by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, for the accommodation of a governess and twelve poor women. The church is a curious, ancient Norman structure, and presents, in its western front, some singular architectural ornaments. It consists of only one aisle, with a square tower near the centre. The font is a large, ancient piece of workmanship. The church underwent a complete restoration in 1844. Castle Rising formerly sent two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. This town, and some of the adjacent parishes, retain the Norman custom, by which all wills are proved before the clergyman of the parish. [*Inn*, The Black Horse.

Queen Isabel, confined in the castle here.

Ancient church.

* CASTLETON. The Castle of the Peak, which gives its name to the adjacent village of Castleton, is supposed by some authorities to have been in existence at the time of the Saxons, and by others to be of purely Norman structure, and to have been built by William Peverill, a son of the Conqueror and first lord of Haddon. The latter opinion is the prevalent, and probably the correct one. This, together with other possessions of the Peverills, went out of their hands during the reign of Henry II., who gave them to his son, the Earl of Montaigne, afterwards King John. It was granted during the reign of Edward II., to the Earl of Warren, and subsequently, during the reign of Edward III., to John of Gaunt, since which time it has been included in the dukedom of Lancaster; its owners retaining the baronial title of Peveril of the Peak. The name of Peveril of the Peak is no longer in use, and is only familiar to us as the title of Sir Walter Scott's famous novel. Peveril Castle stands on a high rock, overlooking the village of Castleton. In the distance it has an insignificant appearance, and one is apt to depreciate the good taste of the founders. But as the traveller approaches this romantic ruin, and stands full in face of it, he is soon forced to change his opinion. A better position for a fortress it is hard to conceive, all its sides being impregnable but one, and that is so steep as to have rendered a winding path necessary to aid the ascent. The castle yard is very extensive, and is enclosed by a wall in part destroyed and overgrown with ivy. The interior, which anciently consisted of two rooms, one above the other, is a complete ruin. At the north-west extremity is the keep, of which a great part of the walls are still standing, and reach, on one side, an elevation of fifty-five feet. At the foot

Peveril of the Peak.

Castleton.

The Peak Cavern.

of Peveril Castle is the entrance to the Peak Cavern, which is singularly regular for a natural arch, and presents a very fine and striking appearance. The dimensions are, height 42 feet; breadth, 120 feet; and receding depth, 90 feet. This magnificent natural lobby has been appropriated by certain twine manufacturers, and the whole of the ground is covered over with their works. They afford a good standard of measurement to the eye, and by their littleness, show off the vastness of the cavern; but on the whole, it must be admitted that these works interfere with the sublimity of the scene. After proceeding through the Peak cavern about thirty yards, the roof becomes lower, and a narrow passage is reached, where the blaze of day, which has been gradually softened into twilight, wholly disappears, and all further researches must be prosecuted by torchlight. After penetrating twenty or thirty yards in a stooping posture, there is a spacious opening, beyond which is the margin of a small lake called the First Water, the overhanging rock descending in one place to within twenty inches of the surface. The lake is crossed in a boat or skiff, partly filled with straw, in which the passenger lies down, and is conveyed to the other side, where a spacious vacuity opens, 220 feet in length, 200 feet broad, and in some parts 120 feet high; but from want of light, neither the roof, nor the sides of this great cavity can be plainly discerned. Proceeding onwards by the side of the second water, there is a projecting pile of rocks, popularly called Roger Rain's House, on account of the water dripping incessantly from the crevices of the roof. Beyond this, another hollow opens, called the Chancel, where the rocks appear much broken, and the sides are covered with stalactite incrustations. Here the stranger is generally surprised by an invisible vocal concert, which bursts in wild and discordant tones from the upper regions of the cavern, where a group of women and children are stationed for the purpose, the inhabitants of some of the huts at the entrance. After leaving the chancel, and passing the Devil's Cellar and the half-way-house, the path leads beneath three natural arches, to another vast concavity, termed Great Tom of Lincoln, from its resemblance to a bell. Here, under the influence of a strong light, the arrangements of the rock, the spiracles in the roof, and the flowing stream, produce a striking scene. From this point the vault gradually descends, the passage contracts, and at length leaves only room sufficient for the stream. The entire length of this great excavation is 2,250 feet, and its depth from the surface of the mountain, about 620. A striking effect is frequently produced by the explosion of a small quantity of powder wedged into a crevice of the rock, the report of which rolls along the roof and sides like a heavy and prolonged peal of overwhelming thunder. On returning from this dark recess, the effect of the light is singularly impressive. The rocks appear as if highly illuminated, and the plants and mosses upon them so vividly green as to produce the impression that the sun must be shining brilliantly upon them, when the day is really dull and hazy. The Peak Cavern is thus a succession of great chambers, connected together by narrow passages, and when we remember the soluble nature of the stone, and the stream that flows through it, there can be no doubt that if not formed altogether by the action of water, it owes its present condition to that agency. A more extraordinary spot perhaps is in the neighbourhood, at the foot of the Winnats or Windgates, which for centuries was the only accessible road to Buxton and Chapel-en-le-Frith. It is a deep and narrow inclined chasm, about a mile in length, the lower descent of which commands a fine view of the beautiful vale of Castleton. Here is the Speedwell mine, an artificial excavation, leading to a great natural cavern. After descending upwards of a hundred steps, and reaching the blackness of darkness, the visitor embarks upon a canal so narrow as to be able to touch the rock on both sides, and the ceiling above. Proceeding along this channel, which is not far short of half-a-mile in length, the guide pushing along the boat, an immense vacuity in the mountain is reached, and landing upon a ledge of rock, the scene becomes indescribably strange and appalling. With the aid of a Bengal light, there is seen on the one hand an abyss of unknown depth, appropriately called the Bottomless Pit, into which the water from the level falls with a startling sound, and which swallowed up forty thousand tons of material in the excavation of the mine. And on the other hand an enormous cavity appears above, the ceiling of which no light can reach, for rockets have been here let off and have given their coruscations as freely as from the surface of the earth. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a neat Gothic structure in good repair. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a small endowment for a parish school, of about

Roger Rain's house.

Wonders of the cavern.

The wind-gates.

Speedwell mine.

Tremendous chasms.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Castor*.....pa	Northampton	Peterborough 4½	Castor .....½	L. & N. W.	82	7020	1396
Catchburn .....to	Northumb. ...	Blyth 7	Morpeth 2	N. Eastern	296	...	...
Catchfrench .....ham	Cornwall	St. Germains...3	Plymouth.....14	S. Devon	261	...	...
Catcherside .....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury 12	Morpeth 15	N. Eastern	309	593	11
Catcliffe .....to	W. R. York ...	Sheffield 5	Woodhse. Mill 3	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	159½	648	273
Catcott .....chap	Somerset	Bridgewater 7½	Shapwick 2	Somerset Central ...	151	2256	772
Caterham.....pa	Surrey	Croydon 6	Stoat's Nest...3½	L. B. & S. C.	18	2460	487
Catesby Abbey .....pa	Northampton	Northamptn. 15	Weedon.....7½	L. & N. W.	77	1990	92
Catfield .....pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham 11	Norwich 17	E. Union	130½	2393	739
Catfoss .....to	E. R. York ...	Hornsea 4	Beverley 10	N. Eastern	191½	1050	39
Cathedine .....pa	Brecknock ...	Brecknock 7	Abergavenny 14	Newpt. & Hereford.	192	1567	204
Catherine's, St....chap	Dorset	Weymouth ...8½	Dorchester ...9	L. & S. W.....	150	...	...
Catherine, St.... .....pa	Somerset	Bath.....4	Box 4	Gt. Western.....	106	1040	135
Catherington .....pa	Hants	Petersfield ...6½	Havant 6	L. B. & S. C.....	94	5139	1094
Catherston-Lewston p	Dorset	Axminster 6	Dorchester ...28	L. & S. W.....	169	248	32
Catmore .....pa	Berks.....	Newbury.....9	Wallingfd. R. 10	Gt. Western.....	57½	696	123
Caton-with-Little-dale† .....to	Lancaster ...	Lancaster 5	Caton.....3	Midland	236	8373	1434
Catsfield .....pa	Sussex	Battle 2½	Battle 3	S. Eastern	71	2944	550
Cattal .....to	W. R. York ...	Wetherby 6	Cattal 3	N. Eastern	201	950	202
Catteral.....to	Lancaster.....	Garstang.....2	Brock 2	Lanc. & Preston.....	219	1733	1036
Catterick‡ .....pa	N. R. York ...	Richmond ...4½	Ctterck. Bdg. 1½	N. Eastern	238	22599	3014
Catterton .....to	W. R. York...	Tadcaster 2	Tadcaster ...2½	N. Eastern	187	712	50
Catterlin .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 15	Penrith 3	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	285½	...	130
Catthorpe.....pa	Leicester	Lutterworth 4½	Rugby 4½	L. & N. W.	87	625	132
Cattistock .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester.....9	Dorchester ...10	L. & S. W.	151	3009	594
Catto .....to	N. R. York ...	Thirsk 6	Otterington ...5	N. Eastern	222½	...	...
Catton§.....pa	Norfolk	Thorpe 3	Norwich 3	E. Union	116½	895	618

£28. There are two small charities that are both distributed before Christmas, in sums of £7. 5s., and £6 each. The crown as Duke of Lancaster, is lord of the manor, the Duke of Devonshire being the lessee. CASTLETON

Inns, The Castle, Nag's Head, Bull's Head.—*Fairs*, April 21, 3rd Wed. in March, 1st Wed. in Oct 3rd Wed. in Nov.

* CASTOR was formerly the station of Durobrovis, or Durobrivæ, mentioned in the itinerary of Antonimus. Numerous fragments of tesselated pavements, urns, coins, and foundations of walls, have been discovered in various places. About the middle of the seventh century a monastery was founded here, but it was destroyed by the Danes in 1010. The church is a curious specimen of Saxon architecture, with Norman arches, and is dedicated to St. Kyneburga. In the centre is a tower of the early English style of architecture, surmounted by a pyramidal spire, which rests upon four circular arches; the battlements exhibit some curious sculpture, and the upper part of the tower is embellished with two tiers of large and small arcades, with windows, niches, &c. The roof of the nave is of wood, and the ceiling is decorated with angels presenting shields, darts, and others holding the arms of the see of Peterborough, and models of the church. The northern door is very curious; it has been elaborately carved, and on it is embossed "Ricardus Beby, Rector ecclesia castre fecit fiere." The church has been lately thoroughly renovated. There is a national-school, erected and supported by Earl Fitzwilliam, whose magnificent residence is in Milton Park, a stately mansion surrounded by picturesque scenery. A Roman station.

† CATON, situated on the southern bank of the Lune, presents such a panorama of beautiful scenery as to have elicited an eulogium from the poet Gray in the following strain:—"Every feature which constitutes a perfect landscape of the extensive sort, is not only here boldly marked, but also in its best position." In the township are two mills for the manufacture of cotton goods, and one for silk-spinning, establishments which furnish employment to a great portion of the population. The church, which is situated near the centre of the township, is a plain structure. Gray's eulogy of the prospect

‡ CATTERICK. This is a place of great antiquity, and Roman remains, some of which are preserved at Brough Hall, have been frequently discovered whilst digging in the vicinity. The foundation of a permanent Roman encampment has been recently uncovered by Sir W. Lawson, near Catterick-bridge. In 1848, a new church was built at Tunstall, in this parish. Brough Hall, the seat of Sir William Lawson, is an elegant mansion in the vicinity. [*Inn*, George and Dragon.

§ CATTON. This a pleasant village, very agreeably situated on high ground, in a well-wooded country, abounding in gentlemen's seats. Before the Conquest,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Catton ....to	Derby	Lichfield 8	Oakley 1¼	Midland	117	1064	77
Catton ....to	N. R. York	Thirsk 5	Baldersby 1	N. Eastern	221	804	131
Catton ....pa	E. R. York	York 8½	Stamford Bdg. 1	N. Eastern	201	8102	1075
Catwick ....pa	E. R. York	Hornsea 4½	Beverley 7½	N. Eastern	189	1650	206
Catworth, Great ...pa	Huntingdon	Thrapston 7	Huntingdon 10½	Gt. Northern	69	2090	634
Catworth, Little chap	Huntingdon	Thrapston 8½	Huntingdon 9½	Gt. Northern	68	...	65
Cauldon*....pa	Stafford	Leek 8½	Oakamoor 4	N. Stafford	149	1458	350
Cauldwell ....to	Derby	Burton-on-T. 4½	Gresley 2½	Midland	130	...	157
Caundle-Bishop....pa	Dorset	Yeovil 10½	Dorchester 17	L. & S. W.	158	1397	397
Caundle-Marsh ....pa	Dorset	Yeovil 9½	Dorchester 18	L. & S. W.	159	792	71
Caundle-Purse ....pa	Dorset	Yeovil 10	Dorchester 20	L. & S. W.	161	1470	177
Caundle, Stourton...pa	Dorset	Yeovil 12½	Dorchester 19	L. & S. W.	160	1975	450
Caundle-Wake....ti	Dorset	Yeovil 11	Dorchester 17	L. & S. W.	158	...	...
Caunsall ....ham	Worcester	Kiddermin. 3½	Churchill 2	Oxford. W. & W....	132½	...	...
Caunton ....pa	Nottingham	Carlton-on-T. 5	Newark 5½	Gt. Northern	125½	3130	611
Cause Park ....to	Northumb.	Morpeth 6	Longhirst 5	N. Eastern	302½	1117	93
Cave, North† ....pa	E. R. York	South Cave 2	Staddlethrp. 4½	N. Eastern	201½	6913	1138
Cave, South....pa	E. R. York	Mkt Weighton 7½	Brough 3	N. Eastern	206½	8609	1421
Cavel ....to	E. R. York	Selby 11	Howden 1½	N. Eastern	123	..	...
Cavendish‡ ....pa	Suffolk	Clare 2	Sudbury 6	E. Union	64	3354	1394

CATTON.

the manor of Catton was in the possession of Archbishop Stigand, from whom it was seized by William of Normandy. Subsequently, it was vested in the prior and monks of Norwich Cathedral, who had a deportum here. The church is a very picturesque little structure, having a round tower, terminating in an octagon, and vaulted with ivy. The earliest feature is a lancet window in the tower, but otherwise the perpendicular style prevails. A few years ago this ancient edifice was thoroughly restored at a considerable expense, and it now contains some fine carved work, much painted glass, and a peculiarly rich Gothic monument, erected to the memory of Timothy George Adams, Esq. Among the antiquities of the village may be mentioned the old manor-house, which was originally a monastic dependency, dating about the reign of Henry VII.; a cat and a tun, the rebus of the village, being carved on the spandrills of the door. There are two other ancient houses, one built in the reign of James I., and the other in the reign of Charles II. An ancient still-yard weight was found here some years ago. It is chiefly curious from the circumstance that upon it was impressed the arms of the empire, the double-headed eagle additionally to the three lions of England. In altering a barn a few years ago, a considerable number of shafts, capitals, and other architectural remains composed of Caen stone, were found embedded in the walls. They all belonged to the traditional period between the Norman and early English styles, and the most probable conjecture is, that they belonged to the demolished chapel of the " deportum " alluded to above.

Old manor-house and antiquities.

* CAULDON, or Caldon. This is a straggling village, on a declivity in a dreary and barren part of the moorlands. Cauldon Lowe, a lofty hill in this parish, is valuable for its extensive quarries of valuable limestone, of which great quantities are sent by a railway of three inclined planes, to the Cauldon canal at Froghall, and thence to various parts of the country. The North Staffordshire railway company are lessees of the quarries. Here are also lime works and a silk mill; and a quarry of excellent fossil marble has recently been discovered. In a field called Big Lowe, a quantity of urns, and some flint-headed darts, have been dug up. The church is a small stone building, with a square tower, dedicated to St. Mary, and contains several monuments to the Cropper, Wilmot, Marshall, and Wheldon families.

Marble quarry.

† CAVE (North and South). The Roman road from Brough to York, passed by South Cave, and may still be traced at the back of the vicarage ground, at the north end of the parish. There is a fine view from Mount Airey over the adjacent country. Cave Castle, the seat of H. G. Barnard, Esq., is in the vicinity.

Inns, Fox and Coney, White Hart, Bear.—*Fairs*, Trinity Mon., 2nd Mon. aft. Oct. 11.—*Bankers*, Branch Bank of the Yorkshire Banking Company; draw on Williams and Co.

‡ CAVENDISH. The noble family of Cavendish, of which the Duke of Devonshire is the representative, derive their name from this place, which was in their possession at a very early period. The church is a small building dedicated to St. Mary. [*Fair*, June 11.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cavenham* ....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket ...9	Kennet 5	E. Counties	75	2630	283
Caversfield ....pa	Oxford	Bicester.....1½	Bicester 2	L. & N. W.	68½	1200	132
Caversham†.....pa	Oxford	Reading 1	Reading 1	Gt. Western.....	37	4772	1752

* CAVENHAM. The river Lark is navigable on the north of this parish, where it is crossed by Temple-bridge, and the parish is watered by one of its brooks. Cavenham Hall, the residence of H. S. Waddington, Esq., is a beautiful mansion, situated in a small park. The church, repaired in 1837, is a small but neat structure, with a tower.

† CAVERSHAM is a long, straggling village, having in the lower part of it many very mean and miserable-looking houses, occupied by fishermen, bargemen, and others, who get their living by the Thames, which flows near; on the high ground there are, however, many excellent houses, and some handsome villas have been erected within the last few years. The church is small, and of various dates, but some portions are very ancient. At Kidmore-end, in this parish, a new church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was built in 1852. Caversham House, which is a prominent object from the river, occupies a commanding position, and both from the house and grounds are obtained views of great beauty and extent. The mansion, which is a showy one, was built by Lord Cadogan, in the reign of George I., but has been subsequently much altered. The grounds were laid out by Capability Brown, and are much admired. In the old mansion, which was pulled down when the present was erected, Charles I. was for a while a prisoner, and here he had the interviews with his children which Clarendon has mentioned. At this place was a cell and chapel, belonging to the monastery of Nutley, in Buckinghamshire. These cells were little dependencies attached to a monastery, in which one or more monks resided, according to the size of the building, and conforming in all respects to the practice and discipline of the house, strictly under the authority of the superior. The cell usually arose from a farm or an estate being given to a religious house at some distance, when a monk was appointed to reside there; partly, perhaps, to look after the property, and partly because it afforded a convenient retirement for an aged or a supernumerary inmate of the parent establishment. Refractory monks were also occasionally sent to them to rusticate for a season. After awhile, if not at first, a chapel was generally erected, and it frequently became the nucleus of a monastery. At this cell at Caversham there was only one monk; but there was a chapel attached, and it was in great repute on account of a statue of the Virgin, to whom the chapel was dedicated, which was reported to have wrought many miracles. It also contained, at the suppression, a great number of relics of considerable celebrity. Dr. London's letters respecting his visit to the cell are so characteristic, and so illustrative of these places in general, that a few extracts from them will probably be not unacceptable. He describes the chapel as a place "whereunto wasse great pilgrimage" on account of the image; and he mentions in another letter, as a proof of the numbers who resorted to the "Lady of Caversham," as she was called, that "even at my being ther com in nott so few as a dosyn with imagies of waxe." This he soon put a stop to, after the fashion he describes in a subsequent letter to Cromwell, wherein he also tells something of the image itself, and of some other interesting matters. "The image," he says, "ys plated over with sylver, and I have put yt in a chest fast lockyd and naylyd uppe, and by the next bardge that comythe from Reding to London yt shall be brought to your lordeschippe. I have also pulled down the place sche stode in, with all other ceremonyes, as lightes, scurowdes, crowchys, and imagies of wex, hanging about the chapell, and have defacyd the same thorowly in exchuying of farthyr resort thedyr. Thys chapell dydde belong to Notley Abbey, and there always wasse a chanon of that monastery which was callyd the warden of Caversham, and he songe in this chapell, and hadde the offeringes for his living. He was accustomyd to show many prety relykes, among the wiche wer (as he made reportt) the holy dagger that kylled King Henry, [H. VI., who was then commonly believed to have been murdered, and popularly regarded as a sort of saint], and the holy knyfe that kylled sainte Edward [the martyr]. All thees, with many other, with the cotes of thys image hyr capp and here [hair], my servant shall bring unto your lordschip's pleasure. I shall see yt made suer to the kings graces use. And, if yt be nott so orderyd,

Charles I. imprisoned in Caversham House.

Image of "our Lady of Caversham."

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Caverswall* ...pa & to	Stafford.....	Newcastle 7	Blyth Bridge...1	N. Stafford	147	5300	1581
Cawkwell .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 6	Legbourne ...6¼	Gt. Northern	144½	540	40
Cawsand vil	Cornwall	Plymouth ...4½	Plymouth.....4½	S. Devon	251½	...	...
Cawood† .....pa & m.t	W. R. York ...	York 10	Selby 4	N. Eastern	187	2840	1195
Cawood .....to	Lancaster ...	Burton-in-K. 5	Hornby 3	Midland	243	...	...
Cawston‡.....pa	Norfolk.....	Elmham 10½	Norwich 12	E. Union	125½	4296	1184
Cawthorne .....to	N. R. York ...	Pickering 4	Pickering 4	N. Eastern	227	1540	25
Cawthorne .....pa	W. R. York...	Barnsley 4	Silkstone 2	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	180	3440	1254
Cawthorpe .....ham	Lincoln.....	Bourn 1½	Essendine 8	Gt. Northern	96½	...	75
Cawthorpe, Little...pa	Lincoln.....	Louth 3	Legbourne 1	Gt. Northern	139	460	232
Cawton .....to	N. R. York ...	New Malton ...9	Gilling 1½	N. Eastern	219	1038	93
Caxton§ .....m.t & pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...10	St. Neot's 9	Gt. Northern	60½	2000	630
Caythorpe .....pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham 9	Hougham 4	Gt. Northern	115½	4210	889
Caythorpe .....to	Nottingham	Nottingham ...9	Lowdham 1	Midland	131	...	315
Cayton .....pa	N. R. York ...	Scarborough ...3	Cayton	N. Eastern	221	2583	551
Cayton .....pa	W. R. York ...	Ripon 5	Ripley 2	N. Eastern	209½	...	...
Cefyn .....to	Flint	Denbigh 9	Mold 5	Chester & Mold	196½	...	273
Cefulenyd .....ex pa	Montgomery	Oswestry 10	Shrewsbury...18	Shrews. & Bmgm. ...	173	...	66
Cefullys .....bo & pa	Radnor	Radnor 10	Wooferton ...34	Shrews. & Herefd....	227¼	4135	386
Cefnpawl .....to	Radnor	Rhayader 7	Ludlow 34	Shrews. & Herefd....	216	...	166
Cefn	Denbigh	Ruabon 1½	Cefn	Shrews. & Chester...	179	...	...
Cefn .....ham	Glamorgan ...	Merthyr Tyd. 5	Merthyr Tyd...5	Taff Vale	198½	...	627
Cefnpost .....to	Merioneth ...	Corwen 7	Llangollen R. 23	Shrews. & Chester...	200	3538	84
Ceidio .....pa	Carnarvon	Nevin 2	Carnarvon ...22	Bangor & Carnarvn.	269	1081	160

CAVERSHAM.

Curious relics removed at the Suppression.

the chapell standith so wildly that the ledde will be stolen by nyght, as I wasse servyd at the Fryars," at Reading, of which we have already heard. But the principal relic, though not mentioned in the above account, was the "spear-head that pearced our Saviour his side," which was brought to Caversham by the one-winged angel that was itself afterwards deposited at Reading Abbey. Dr. London says, that of the relics belonging to Caversham he "myssed no thing butt only a peece of the holy halter Judas was hangyd withall;" from which we may gather, what we might expect without it, from the estimation in which they were held, that it was not an uncommon practice to secrete the relics when the commissioners were expected.

Caverswall Castle.

* CAVERSWALL. The church of this pleasant little village is an ancient Gothic structure of stone, dedicated to St. Peter. Near it is Caverswall Castle, built by Sir William de Caverswall, in the reign of Edward II.; and rebuilt by Sir William Craydock, in the reign of James 1. It is surrounded by a deep moat, and is now a large mansion, with a high keep and four towers at each angle. It has, since 1811, been the property and residence of a community of Benedictine religious ladies. Park Hall, the seat of T. H. Parker Esq., lord of the manor, is situated on a rising ground in the vicinity.

Dog fair.

† CAWOOD. A small town situated near the south bank of the Ouse, over which there is a ferry. Here was once a magnificent palace belonging to the archbishops of York, in which many of those prelates closed their mortal career. It was here that Cardinal Wolsey was arrested by the Earl of Northumberland. A few fragments of the great gateway alone remain to mark the site. The trade of the place is very trifling, and the only manufacture is that of coarse bagging for hops and nails. The places of worship are the parish church of All Saints, and a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. The fair in September is called "dog fair," from a custom formerly kept up, of whipping all the dogs found in the streets on that day, a sort of hereditary punishment to the animals, one of whom it is recorded many centuries ago, defiled some sacred vessel during the celebration of high mass in the cathedral of York, and in accordance with the bigoted superstition of the times, it was ordered that all dogs found on that day in the streets of York, and those of the towns within sixty miles round, should be flogged to death. [*Fairs*, May 12, Sept. 23, Dec. 19.

‡ CAWSTON. A large village, very agreeably situated. The church, dedicated to St. Agnes, is a noble structure, in the Gothic style.

Fairs, Feb. 1, last Wed. in April, and in Aug.

§ CAXTON. A small and decayed market-town. The church, which had belonged to the priory of Lewes, was, in 1351, appropriated to the dean and canons of Windsor. In the church are several memorials of the Barnard family, who had a seat here. The market, originally granted in the year 1247, has been discontinued. [*Inns*, George, Crown —*Fair*, Oct. 12.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ceirchiog .....pa chap	Anglesey	Holyhead 9	Ty Croes.....4	Chester & Holyhd...	258	613	171
Cellan .....pa	Cardigan	Lampeter 3	Carmarthen...25	S. Wales	270	3645	500
Cemmaes .....to	Anglesey	Holyhead 16	Valley 12	Chest. & Holyhd ...	271	...	824
Cemmes .....pa	Montgomery	Machynlleth ...7	Oswestry 41	Shrews. & hester...	211	9247	891
Cenarth.....to	Radnor	Rhayader 4	Ludlow 37	Shrews. & Herefd....	219	...	447
Cenol .....parcel	Brecknock ...	Crickhowel.....5	Abergavenny 11	Newpt. & Herefd....	189	...	283
Cerne Abbas* m.t & pa	Dorset	Dorchester ...7	Dorchester.....8	L. & S. W.	149	3063	1343
Cerne, Nether† .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester ...5	Dorchester.....6	L. & S W.	147	845	103
Cerne, Up.....pa	Dorset	Dorchester ...8	Dorchester.....9	L. & S. W.	150	1103	94
Cerncy, North .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cirencester ...4	Cirencester ...4½	Gt. Western	99½	4158	689
Cerney, South‡ .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cirencester ...3½	Minety.....5	Gt. Western	90	3100	1103
Cerrigceinwen .....pa	Anglesey	Beaumaris ...13	Bodorgan 3½	Chest. & Holyhd ...	254	1582	532
Cerrig-y-Druidion§ pa	Denbigh	Denbigh 14	Llangollen R. 25	Shrews. & Chester...	202	11586	1118
Ceulan-y-Maes-Mawr .....to	Cardigan	Aberystwyth 6	Shrewsbury...70	Shrews. & Bmgm.	225	7439	707
Chadderton.....to	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...7	Middleton 1	Lanc. & Yorkshire	194½	2978	6188
Chaddesden .....pa	Derby	Derby.....2½	Spondon 2	L. & N. W.	131½	2080	433
Chaddesley Corbet pa	Worcester ...	Kidderminst. 4½	Bromsgrove ...6	Midland	133½	5914	1420
Chaddleworth .....pa	Berks.....	Wantage 7	Kintbury 7½	Gt. Western.....	66	3319	513
Chaddenwicke.....ti	Wilts.....	Mere.....2	Warminster 10½	Gt. Western.....	124½	...	19
Chadkirk .....to	Chester.....	Stockport ...3½	Stockport 4	L. & N. W.	186½	...	...

* CERNE ABBAS. The old market-town of Cerne Abbas, or Cerniill, is situated in the Sherborne division, and is composed of about five streets, situated in a pleasant vale, and watered by the Cerne. It was once famous for its abbey, which William of Malmsbury and Camden state to have been built by St. Augustine, but no decisive evidence has ever appeared that this saint ever travelled so far from Kent. The most authentic accounts date its foundation about the year 870, when Edwald, or Eadwald, brother of St. Edmund the martyr, King of the East Angles, affected by the murder of his brother by the Danes, laid aside his crown, and commencing hermit life, fixed his retreat near a spring in this country, called Silver Well, supposed to have been produced by St. Austin. The gateway still remains in a state of tolerable preservation. Not many hundred yards from the abbey is what is called the Giant's-hill, in the side of which, cut in the chalk, is a gigantic figure, 170 feet in length, representing a man holding a tremendous club in his right hand. Of the origin and time of this work various conjectures have been formed. The church is a commodious structure, with a fine tower, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The Independents and Methodists have both places of worship here, and a free-school was erected in 1850. The river Cerne takes its rise from Upper Cerne, a mile and a half north. The principal trade of the town consists in the malting, brewing, and leather-dressing carried on in the neighbourhood.

Gigantic figure cut in the chalk.

Inns, New Inn, Red Lion, Nag's Head.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, Mid-lent Mon., April 28, Oct. 2, horses, cattle.

† CERNE, NETHER. A pretty village, very striking when viewed from the high-road. The church, a small and neat Gothic edifice, is situated at the foot of a chalk hill, and has its tower covered with ivy. Being on a level with the river, it used to be flooded when the river rose. The churchyard is adorned with beds of flowers, kept up by the person who rents the farm, and whose house is close to the church. The watered meadows, with their dark green hue, form a striking contrast to the dead-looking downs, crowned with furze. A beautiful meandering stream, in which are some fine trout, flows through the valley.

‡ CERNEY (South). In 1834, a benevolent lady, of the name of Edwards, left the residue of her estate to the charity for the support of widows and orphans of distressed clergymen of the diocese of Gloucester. It was afterwards resolved that about one-half of the bequests should be expended in erecting a college, as an asylum, and a gift of land in this parish, where the benevolent testatrix resided, was decided upon as an eligible site. A very handsome building for the purpose has since been erected. Admission into the college is confined to the families of those clergymen who at their death were connected with the diocese of Gloucester.

College for the families of clergymen

§ CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION. A parish in the hundred of Isalen, union of Corwen, on a branch of the river Dee. The Calvinistic Methodists have a church here, formed in 1811.

Fairs, March 14, April 27, Dec. 7, horses, pigs; Aug. 24, Oct. 2, cattle, sheep.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chadlington, East and West.....chap & ti	Oxford	Witney 9	Charlbury 3	Oxford, W. & W. ...	80	3300	709
Chadshunt .....pa	Warwick	Warwick 10	Fmy Comptn 5½	Gt. Western	100	1366	32
Chadwell Street*...wd	Essex	Barking 3	Illford 2	E. Counties	9	...	778
Chadwell St. Mary† pa	Essex	Brentwood ...11	Tilbury 2	Lond. & Southend...	25	1977	282
Chadwell.....chap	Leicester	M. Mowbray ...5	Saxby 5	Midland	115½	1730	166
Chaffcombe.....pa	Somerset	Ilminster 3½	Langport 13	Brist. & Exeter	177	999	265
Chagford‡ .....pa	Devon	Okehampton 10	Exeter 14	Brist. & Exeter	208	7492	1557
Chaighley.....ham	Lancaster	Longridge 4	Clitheroe..... 5	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	229	...	197
Chailey.....pa	Sussex	Lewes.....6½	Cook's Bridge 3½	L. B. & S. C.....	51	5889	1263
Chalbury .....pa	Dorset	Cranbourne ...5½	Wimborne ...6½	L. & S. W.	121½	1344	166
Chalcombe .....pa	Northampton	Banbury 3½	Banbury 3	L. & N. W.	81	1694	506
Chaldon .....pa	Surrey	Croydon 6	Stoat's Nest...3½	L. B. & S. C.....	18	1622	166
Chaldon-Herring ...pa	Dorset	Dorchester ...9	Wool 4	L. & S. W.	135	2981	328
Chaldon, West	Dorset	Dorchester ...8½	Wool 5	L. & S. W.	136	...	...
Chale .....pa	Hants	Newport 8	Southampton 25	L. & S. W.	105	2375	629
Chalfield, Great.....pa	Wilts	Bath 9	Melksham ...3½	Gt. Western	103½	700	25
Chalfield, Little and Cottles.....ex pa	Wilts	Bath 9	Melksham ...4½	Gt. Western.....	104½	560	40
Chalfont, St. Giles§ pa	Bucks	Watford 9½	W. Drayton 10½	Gt. Western	23½	3641	1169
Chalfont, St. Peter pa	Bucks	Watford 9½	W. Drayton 8½	Gt. Western	21½	4717	1482
Chalford‖ .....ti	Gloucester	Stroud 3	Brimscomb ...1	Gt. Western	100	...	...
Chalford .....to	Oxford	Watlington ...5	Aylesbury.....13	L. & N. W.	56	...	...
Chalgrave¶.....pa	Bedford	Leighton Buz. 6	Dunstable 3	L. & N. W.	50½	2130	952
Chalgrove** .....pa	Oxford	Oxford 10	Abingdon Rd. 8	Gt. Western	64	2364	616

* CHADWELL STREET. There was placed here, in 1659, an odd memorial, erected to Oliver Cromwell, in the form of a whalebone arch, taken from a whale caught in Barking-reach. The whale was taken in the same year in which Oliver Cromwell died.

Ancient excavations

† CHADWELL ST. MARY takes its name from a well blessed by St. Chad, whose bishoprick was at Tilbury. It is in the hundred of Barnstaple and Orsett union, on the road from Grays to Tilbury. The church lies high, and is dedicated to St. Mary. Here are caverns in the chalk, called Cunobelin's gold mines, and Dane holes, like those at Little Thurrock. Tilbury Fort is partly in this parish.

‡ CHAGFORD. A parish and stannary-town in the hundred of Wanford and union of Okehampton. A woollen-mill employs a great part of the inhabitants. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1829.

Fairs, Last Thurs. in March, 1st in May, last in Sep. and Oct.

Milton's "Paradise Lost."

§ CHALFONT ST. GILES. Here Milton is said to have finished "Paradise Lost." The house in which it was written is still pointed out, and a coat of arms and his name are inscribed over the doorway. The church is an ancient, plain structure, with a Norman tower. The interior is neat, and contains some monumental brasses to the Gardiner and Fleetwood families; a vault to Hare, Bishop of Chichester, and monuments and coats of arms of the Clayton family. The Society of Friends have here a meeting-house, which was one of the first established in England. Here lie the remains of the celebrated William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, and also the remains of Thomas Ellwood, the author of "Davideus," a once celebrated poem. The soil of the district is gravel, loam, and chalk. Thomas Newland Allen, Esq., is lord of the manor. [*Fair*, June 22.

‖ CHALFORD. The scenery in this neighbourhood is extremely beautiful. The village is scattered over a romantic valley, stretching along the banks of the Stroud. Broadcloth is manufactured here to a considerable extent. The places of worship are a chapel of ease, under the Establishment, and one each for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The village adjoins the Stroud canal. [*Inn*, The Greyhound.

¶ CHALGRAVE. The church here is an ancient structure, with a massive square tower. The parish is very scattered, and contains the hamlets of Wingfield and Tebworth.

** CHALGROVE. This is a very agreeably situated village, with a stream running through it, which turns several mills. The church is an ancient stone structure, in the Norman style, with a tower, nave, two aisles, and chancel. In the interior are several handsome monuments. It was on Chalgrove-field that

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chalk*.....pa	Kent	Gravesend 2	Gravesend ...2½	S. Eastern.....	26½	2246	291
Challacombe .....pa	Devon	Combe Martin 8	Barnstaple ...11	N. Devon	240½	5343	289
Challock .....pa	Kent	Ashford 6	Wye 3½	S. Eastern	75½	2837	427
Challow, East.....chap	Berks	Wantage 1	Farringdon R. 2	Gt. Western	66	...	321
Challow, West ...chap	Berks	Wantage 2	Farringdn. R. 1½	Gt. Western	65½	...	231
Chalton.....pa	Hants	Petersfield 5	Havant 7	L. B. & S. C.....	95	1723	705
Chalvey.....ham	Bucks	Windsor 2	Slough 1	Gt. Western	19	...	...
Chalvington .....pa	Sussex	Lewes 8	Berwick 2½	L. B. & S. C.....	60	729	170
Chandlersford	Hants	Romsey 5	Chandlersford...	L. & S. W.	75	...	...
Chapel .....pa	Essex	Halstead 5½	Chapel	E. Union	50	...	452
Chapel Allerton.....to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 2	Leeds 3	Gt. Northern	189½	2747	2842
Chapel-Allerton.....pa	Somerset	Axbridge.....4	Highbridge ...7	Brist. & Exeter	152	1169	294
Chapel Brampton...pa	Northampton	Northampton 4	Northampton 5	L. & N. W.....	75	1330	195
Chapel-en-le-Frith†..... m.t & pa	Derby	Rowsley 18	Macclesfield...12	N. Stafford	177	13220	3214
Chapel, Colman.....pa	Pembroke.....	Cardigan 6	Narberth Rd. 16	S Wales	280	770	137
Chapel-Haddlesey...to	W. R. York ...	Selby 5	Whitley Bdg. 2½	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	177½	1000	230
Chapel Hill... .....pa	Monmouth	Monmouth.....9	Chepstow 5½	S. Wales	147	820	545
Chapel, North .....pa	Sussex	Petworth 5	Godalming ...11	L. & S. W.....	45	3854	864
Chapel Sucken .....to	Cumberland	Bootle 7	Silecroft 3	Whithvn & Furness	268	2054	275
Chapelthorpe .....ham	W. R. York ...	Crigglestone ...2	Wakefield 3	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	184	...	...
Chapeltown	Lancaster ...	Bolton	Chapeltown ...	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	203	...	...
Chard‡ .....m.t & pa	Somerset	Langport 14	Taunton 14	Brist. & Exeter	177	5449	5297
Chard, South .....ti	Somerset	Chard 2	Taunton 16	Brist. & Exeter	179	...	...

the gallant Hampden fell, on the 18th of June, 1643. A monument, in commemoration of this event, was erected in 1843, and its completion celebrated on the two hundredth anniversary of the day. The death-wound of the hero was supposed to have been caused by the bursting of one of his pistols. He was conveyed to Thame, where he died, and was afterwards buried at Great Hampden, in Buckinghamshire.

CHALGROVE

Hampden, the patriot mortally wounded here.

* CHALK. The church is very ancient, and contains several curious memorials in stone and brass. Above the arched doorway are two grotesque figures, one a jovial toper, holding with both hands a stoup of liquor, and looking up to his companion, who seems to be either a clown or a posture-master, with his head thrust between his legs. Various conjectures are afloat as to the meaning of this ludicrous group. That most likely to be correct, supposes it to have been placed here in commemoration of a "give-ale," bequeathed by one William May, nigh three hundred years since, for the benefit of his soul, as he has it. He directs that there be made yearly an obit "in bread, six bushels of wheat, and in drink ten bushels of malt, and in cheese twenty pence, to give to the poor people, for the health of his soul for evermore." The neighbourhood abounds with orchards, and a considerable quantity of fruit is sent hence in the season to the London market.

† CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH. A neat, small market-town in the hundred of High Peak, and situated on the declivity of a high hill, bordering on the county of Cheshire. The church, which is dedicated to St. Matthew, underwent a thorough renovation in 1834. It is a neat building, with a square tower. In the year 1840 the national-schools were built, and an infant-school erected at a cost of more than £1,100. In Barmore Clough is the ebbing and flowing well, which has excited so much attention. Bank Hall, Bowden Hall, Slack Hall, and Ford Hall, are fine seats in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by the manufacture of cotton. Its name signifies the chapel in the forest, from the Saxon word "*frith*," a forest or wood, the church or chapel which originated the town, having been built within the forest of the High Peak. Lead and coal mines, and quarries are worked in the neighbourhood, and a tramway passes near here from the limestone quarries to the Peak Forest canal, which it joins at Bugsworth. A reservoir in this parish supplies the canal, and is a fine sheet of water, much frequented by anglers. The municipal law of the town is administered by the magistrates, who hold petty sessions once a fortnight.

Remarkable well.

Inns, King's Arms, Royal Oak.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, Mon. bef. Feb. 14, March 3, 29, Thurs. bef. Easter, April 30, Holy Thurs., also three weeks aft. July 7, Thurs. aft. Oct. 11, Thurs. bef. Nov. 23.

‡ CHARD. This ancient market-town is built on the highest spot of ground between the Severn and the Bristol Channel. It was called by the Saxons Cerdre, hence some are of opinion that it derived its name from Cerdic. Where the two principal streets intersect each other, stands an ancient Gothic building, for-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chardstock ....pa	Dorset	Chard 3	Taunton 17	Brist. & Exeter	180	5800	1387
Charfield .....pa	Gloucester ...	Wickwar.....2	Charfield.....1	Midland	116	1369	515
Charford, North ...pa	Hants	Ringwood ...10½	Salisbury 8	L. & S. W.	104	570	68
Charford, South.....pa	Hants	Ringwood ...10	Salisbury 8	L. & S. W.	104	833	71
Charing* .....pa	Kent	Ashford 5	Pluckley 4½	S. Eastern	66½	4551	1321
Charingworth .....ham	Gloucester ...	Shipston 4	Campden 4	Oxford, W. & W. ...	101	...	...
Charlbury...m† t & pa	Oxford	Woodstock ...7	Charlbury.....	Oxford, W. & W. ...	77	11320	3179

CHARD.

merly a chapel, but now used as a town-hall. The church is a handsome building with a tower, and contains three monuments—one very remarkable, to the memory of William Brewer, a physician, and his wife: it is built of various kinds of marble and porphyry, and contains a double recess, where are the effigies of William Brewer and his wife, kneeling at an altar, on which their hands are placed. Behind the man are his six sons, and behind the wife are five daughters. This monument is decorated with two round pillars, having gilt Corinthian capitals, two figures of angels, a cornice and obelisks. At Chard the Royalists were defeated under the conduct of Colonel Penruddock. Chard has given birth to several celebrated persons. John Sandford, an eminent divine of the sixteenth century, and Sir Simon Every, a zealous Royalist in the civil war, were born there. The market is well supplied with corn and potatoes, and for the latter it is the largest in the West of England. Through the leading streets of the town pass several streams, which greatly conduce to the cleanliness of the place. On Brown-down, in the neighbourhood of Chard, are several barrows, called Robin Hood's Butts, which the vulgar maintain marked the distance to which Robin Hood and Little John were accustomed to throw their quoits. This distance is not less than a quarter of a mile. Chard was constituted a borough in the reign of Edward I., and sent representatives to Parliament till the 2nd of Edward III. Its government was vested in a portreeve and two bailiffs. It is now governed by a mayor, aldermen, and town council. Four miles beyond Chard is a beautiful prospect, on the left to the English Channel, and on the right to that of Bristol.

Ancient barrows.

Inns, Chard Arms, George.—*Markets*, Mon., Thurs., Sat.; great market, 1st. Wed. in Jan., Feb. March, April. Dec.—*Fairs*, 1st Mon. in May, Aug., Nov., cheese, stock, &c.—*Bankers*, Stuckey's Banking Company; draw on Robarts, Curtis, and Co.

* CHARING, situated on the road from Maidstone to Canterbury, near the source of the river Len. Here are some remains of a palace, which belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The whole village formerly belonged to Christchurch, in Canterbury, but was taken from it by King Offa, and it remained in the hands of the Mercian kings till Archbishop Athelard, in the year 790, persuaded King Kenulph to restore it to the Church, and it continued in the possession of the archbishops till Cranmer exchanged this manor with Henry VIII., by which means it came to the crown. The church is a handsome building, with a tower at the western end. In the year 1590 it was entirely consumed by fire, through a gun being discharged at a pigeon then upon the roof. In the interior are several monuments to the Kentish families of Dering, Sayer, and Honeywood, as, also, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwell, who died in January, 1765, and who bequeathed £4,000 for the foundation of a free-school, and other benefactions.

Church destroyed by shooting at a pigeon.

Inn, The Swan.—*Fairs*, April 29, Oct. 29, for horses, cattle, &c.

† CHARLBURY is situated in the hundred of Banbury. It obtained the grant for a weekly market in the reign of King Stephen, but now has little of the privilege beyond the name. It is pleasantly seated on an eminence in the midst of a wooded country, and commands some extensive and diversified prospects. The manor was founded by the Mercian kings, and was given by them to the Bishop of Lincoln, from whom it passed by exchange to the abbots and monks of Eynsham. It remained in possession of that monastery until the dissolution, when it was sold by Henry VIII. to St. John's College, Oxford. The church is ancient, and is in the Saxon style, with massive round-headed arches. It is supposed to have been originally built in the reign of Edward the Confessor. It was enlarged in the thirteenth century, when the tower was built, the height being afterwards increased, and further additions were made to the church from time to time. The interior contains some tombs of the Jenkinson family, ancestors of Lord Liverpool. There is a free grammar-school, endowed in 1675.

Church built in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Market, Fri.—*Fairs* Jan. 1, 2nd Fri. in Lent, 2nd aft. May 13, cattle; 1st Fri. in Oct., hiring.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lon pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Charlcombe* ....pa	Somerset	Bath 1	Bath 2	Gt. Western	109	571	91
Charlecote†.....pa	Warwick	Warwick 5	Stratford-on-A 5	Oxford, W. & W. ...	105	2190	286
Charles .....pa	Devon	Barnstaple ...8½	Umberleigh...8½	N. Devon	231	2429	344
Charlesworth...pa & to	Derby	Glossop 3	Glossop 3½	Manch., Shef. & Lin	196	...	1714
Charleton.....pa	Devon	Kingsbridge ...2	Totness 12½	S. Devon	235½	2779	652
Charleton, Queen	Somerset	Bath.....8	Keynsham 2	Gt. Western	115½	955	177
Charley, or Charnwood .....ex pa	Leicester	Loughboro' ...5½	Coalville 3½	Midland	122	500	35
Charlinch .....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater ...4	Bridgewater ...5	Brist. & Exeter	156	1432	236
Charlton .....ham	Berks.....	Wantage.....1	Wantage Rd...2	Gt. Western.....	62	...	214
Charlton .....ti	Gloucester ...	Bristol 6½	Nailsea 3½	Brist. & Exeter	130	...	411
Charlton .....ham	Hants	Andover 1	Andover 2	L. & S. W.....	68	...	...
Charlton‡ .....pa	Kent	Woolwich 1	Charlton	S. Eastern	8	1342	4818

* CHARLECOMBE. Charlecombe Church is generally termed "the mother of the Bath churches." It has a very low embattled square tower, which projects over the principal gable, and is partly supported by rude corbels; the buttresses, also, are of very primitive form: there is a small, low, entrance doorway. The church is much visited for its antiquity; and in the churchyard is an antique yew-tree, reported to be twelve hundred years old. It is, altogether, a beautifully sequestered "haunt of meditation."

† CHARLECOTE. The name, at least, of this pretty little village is familiar to every reader of Shakespeare. Charlecote House stands close to the river, in a small but richly-wooded park. A broad avenue of fine lime-trees leads to the old-fashioned gateway of the mansion. Sir Thomas Lucy built his mansion in 1558, and it retains all the characteristics of that period. It is a large, low, red brick edifice, full of projections, which chequer it with a bold play of light and shadow, peaked gables, bays, and square-headed windows, and stacks of chimneys of twisted and other quaint shapes. So perfect is it, that it hardly requires the remembrance of Shakespeare to carry the visitant at once back to the golden days of good Queen Bess. If Shakespeare were not here as a culprit, he must have been often here as a visitor. The interior of the mansion is preserved with the same care and good taste as the exterior: the alterations and additions that had become necessary have been made with a strict regard to the original, and the result is all that could be desired by the straitest archæologist. The noble hall is pointed out as the place in which Shakespeare was brought before Sir Thomas Lucy to answer for his misdemeanors. Whatever may have been the cause, it is certain that Shakespeare did have some grudge against Sir Thomas, and point against him almost the only personal satire that escaped from his pen; but it is most probable it arose from other and much later reasons. Another and very narrow avenue leads from the great gateway to the parish church, which stands just at the extremity of the park by the road. It was taken down and rebuilt in 1853, at the sole expense of Mrs. Lucy, of Charlecote Park. The style of the present church is Gothic, of the fourteenth century. The exterior, as well as the interior, is entirely of stone, principally from the quarry belonging to the Earl of Warwick, and which is of similar quality to that used in the building of Warwick Castle. The Lucy Chapel is exceedingly interesting, from the fact of its containg the beautiful monument by Bernini of Sir Thomas Lucy (of Shakesperian fame) and his lady, representing their full-length figures, elaborately carved in statuary marble, and placed under an arcaded canopy of various-coloured marbles. There are also two other interesting monuments in the chapel, which is separated from the chancel by an elaborately-carved oak screen. There is also a beautiful font, wrought in Caen stone.

Shakespeare and Sir Thomas Lucy.

The Lucy chapel.

‡ CHARLTON. This district lies at an intermediate distance between Greenwich and Woolwich, about a mile and a-half from each, and overlooking the Thames. It is pleasantly situated, with Greenwich-park, Woolwich-common, and Blackheath in the neighbourhood; the Thames in sight, and Shooter's-hill, 446 feet high, rising at a short distance. The parish church of Old Charlton is a heavy-looking brick building, rebuilt between the years 1630, and 1640, by the executors of Sir Adam Newton, lord of the manor, and who was the tutor of Prince Henry, the son of James I. The church contains some showy monuments, among others, one to Brigadier-General Richards, who lived in the reign of George I., another to Postmaster-General Craggs, implicated in the South Sea bubble, who is reported to have begun life as a footman, and who on one occasion during his time

Interesting monuments in the church.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Charlton .....pa	Kent	Dover .....¾	Dover.....1½	S. Eastern	89½	381	3126
Charlton .....pa	Wilts	Devizes 8	Hungerford...19	Gt. Western	80	1706	219
Charlton .....pa	Wilts	Malmesbury ...2	Minety 5	Gt. Western.....	90	4780	690
Charlton .....ham	Worcester ...	Evesham.....3	Eladbury 1	Oxford, W. & W. ...	111	...	329
Charlton .....ham	Sussex	Midhurst 6	Chichester ...6½	L. B. & S. C.	86	...	246
Charlton Abbots ...pa	Gloucester ...	Winchcomb ...3	Cheltenham 7½	Gt. Western	128½	2190	112
Charlton Adam .....pa	Somerset	Ilchester 3½	Glastonbury ...8	Somerset Central ...	161	3910	550
Charlton Mackrel...pa	Somerset	Ilchester 3½	Glastonbury 7½	Somerset Central ...	160½		381
Charlton, East and West .....to	Northumb. ...	Bellingham ...2	Fourstones ...13	Newc. & Carlisle ...	315	...	263
Charlton Horethorne .....pa	Somerset	Wincanton.....5	Yeovil 10	Brist. & Exeter	186	2363	544
Charlton Kings.....pa	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham...1½	Cheltenham ...2	Gt. Western	123	3170	3174
Charlton Marshall pa	Dorset	Blandfor ‹ F. 2	Wimborne ...10	L. & S. W.....	125	2100	463
Charlton Musgrove pa	Somerset	Wincanton ...1	Frome 16	Gt. Western	131	2153	428
Charlton North .....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 6	Christon Bank 5	N. Eastern	325	2731	239
Charlton, South.....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 5	Christon Bank 4	N. Eastern	324	1866	175
Charlton-upon-Otmoor.....pa	Oxford	Oxford.....9	Islip 3	L. & N. W	76	1864	657
Charlwood .....pa	Surrey	Reigate 6	Horley 3½	L. B. & S. C.	29	7090	1320
Charminster .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester ...1½	Dorchester.....2	L. & S. W.	143	4095	905
Charmouth* .....pa	Dorset	Bridport 6½	Dorchester ...22	L. & S. W.	163	518	664
Charndon.....ham	Bucks	Biceste‹ 7	Claydon 2	L. & N. W.	60	1880	204
Charnes.....t	Stafford.....	Eccleshall 5	Standon Br....3½	L. & N. W.	146	...	92
Charney .....chap	Berks.....	Wantage.....5	Frringdn Rd 3½	Gt. Western	67	...	259
Charnham Street ...ti	Wilts	Hungerford ...1	Hungerford ...	Gt. Western	62	2490	376
Charnock, Heath ...to	Lancaster ...	Bolton 8	Adlington.....	Lanc. & Yorksh	267½	1596	709

CHARLTON.

of greatness, after handing some ladies into their carriage, got up behind himself from the force of early habit; a third is to John Turnpenny, who took his name from his motto, and during his life acquired a splendid fortune, which at his death he dispensed among surviving friends. There is also worth notice, a monumental tablet to Sir Adam Newton. In the chancel windows may be seen a few armorial bearings in stained glass. Several celebrities have here found their last resting-

Celebrities buried here.

place. Within Charlton churchyard was buried the body of the minister Spencer Perceval, shot by Bellingham, in the lobby of the House of Commons; in the church we have his bust by Chantrey, and close by rest the remains of Mr. Drummond, who was assassinated in 1843, by the maniac McNaughten, in mistake for Sir Robert Peel. Not far from the church is Charlton House, an ancient

Charlton House.

picturesque pile of building, belonging to no pure architectural style, erected by Sir Adam Newton in the reign of James I. It is situated on a hill of gradual ascent, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Thames. It is of red brick, faced here and there with stone, and having an open balustrade running round its summit. Above this ornamental parapet may be seen straggling groups of clustered chimneys, and two small towers, that surmount the projecting wings of the principal front, and agreeably diversify the general outline. The entrance is ornamented in a varied and elaborate, but very picturesque style. The interior is richly decorated, and contains, among other curiosities, a small museum of natural history, formed chiefly by the late Lady Wilson and Sir Thomas Wilson, in the possession of whose family the house remains. One of the apartments was remarkable till within the last few years for a mantel-piece of highly-polished black marble, in which, according to tradition, was once seen the reflection of a robbery taking place at Shooter's-hill, and which led to the apprehension of the perpetrators. The gardens adjoining the mansion are laid out with much taste, and the small park beyond contains some venerable trees. Near Old Charlton Church, in a field opposite to the Bugle Horn, is shown a tree which is said to point out the spot once occupied by the mill where that affair of gallantry is said to have

Horn fair.

transpired between King John and the miller's wife, to which the origin of Horn-fair is vulgarly ascribed. There is reason to believe, however, that it orignated in a more creditable manner, and that it obtained its name from the annual sale of horn drinking-cups, and other articles manufactured of that material. An elegant modern church, dedicated to St. Thomas, has been recently erected at New Charlton. Several handsome villas have lately been erected also in this vicinity. [*Fair*, Oct. 18, pleasure.

* CHARMOUTH. This ancient village is at the mouth of the Char, on the Bristol Channel, at the foot of a steep hill, and well-known as a watering-place. This is supposed to have been the Canea Arista, or Carixa of the Romans. In 833 and 840, battles were fought here with the Danes. The church is a hand-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Charnock, Richard, to	Lancaster	Preston 9	Euxton 1½	L. & N. W.	205	1948	872
Charsfield .....pa	Suffolk	Wickham M. 3¾	Ipswich 10½	E. Union	78½	1299	511
Chart-next-Sutton-V lence.....pa	Kent	Strood 15	Headcorn 4½	S. Eastern	60¼	2073	669
Chart .....ti	Surrey	Farnham 5½	Farnham 5½	L. & S. W.	47	...	...
Chart, Great*.....pa	Kent	Ashford 1½	Ashford 2¼	S. Eastern	69½	3281	754
Chart, Little .....pa	Kent	Charing 2	Pluckley 2½	S. Eastern	64½	1578	296
Charterhouse on Men-dip.....vil	Somerset	Wells 8	Yatton 10	Brist. & Exeter	140	2410	107
Charterhouse Hin-ton.....pa	Somerset	Bath.....5	Trowbridge ...5½	Gt. Western	111	2890	719
Charthamt .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ...3	Chilham 2½	S. Eastern	78½	4530	1138
Chartley .....ex. pa	Stafford.....	Stafford 8	Weston 3	N. Stafford	134	...	29
Charwelton .....pa	Northampton	Daventry 5	Weedon 8	L. & N. W.	78	2332	231
Chaseley .....pa	Worcester ...	Tewkesbury ...3	Tewkesbury...3½	Midland	132	1725	348
Chastleton .....pa	Oxford	C. Norton 5	Addlestrop ...3½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	91	1769	236
Chatburn‡ .....to	Lancaster.....	Clitheroe.....2	Chatburn	Lanc. & Yorkshire	226	720	503
Chatcull .....to	Stafford.....	Eccleshall.....4½	Standon Br....2½	L. & N. W.	145	...	64
Chatham§ .....pa	Kent	Maidstone 8	Strood 2	S. Eastern	33	4273	22399

some modern building, and there is a neat Independent chapel, well-endowed, also a Wesleyan chapel, a national-school, and an Independent-school. On Christmas-eve, 1839, the new road from Charmouth to Lyme was destroyed by an extensive land-slip. The shock was felt along the coast from Lyme to Seaton. At a part of the coast called Downlands, a quarter of a mile from the sea, it was found that a large portion of land, on which there were several cottages, orchards, and a coppice, had been separated from their sites, leaving huge chasms in a lateral direction along the coast, to the extent of upwards of four miles. A huge rock, fifty feet high, appeared in the sea off Culverhole, nearly a quarter of a mile from the spot where the principal scene of mischief presented itself.

CHARMOUTH.

Extensive land-slip.

Inn, The Mail Coach.

* CHART (Great). This parish was originally possessed by the priors of Christchurch, Canterbury, who held the profits of the market at Chart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has some points of interest. It is chiefly perpendicular in style, having been much repaired by the Goldwell family, in the fifteenth century, rebusses of whose names used to adorn the windows, and of whom there are still existing some monumental brasses. A few remnants of stained glass are in the windows. The Medway takes its rise near Goldwell, in this parish, running westward along the southern bounds. It is also watered by the Stour, which passes through it on the northern part. On the first of May, 1580, a smart shock of an earthquake was here felt. James Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich, was a native of this parish: he died in 1499. [*Fair*, April 5, cattle.

Medway rises here.

† CHARTHAM. This village, called Certeham in Doomsday Book, is situated on low ground, bordering on the river Stour, which passes through this parish. The village is built round a green, with the parsonage and church on the south side of it. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious edifice, built in the form of a cross, without aisles, and having an embattled tower at the western end. It contains various sepulchral memorials, consisting of slabs inlaid with brasses and finely executed figures. A vast number of barrows or tumuli, described in ancient deeds as Danes'-banks, are scattered over Chartham downs, which extend along the south side of the road between Ashford and Canterbury. A considerable number of these have been ploughed up within the last few years, and there have been found the remains of bodies, articles of pottery and trinkets, fibulæ and urns. On the continuous plains of Swardling-downs there are three or four lines of entrenchments. [*Fair*, June 29.

Tumuli.

‡ CHATBURN. This is a small township in that part of the parish of Whalley which is in the higher division of the hundred of Blackburn. The cotton manufacture is extensively carried on in the vicinity, and there are also some lime works of importance. A place of worship under the Establishment, called Christchurch, and a national-school are in the district. The church was struck by lightning in May, 1854, and the injury done to the steeple was so great, that it had to be taken down and rebuilt.

§ CHATHAM. This busy and populous town adjoins the east side of Rochester, with which it almost forms one continuous street, extending along the banks

CHATHAM. of the Medway, and up Chatham-hill. In the time of Edward the Confessor, the manor belonged to Earl Godwin; William I. granted it to Bishop Odo, and subsequently to Haman de Crevecœur, or "de crepito corde," a Norman knight, founder of the potent and illustrious family of the Crevecœurs, who frequently styled themselves "Domini de Cettram," and made this the head of their barony till the erection of Leeds Castle, by Robert de Crevecœur, fourth in descent from Haman. His grandson joining with the barons against Henry III., this manor was seized, and though Crevecœur himself was restored to favour, Chatham was retained by the crown. Chatham is now well-provided with railway accommodation, as well as with other facilities of transit. Behind the Sun Inn is a pier, erected by Colonel Best, at a cost of £3,000. The High-street possesses all the peculiar characteristics of the leading thoroughfare of a small sea-port town; and numerous buildings associated with the necessities and requirements of such a place at once meet the eye. The hospital for decayed mariners and shipwrights was founded two centuries and a-half since, by Sir John Hawkins, who was vice-admiral of the little British fleet that in the reign of Elizabeth subdued the braggart Armada. In 1828 the hospital was rebuilt, and there are now about a dozen pensioners on the foundation, each occupying a separate house, and receiving a small allowance weekly. The management of the charity is vested in twenty-six governors. To Sir John Hawkins, in conjunction with Sir Francis Drake, the foundation of the famous Chatham chest is attributed. This was a voluntary subscription on the part of the seamen belonging to the royal navy, for the relief of their aged and destitute companions, and the first recipients of this mutual bounty were the sufferers in the engagements with the Spanish armada. In consequence of some after mismanagement of this charity, the "chest" was removed in 1802 to Greenwich, and placed under the control of the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. Chatham is worthy of our attention for the Government works there established. The naval and military establishments consist of a dockyard, nearly a mile in length, which has four wet docks, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size, and several building-slips, and metal mills; an extensive arsenal, barracks on a large scale for artillery and engineers, infantry and royal marines, a park of artillery, magazines, and store-houses, besides a handsome dock-chapel, and a number of habitations for the civilians who are employed. The principal mast-house is 240 feet long, by 120 feet wide. The rope-house is 1,128 feet in length, and 47½ feet wide, in it cables 101 fathoms in length, and 25 inches in circumference are made. The machinery used in all the departments is of the very best kind. A duplicate of Brunel's block-making machine is kept here, ready for use in case the machine at Portsmouth should get out of order. The engineer barracks are built in a plain and simple style, and are extensive and convenient. Near the dock-yard gate is a large naval hospital, which was erected at the suggestion of William IV, when lord-high admiral. In 1848 a committee of the House of Commons inquired into the navy estimates and the works and expenditure for which they were required. Chatham dock-yard was included among the naval establishments investigated. The estimates included salaries £17,459, and wages £101,300. The authorised or established workmen, were 1,727 in number, and the hired workmen 233. There were said in the report to be four docks, *viz*:—two for first-rates, and two for frigates, and nine slips, of which six were for first-rates. After the fire at Devonport dock-yard, in 1840, which was greatly extended owing to the tarred wooden and paper roofs which covered the building slips, the Admiralty began gradually to replace such roofs with others made of metal. Of these three have been constructed for Chatham, and placed over the slips Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at a cost of £32,590. Nearly all the slips have been recently either rebuilt, or strengthened and repaired. The metal mills at Chatham are more extensive than at any other of the dock-yards. At the time of the inquiry (1848), the metal mills produced 700 tons of sheet copper, 400 tons of bolt copper, and 800 tons of re-manufactured iron per annum. All the old copper sheeting from the various dock-yards, is re-melted here into sheets. There are saw-mills at Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerness, but those at Chatham are the most complete. The Chatham mills could, indeed, it is said, cut enough timber for most of the yards. It is merely straight-cutting, the machinery employed is not fitted for cutting the curved pieces required in a ship, which are still cut by hand. The artificers employed in the dockyards are in time of war, above 3,000 in number. Chatham dockyard was commenced in the reign of

The famous Chathham chest.

Doc'yard.

Metal mills.

Elizabeth, and originally occupied the site of the present ordnance-wharf. In 1622 it was removed to its present situation, and greatly enlarged by Charles I., who constructed new docks to enable ships to float in with the tide. It was still further improved by Charles II., in whose reign a hostile fleet, under the command of the Dutch Admiral De Ruyter, anchored off the Nore, when Vice-Admiral Van Ghent, with some five-and-twenty ships, sailed from thence to attack and destroy the fortifications and shipping in the Medway. The batteries at Sheerness, though gallantly defended, so long as the ammunition lasted, were soon silenced, and the garrison retreated to Chatham; when straightway the heavy Dutch fleet, conducted by an English pilot, who had been cheated of his pay, sailed as steadily up the waters of the Medway, as though it were merely making the passage of its own Scheldt. Our valiant countrymen did little else to intercept the progress of the enemy but fix a chain across the stream, which, however, speedily snapped in twain. After setting fire to some of the shipping, the Dutchmen arrived off Upnor Castle,—that little fortress almost opposite to Chatham dockyard. Here they met with some more substantial resistance, and were forced to retreat, though not until they had set fire to several English ships of war, and had taken possession of the ship called the *Royal Charles*, which they carried off as a prize. When the Dutch fleet had quietly taken its departure, the forts along the banks of the Medway were immediately put in a more efficient state of defence, and in the reign of Anne some additional batteries were constructed. It was in 1758, however, when the country was threatened with a French invasion, that the fortifications called the lines were first commenced; since which time many important additions have been made to them, whenever cause for alarm has been felt to exist. Numerous large vessels of war have been constructed from time to time at Chatham dockyard, amongst others the *Royal Sovereign*, a 100-gun ship, launched in the reign of Charles II., and the *Victory*, of 110 guns, rendered ever memorable as the ship in which the heroic Nelson received his death-wound. Visitors can gain admission within the dockyard, either at the hour of ten in the morning, or at two in the afternoon. The entrance to it is easily recognised by the coat of arms sculptured above the principal gateway. To the right of the dockyard gateway, standing on a rising ground, is Melville Hospital, a receptacle, in time of sickness, for the marines stationed at Chatham, and for such of the artisans employed in the dockyard as may be sufferers by accidents. The steep lane called Hamon-hill leads to an elevated spot, from which a fine view of Chatham and the surrounding country can be gained. The zigzag embankments which enclose almost a town within their circuit, are the famous Lines, and the building on the summit is called Fort Pitt. This strong redoubt, constructed during the American war, from its situation commands the upper part of the Medway, but it is now used as a general military hospital. The curiosities brought home by the soldiers formed an interesting museum, to which the public were formerly admitted without introduction, on two days of the week. When the ground was broken for the erection of this fortress, in 1779, the workmen came upon the foundation of a building, evidently of Roman origin, not more than four or five inches below the surface, comprising a range of small apartments, the largest not exceeding ten feet square, the inner walls of which were painted over with red, blue, and green spots. Higher up the river, beyond Rochester-bridge, and situated, also, on a commanding eminence, is Fort Clarence, now used as a military prison. This was also one of those fortresses constructed during the war, and forming a series of fortified positions which command the river, and extend hence to Gillingham fort. A broad deep ditch, defended by a rampart, and having casemates for troops, and magazines for powder, stretches from the river to the Maidstone-road. The Saluting battery, the Spur battery, and the declivity called the Glacis, are important points along the Lines. The reviews and siege operations occasionally exhibited here for practising the troops in attacking and defending a fortified place, are a never-failing source of interest and admiration to the spectators who muster in thousands upon these occasions. Chatham has often been visited by royalty, but one of the most interesting and memorable visits was that of her Majesty Victoria, in March, 1855, when she proceeded to Fort Pitt Hospital, for the purpose of inspecting the wounded soldiers from the Crimea. The parish church of Chatham, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated within the Lines, a short distance from the Marine barracks. The main part of the building was erected in 1788. On entering, we catch a glimpse of the original gateway, three-parts hidden by

CHATHAM.

Audacious attack of the Dutch fleet.

The *Victory* built here.

Chatham Lines.

Fortifications.

CHATHAM.

a huge board, setting forth the bequest of sundry loaves of bread to poor widows of the parish. Several of the old monuments seem to have been preserved and replaced against the walls of the more modern edifice. One of these is to Stephen Borough, a master in ordinary of the navy in the time of Elizabeth, and a great northern discoverer. In 1553, he discovered the northern passage by St. Nicholas to Russia, with "the coasts thereto adjoining, to wit, Lappia (Lapland), Nova Zembla, and the country of Samoyeda. At his setting fourth of England, he was accompanied with two other shippes, Sir Hugh Willobie beinge admirall of the fleete, who, with all the company of the said two shippes, were frozen to death in Lappia, the said winter." Another inscription records the memory of Sir John Cox, Knight, an eminent naval commander against the Dutch, who was captain of the Duke of York's ship, in "the expedition against the Hollanders, in the year 1672; and there, in a fight with the said enemy, on the 2nd of May, was unhappily slain by a great shot, in the 49th year of his age." Against the north wall is the monument of Sir Edward Gregory, Knight, a commisioner of the navy, who died in 1713. He bequeathed £100 for the use of the poor. With this sum South Sea stock was purchased in 1714; and six years afterwards, the trustees having sufficient discernment to secure the advantage they had obtained by the general infatuation, sold out at the very advanced rate of £750. An estate of thirty-two acres, called Pett's Farm, in the parish of Barham, was then purchased, the rent of which is annually distributed among the necessitous poor. In digging a grave in the church-yard, in the year 1772, a petrified human hand was found, grasping the brass hilt of a sword. The hand was partly mutilated, and all the other parts of the body were perished, as well as the blade of the sword: it was afterwards deposited in the Leverian Museum, an interesting establishment, which was broken up some years ago. A new church, dedicated to St. Paul, and situated on the slope of the hill, on the south side of the new road, was opened for public worship in 1855. The church is built of Kentish rag-stone, and Bath-stone dressings, and is in the Anglo-Norman style of the twelfth century. The Petts were for several generations famous ship-builders at Chatham, and there is an anecdote told of Phineas Pett, the father of the celebrated commissioner of Chatham dockyard, which speaks strongly in favour of the kind disposition of Prince Henry, the eldest son of James I. Some enemies of the worthy ship-builder had charged him with professional incompetency, and with the use of inferior materials in the construction of his ships, and James with his usual fondness for the display of his judicial acumen, determined to investigate the charges in person. During this examination Pett, by the king's orders, was compelled to remain on his knees, and in this humiliating attitude he had to reply to the false charges advanced by his enemies. In an account he himself afterwards gave of the circumstance he says, "I was at length almost disheartened and out of breath; but the prince's highness standing near me as far as he might without offence to his father, labouring to have me eased by standing up, but the king would not permit it." And when James had given his decision in Pett's favour, taking care not to lose the opportunity of a joke, by observing that the cross-grain appeared to be in the men, and not in the timber, the prince exclaimed, "Where are those perjured fellows that dare abuse the king's majesty with false accusations? Do they not worthily deserve hanging!" Pett shortly afterwards built a ship of war, called *The Prince*, after his youthful patron; and we find that Henry, in company with his sister Elizabeth, afterwards queen of Bohemia, paid the ingenious shipwright a visit, at his house at Chatham, which, till within the last few years, existed in the High-street. Almost opposite to Chatham dockyard is Upnor Castle, a stone fortress erected in the time of Elizabeth. Within it is an extensive magazine of powder for the use of the navy. The south tower of the building is set apart for the residence of the governor; but either from its insufficient accommodation, or the dangerous contiguity of the powder, it is never occupied by him. For many years past the fortifications have been greatly neglected, but during the recent brushing up of our coast-defences, Upnor Castle was not lost sight of, and it is now garrisoned by some thirty men. Near Upnor Castle is the city stone, defining the limits of the river conservancy of the corporation of London, just as the western stone does at Staines.

Curious monuments in the church.

The Pett family, great ship-builders.

Upnor Castle.

Inns, Mitre, Sun, Chest Arms, Ship, Gibraltar.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fair*, May 15, pleasure.—*Bankers*, Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company; draw on Head Office, Lombard-street. Rochester, Chatham, and Strood Bank · draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chatterley ....to	Stafford.....	Newcastle.....3½	Longport 2	N. Stafford	150	...	515
Chathill.....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 8	Chathill	N. Eastern	323	349	47
Chatley .....ham	Essex	Braintree 3½	Chelmsford ...7	E. Counties	36	...	634
Chatsworth.....to	Derby.....	Matlock 8	Rowsley 3	Midland	157	...	...
Chatteris* .....pa	Cambridge ...	March 7	Chatteris	E. Counties	83	15090	5138
Chattisham.....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich.....5½	Raydon 2½	E. Union	70	713	234
Chatton .....pa	Northumb. ...	Wooler 3½	Lucker.....7	N. Eastern	333½	17090	1765
Chawleigh... .....pa	Devon	Chumleigh.....2	Eggesford 3	N. Devon	211½	5020	833
Chawley.....ti	Berks.....	Oxford 3	Oxford.....4	Gt. Western	67	...	73
Chawton .....pa	Hants	Odiham 9	Alton 1	L. & S. W.	51½	2663	476
Cheadle.....m.t & pa	Stafford.....	Newcastle ...11	Oakamoor 3	N. Stafford	148	6701	4681
Cheadle† .....pa	Chester	Stockport.....2½	Cheadle 2	L. & N. W.	182	6275	10479
Cheam .....pa	Surrey	Croydon 5	Cheam	L. B. & S. C.	16	1894	1137
Cheapsides .....ex. pa	E. R. York ...	Howden 6	Staddlethorpe ½	N. Eastern	197½	10	39
Chearsley..... .....pa	Bucks.....	Thame 3½	Aylesbury 8	L. & N. W.	51	1130	292
Chebsey .....pa	Stafford.....	Stafford 5	Norton Brdg. 1½	L. & N. W.	140	4172	466
Checkendon .....pa	Oxford	Henley-on-T. 7	Pangbourne... 5	Gt. Western	46	3063	410
Checkley-cum-Wrinc-hill .....to	Chester	Nantwich 7	Madeley 4½	L. & N. W.	154	1433	203
Checkley .....pa	Stafford.....	Cheadle 4	Leigh 2	N. Stafford	143	6036	2271
Chedburgh .....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed....7	Saxham.....5½	E. Counties	82	566	343
Chedder‡ .....pa	Somerset	Wells 8	Yatton 12	Brist. & Exeter	142	6998	2185

* CHATTERIS, in the hundred of Witchford, in the Isle of Ely, is a place of considerable antiquity, though not erected into a market-town until 1834 In Doomsday Book it is written Cetriz, and Cateriz, by some old authors, Chateriz, and by Camden, Cheaterizt. About the year 980 a convent of Benedictine monks was founded here by Alwina, niece to King Edgar, and wife to Athelstan. In the reign of Henry I. it was annexed to the church of Ely, and was totally suppressed in 1538. The manor-house, an ancient edifice, stands upon the site of the nunnery. Numerous antiquities have been discovered here. A skeleton of an elephant was dug up a few years ago, ten feet beneath the surface of the ground, and Roman coins are frequently ploughed up. The church is a handsome building, with a square tower, dedicated to St. Peter. The land about here has become lately very valuable, from the improved system of agricultural treatment, and numerous acres, by drainage, have become highly productive.

Skeleton of an elephant dug up here.

Inns, George, Horse and Gate.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, Last Fri. in April, Fri. bef. Michaelmas, cattle, day after each, pleasure.—*Bankers*, Gurney and Co; draw on Barclay and Co.

† CHEADLE. This is a small, but neat market-town, situated in a pleasant valley environed by lofty hills, the greater part of which have been cultivated within the last quarter of a century. Among these hills are several valuable collieries, and the inhabitants can consequently obtain coal at a singularly cheap rate. Cheadle is a polling place for North Staffordshire, and petty sessions are held every fortnight. The constable and head-borough are chosen annually at the court-leet. There is a free-school at Monkhouse, endowed in 1685, by Mr. Stubbs, with a yearly rent-charge of £20, out of the Heath House estates, for teaching twelve poor children of the parishes of Cheadle and Kingsley. The master has also the proceeds of £30, left by Andrew Newton, Esq., in 1798, with house rent free. There is a national-school for boys, and one for girls, also an infant-school. There is a tape-factory here belonging to the Messrs. Phillips, which employs about 300 people. Malting, rope-making, and currying, are also carried on to some small extent. St. Giles's Church, a Gothic stone structure, has a fine stained-glass window at the east end. The great architectural feature of Cheadle is, however, the Roman Catholic church, erected by Pugin, and which occupied six years in construction. It consists of a nave containing five compartments, with north and south aisles, and porches; a lodge-chapel, a chapel of the blessed sacrament, and a fine western tower, surmounted by a lofty spire of great beauty, and a prominent feature in all views of the town. The decorations of the exterior are extremely gorgeous, embodying all the resources of the painter, the sculptor, and the gilder. The cost, £120,000, was defrayed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, who caused it to be opened with great pomp and ceremony in 1846. Alton Towers, the very beautiful and remarkable seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, is situated about three miles to the east of Cheadle.

Roman Catholic church.

Alton Towers.

Inns, Cross Keys, Royal Oak, Wheatsheaf.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, Jan. 6, March 25, May 6, Holy Thurs., July 4, Aug. 21, Oct. 18, cattle, swine.—*Bankers*, Sub-Branch of Liverpool and Manchester District Banking Company; draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith.

‡ CHEDDER, or Cheddar, is said to be derived from "Ced," a conspicuous

Name of place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. or Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cheddington*.....pa	Bucks	Leightn Buzz. 5	Cheddington ...	L. & N. W.	36	1398	508
Cheddington .....pa	Dorset	Yeovil..... 9	Dorchester ...17	L. & S. W.	158	773	189
Cheddleton.....pa	Stafford.....	Leek..... 2½	Cheddleton	N. Stafford	152	9080	1877
Cheddon Fitzpaine pa	Somerset	Taunton..... 3	Taunton 2½	Brist. & Exeter	165½	960	337
Chedgrave .....pa	Norfolk...	Norwich..... 10	Buckenham ...5	Norfolk.....	139	1432	379
Chediston .....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth ...2	Diss 16	E. Union	110½	2378	434
Chedworth .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham...10	Cirencester.....7	Gt. Western	102	4689	963
Chedzoy .....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater 2½	Bridgewater ...3	Brist. & Exeter	154	1655	509
Cheeseburn Grange to	Northumb. ...	Newcastle.....11	Wylam 5½	Newc. & Carlisle ...	291½	795	64
Cheetham... .....to	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...2	Manchester ...3	L. & N. W.	191½	919	11175
Chelborough East, pa	Dorset	Yeovil 8	Dorchester ...16	L. & S. W.	157	948	100
Chelborough, West pa	Dorset	Yeovil 7½	Dorchester ...16	L. & S. W.	157	578	64
Cheldon .....pa	Devon	Chumleigh.....3	Eggesford 5	N. Devon	213½	1108	78
Chelford.....pa & to	Chester.....	Macclesfield ...6	Chelford	L. & N. W.	172	290	263
Chell, Great and Little.....to	Stafford.....	Newcastle ...4½	Longport 2½	N. Stafford	150½	...	953
Chellaston .....pa	Derby.....	Derby 4	Borrowash.....4	Midland	132	810	499
Chellington.....pa	Bedford.....	Harrold .....¾	Bedford 9	L. & N. W.	72	610	138
Chelmarsh .....pa	Salop	Bridgenorth ...4	Kidderminst. 12	Oxford W. & W.....	145½	3259	509
Chelmorton.....to	Derby.....	Buxton 4½	Rowsley 11½	Midland	165½	...	238
Chelmondiston .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 6	Ipswich 6	E. Union	74	1627	796
Chelmsford† m.t & pa	Essex.....	Dunmow.....11½	Chelmsford	E. Counties.....	29	2841	7796

CHEDDER.

brow or height, and "dwr" water. Though now a decayed village, it had formerly a considerable market. This has been discontinued for more than a century, but the old market-cross is still preserved. Camden says, it was famous in his time for "the excellent and prodigious great cheeses made there, some of which require more than one man's strength to set them on the table. The village is situated at the entrance of a deep gorge or ravine, in the Mendip-hills, extending two or three miles, and the cliffs ascending on each side abruptly to the height of many hundred feet. Part of the town is close to the mouth of the cleft or fissure in the side of the prominent hill where these famous lime-stone cliffs commence. The chasm which runs across the south-west or southerly ridge of hill, extends in a north-easterly direction for more than a mile, being, however, exceedingly serpentine, when it slopes away in gentle declivities, one valley diverging towards the right hand, and the other towards the left. Near the entrance into the passage through the chasm, are several copious springs of singularly clear water. These almost immediately uniting, form the Chedder, a river of respectable size, which, after it has wound its way through the adjoining level meadows, falls into the river Axe, but before it has run a course of more than a few hundred yards, it affords admirable water-power to some paper and corn-mills. In 1839 some new caverns were discovered, entirely covered with beautiful calcareous incrustations, which assume the most curious and fantastic forms. The parish church is a handsome structure, with a square tower one hundred feet in height. [*Fairs*, May 4, Oct. 29.

Famous for cheese.

The Chedder cliffs.

* CHEDDINGTON. A village and parish in the hundred of Cottesloe. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a plain structure, in the perpendicular style of architecture, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square tower, having a pinnacle on each corner. The font is octagonal, of decorated character, and the pulpit is of anciently carved oak. The church is in good repair, and is situated a short distance from the village. The London and North-Western railway passes through, and at Cheddington Junction, the Aylesbury line branches off: the Grand Junction canal also intersects the parish.

† CHELMSFORD, anciently Chelmersford, the county town, is situated in the hundred to which it gives name. It occupies a very pleasant site, near the centre of the county, at the confluence of the rivers Chelmer and Cann; from the ancient ford over the former of which it evidently derives its name. Camden, without any due authority, places Canonium here, though it is known that there was not even a road near this town till Henry I.'s time, when Maurice, Bishop of London, built a bridge over the Chelmer, about the year 1100. To this bridge the town owed its importance, as it occasioned the great road, which before passed through Writtle, a village two miles to the east, to be brought to Chelmsford, and from that time the latter increased both in houses and population. In 1199, William de Sancta Maria, Bishop of London, procured the grant of a weekly market, and other privileges which were confirmed in the latter part of the thirteenth century. The town and manor of Chelmsford were granted by

Origin of the town from a bridge.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chelsea* ....pa	Middlesex.....	London	.....	.....	...	865	56538
Chelsea, Little ...ham	Middlesex.....	London	.....	.....	...	...	...
Chelsfield.....pa	Kent	Bromley 7	Dartford 8½	N. Kent	25½	3280	878
Chelsham.....pa	Surrey	Westerham ...6	Croydon 7	S. Eastern	17½	3314	365
Chelsworth .....pa	Suffolk	Bildeston 1	Hadleigh 5½	E. Union	75½	861	255

Bishop Bonner to Henry VIII. in the year 1545. Queen Elizabeth, in July, 1563, bestowed them on Thomas Mildmay, Esq., whose family have continued proprietors from that period. The appearance of the town, which is chiefly composed of four streets, is respectable, and even handsome. Near the centre is the Shire Hall, an elegant building of Portland-stone, with a front of four Ionic columns. The upper part of the façade is further ornamented with three basso-relievos of Justice, Wisdom, and Mercy. In the basement of this building is an open space for the corn-exchange, and apartments for the courts of assize, sessions, &c., which are constructed with singular propriety and convenience. Above is an elegant assembly or county room, which extends the whole length of the building, and is furnished with a music gallery, two handsome chandeliers, and sculptured marble chimney-pieces. Behind this is a jury-room, and several other convenient offices. From the upper apartments of this building the views are very extensive. Nearly adjoining the Shire Hall is a neatly sculptured conduit, having the figure of a Naiad at the top. On the different sides above the pipes whence the water issues are the following appropriate inscriptions; *Benignus, Benignis.* Bountiful to the Bounteous. *Nec parcus Parcis.* Liberal to the Covetous. *Nec diminutus largiendo.* Not diminished by bestowing. *Sic Charitus a Deo Fonte.* Thus Charity from the Heavenly Fountain. The water is brought from a spring about a quarter of a mile from the town. When the original conduit was built is unknown; the present was erected some years ago, chiefly from subscriptions of the inhabitants, and gifts of £100 each, from the Sun and Royal Exchange fire-offices. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and handsome building. The body is modern, and was erected from designs by Mr. Johnson, in place of the more ancient part, which fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, on the night of the 17th of January, 1800. At the west-end is a square flint tower, with pinnacles. The period when the original church was founded is uncertain; but, from an inscription which was placed on the south side of the centre aisle, it appears to have been repaired by subscription, in the year 1424. It anciently contained four guilds or chanteries. The burial-place of the Mildmays is on the north of the chancel. Benjamin, Earl Fitzwalter, and Frederica, his countess, daughter to the gallant Duke Schomberg, are among the number of that family who lie here interred. In rebuilding the body of the church, the ancient character of its architecture has been preserved; but the interior is elegantly ornamented in a modern style. It was opened for divine service in September, 1803. At the western end is a gallery, in which is a fine organ, erected by Hancock, in 1772; but since improved by Russell. Here is a free-grammar-school, which was founded and liberally endowed in the year 1552, by Edward VI., on the petition of the principal gentry of the neighbourhood. The school-house was re-built in the year 1782. The county gaol is at Springfield. There are also water-works supplied from a spring called Burgess's Well. Near the town, on Galleywood-common, there is a race-course.

CHELMSFORD.

Shire Hall.

Conduit.

Monuments in the

Inns, Saracen's Head, White Hart.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, May 12, Nov. 12, cattle—*Bankers*, Sparrow and Company; draw on Barclay, Bevan and Co. Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company; draw on Head-Office, Lombard-street.—*Newspapers*, Chelmsford Chronicle, (neutral), Fri. Essex Herald (neutral), Tues.

* CHELSEA. A manor and village on the banks of the Thames, and one of the most extensive western suburbs of the metropolis. In a Saxon charter of Edward the Confessor, it is written "Cealchille;" in Doomsday Book, "Cercehede," and "Chelched," and in documents of a little later date, "Chelcheth, or "Chelcith." The etymology of Norden is in Lyson's opinion best supported by fact. "It is so called," he writes, "from the nature of the place, whose strand is like the chesel, which the sea casteth up of sand and pebble stones, thereof called Cheselsey, briefly Chelsey, as is Chelsey, or Selsey, in Sussex." Originally the manor is said to have formed a part of the possessions of the abbey at Westminster; but nothing is known with certainty of its history till the reign of Henry VII., when it was held by Sir Reginald Bray, from whom it descended

History of the manor.

CHELSEA.

to Margaret, only child of his next brother, John, who married William, Lord Sandys. This Lord Sandys gave it, in 1536, to Henry VIII., from whom it passed to Katherine Parr, as part of her marriage jointure. It was subsequently held by John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who died in 1553; by Anne, Duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector; by John, first Lord Stanhope, of Harrington; by Katherine, Lady Howard, wife of the Lord-Admiral; by James, first duke of Hamilton, who died in 1649; by Charles, Lord Viscount Cheyne, who died in 1698, and by Sir Hans Sloane, who bought it of William, Lord Cheyne, in 1712, and from whom it passed by marriage and, by subsequent bequests, to Charles Cadogan, second Baron of Oakley, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Hans Sloane, and died in 1776. The old manor-house stood near the church, and was parted with by Henry VIII., to the ancestors of the Lawrence family, from whom the neighbouring street derives its name. The new manor-house stood on that part of Cheyne-walk between the Pier Hotel and Don Saltero's Tavern. In Cheyne-walk, so called from the lords Cheyne, lords of the manor, the Bishops of Winchester had a palace from the time of Morley, in 1663, to North, in 1820. The site of the house was near the Pier Hotel.

Nomenclature of streets.

Beaufort-row was so called from Beaufort House; Lindsey-row, from Lindsey House, the residence of the Berties, earls of Lindsey; Danvers-street, from Danvers-house, the residence of Sir John Danvers, second husband of the mother of George Herbert, and of Lord Herbert, of Cherbury. Lawrence-street was so named from Sir John Lawrence, who lived in the time of Charles I.; Cremorne House, was the villa of Lord Cremorne; and Gough House of Sir John Gough, created a baronet in 1728. Hans-place and Sloane-street were called after Sir Hans Sloane; and Cadogan-place and Oakley-square after Lord Cadogan, of Oakley, lord of the manor.

Sir Thomas More.

On the site of Beaufort-row lived Sir Thomas More, in a house near Battersea-bridge. More removed to Chelsea about 1520. Erasmus and More's son-in-law, Roper, have given a beautiful picture of the happy home of this illustrious man. "He had," says the former, "his son, and his son's wife, his three daughters, and their three husbands, and eleven grandchildren, all living with him in his house at Chelsea," and all living together as he testifies most affectionately. He had generally, too, as visitors, some men eminent for worth, learning, or genius. Holbein lived here for three years with him. In his garden he had a menagerie of strange animals, with which he used to amuse a vacant hour. More's house passed successively through a great many hands, and several persons of eminence at different times resided in it. In 1738 it was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane, who, in 1740, pulled it down. Among other eminent men who have lived by the water-side here, may be mentioned Sir

Don Saltero's coffee-house

Richard Steele, who, it will be recollected, has, in "The Tatler," celebrated Don Saltero's Coffee-house in Cheyne-walk. This was a coffee-house and museum opened in 1695, by one Salter, a barber. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely to the gimcracks and curiosities of the collection, and Vice-Admiral Munden, who had been long on the coast of Spain, where he acquired a fondness for Spanish titles, christened the keeper of the house by the name of Don Saltero. The collection was sold and dispersed in 1779, and the house has since been a tavern, still, however, bearing its former appellation. Many distinguished personages have resided in Cheyne-walk, and some in our own day, for whose sakes a future generation may visit it. The Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics," lived from 1699 to 1710, in a house in Little Chelsea, now an additional work-

Celebrated inhabitants.

house to the parish of St. George, Hanover-square. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, in Church-lane. Dean Swift took apartments opposite to the doctor's house in 1711. Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, author of the "Suspicious Husband," lived and died (1757), in a house adjoining Cremorne House, and Smollett lived in a house at the upper end of Lawrence-street, now destroyed. He has here laid a scene in Humphrey Clinker. Chelsea had the honour of affording a retreat to Queen Katherine Parr, who possessed the manor, as a part of her jointure, and resided here with her last husband, the Lord Admiral Seymour. The ancient manor-house stood near the church, but on the northern side. It is believed that King Henry VIII. constructed the more recent manorial residence, which stood to the east of the spot occupied by Winchester House, and is said to have been intended by the king as a nursery for his children. The princess Elizabeth was about fourteen years of age when she resided at Chelsea. Jane, Duchess of Northumberland, widow of the decapitated duke, died in this manor-house, in 1555. The Earl of Nottingham resided in this mansion many years; but the

connection of Sir Hans Sloane with the building is the circumstance best calculated to render its site an object of curiosity with posterity. It was in the decline of this good and great man's life that he retired to Chelsea; and here, in the large and numerous rooms of the manor-house, he assembled round him those books and curious collections, which, since his death, have formed the foundation of the British Museum. He resided here from the latter part of the year 1740 to the close of his life, in 1753. The whole of the structure was taken down shortly after the death of Sir Hans Sloane, and a row of houses erected on the site. The celebrated Duchess of Mazarine, of whom Charles II. had been enamoured during his exile, occupied a house which stood on the site of the buildings now termed George-place. The duchess died at Chelsea, in 1699. Faulkner says, "that she appears, from the parish books, to have been in arrears for the poor's rate during the whole time of her residing in this village." Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, who commanded at the celebrated battle of La Hogue, resided in Chelsea from 1703 to 1707. His premises were between the stable-yard of the Royal Hospital and the building now termed Gough House. Sir Robert Walpole subsequently obtained from the crown a lease of the house and gardens, and made this spot his occasional residence. On the death of Sir Robert Walpole (Earl of Orford) the house was sold to the Earl of Dunmore; and after passing to the late George Aufrere, Esq., and the Earl of Yarborough, the premises were purchased, in 1808, by Government, for the purpose of erecting an infirmary to the Royal Hospital. Gough House, built by John, Earl of Carberry, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was converted into a school for young ladies. On the eastern side of the Royal Hospital stood the mansion of Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, built by the earl on land originally belonging to the hospital, of which he obtained a lease, and afterwards a grant. In 1733 this estate was sold in lots; and Lacy, the patentee of Drury-lane Theatre, in conjunction with a person named Rietti, took a lease of the premises, with a view of establishing a place of entertainment on a large and splendid scale. They were unable to accomplish the design. The undertaking went forward, but the property was divided into thirty-six shares. This place of public amusement consisted of an elegant rotunda, 150 feet in diameter in the clear, and attached gardens. It was first opened with a public breakfast, April 5, 1742; and finally closed in 1803. The premises were soon after taken and the ground built upon. Among the latest of the celebrities who have made Chelsea their abode, may be mentioned J. M. Turner, the celebrated painter, who died December 19th, 1851, at a small cottage situated on the banks of the Thames, beyond the old church, and towards Cremorne. This suburban retreat had been the abiding-place of the royal academician for some years, though his own house, comparatively a mansion, was in Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square. Here he lived under the assumed name of Booth, and he was known among his neighbours as "Admiral Booth." The river-side retreat has little in itself to recommend it to the lover of the picturesque, but the great painter doubtless enjoyed the prospect from his lodging window across the Thames, with its beautiful atmospheric effects, which Turner could so ably transfer to his canvas. The old church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a very interesting edifice, situated near the river, and built of red brick and stone. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles. The chancel is said to have been re-built early in the sixteenth century. The chapel at the east end of the south aisle was added by Sir Thomas More, about 1520, and the tower (of brick) built between 1667, and 1674. On the south wall of the chancel is a tablet of black marble, to the memory of Sir Thomas More, who died in 1535. It was originally erected by himself, in 1532, but being much worn, was restored at the expense of Sir John Lawrence, of Chelsea, in the reign of Charles I.; and again by subscription, in 1833. The place of More's interment is not quite satisfactorily settled, though probably after he was beheaded the body was placed beneath the chapel of St. Peter-in-the-tower. (See Article "Canterbury.") The epitaph, which is in Latin, was written by More himself. The words "hereticisque," were purposely omitted when the monument was restored on both occasions. There is a place left for them. Over the tomb is the crest of Sir Thomas More, namely a Moor's head, and the arms of himself and his two wives. The other noticeable monuments are to Thomas Hungerford, who died in 1581, a small monument with kneeling figures on the north wall of the chancel; Elizabeth Mayerne, who died in 1653, the daughter of Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I., and Charles I., and wife of Peter de Caumont, Marquis de Cugnac;

CHELSEA.

Origin of the British Museum.

Ranelagh Gardens.

Turner, the royal academician.

The old church.

Monument to Sir Thomas More.

CHELSEA.

a monument on the south wall, to Jane Dudley, Duchess of Northumberland, who died in 1555, wife of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland, beheaded in 1553, for proclaiming Lady Jane Grey; monument at east end of south chapel, much mutilated; altar-tomb of Catharine, relict of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, died 1620. Monument, with bust, to Sir Robert Stanley, died 1632, second son of William, Earl of Derby; Arthur Gorges, died 1668, eldest son of Sir Arthur Gorges; monument in south aisle, to Gregory, Lord Dacre, who died in 1594, and Ann, Lady Dacre, who died 1595; monuments in a chapel at the end of the north aisle to Thomas Lawrence, who died 1593, and several of his family. Lady Jane Cheyne, who died 1669, daughter of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, and wife of Charles Cheyne, Esq.; the monument is in the north aisle, and is by Bernini, executed according to Walpole, at a cost of £500. She is represented lying on her right side reposing on a bible. Outside the church will be noticed a monument on the south wall to Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, who died in 1703, and a monument in the churchyard, representing an urn entwined with serpents, to Sir Hans Sloane, the physician, who died in 1753, and a monument in the churchyard, erected by the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, to Philip Miller, author of the "Gardener's Dictionary," and who died in 1771. The following eminent persons, though their graves are undistinguished by monuments, were also interred here:—Elizabeth Fletcher, who died 1595, mother of John Fletcher, the dramatist, and Beaumont's associate; Magdalen Herbert, the mother of George Herbert, and Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, died 1627. Thomas Shadwell, the Poet Laureate, who died 1692; Abel Boyer, the author of the French dictionary which bears his name, and who died in 1729; Henry Mossop, the actor, died 1775; Sir John Fielding, the magistrate, and half-brother to Fielding the novelist, died 1780; Henry Sampson Woodfall, the printer of Junius, died 1805. The new church of St. Luke's is nearer the Fulham-road. The first stone was laid October 12th, 1820, and the church consecrated October 18th, 1824. In the churchyard lie William Blanchard and Daniel Egerton, the comedians, side by side. Of late years the burial ground has been extended. Chelsea Hospital, for old and disabled soldiers, was erected on the site of Chelsea College, sold by the Royal Society, in January, 1681-2, for £1,300. It was sold to Sir Stephen Fox, for the king's use, and the first stone was laid by Charles II. in person, in the March following. There is a pleasant tradition extant, that the original suggestion was due to Nell Gwynne. It has a centre with two wings of red brick, and a good frontage towards the Thames. Archbishop Sancroft gave one thousand pounds towards the building, and the king, on the 14th of November, 1684, issued a printed letter to the archbishop, calling for the pecuniary assistance of the clergy, and of all well disposed people in aid of the undertaking. The work, however, advanced but slowly, and the history of the erection of the hospital is contained in the following inscription on the frieze of the great quadrangle:—In subsidium et levamen emeritore, senio belloque fractorum condidit Carolus Secundus, auxit Jacobus Secundus, perfecere, Gulielmus et Maria, Rex et Regina, MDCXC." The total expenditure is said to have been £150,000. The principal building consists of a large quadrangle, open at the south side; in the centre is a bronze statue of Charles II., in a Roman habit, executed by Grinling Gibbons for Tobias Rustat. On the east and west are buildings, each 365 feet in length, that contain the apartments for the pensioners. The hall wherein the pensioners dine is situated on the opposite side of the vestibule, and is of the same dimensions as the chapel, 110 feet in length. At the upper end is a picture of Charles II. on horseback, by Verrio and Henry Cooke, a gift of the Earl of Ranelagh. A small gratuity to the pensioners will enable the visitor to see every portion of the building open to the public. The first who was buried in the ground appropriated to the interment of pensioners, was an invalided soldier, named Simon Box, who had served under Charles I., Charles II., and William and Mary, and who died in 1692. In the chapel is a fine altar-piece by Sebastian Ricci. In the hall are forty-six colours, and in the chapel fifty-five, all of which were captured by the British army in different campaigns in various parts of the world. The following will show the sources whence they were derived:—34 French; 13 American; 4 Dutch; 13 eagles taken from the French; 2 at Waterloo; 2 at Salamanca; 2 Madrid; 4 Martinique; 1 Barossa, and a few staves of the 171 colours taken at Blenheim. At St. Paul's, where the Blenheim colours were suspended, not a rag nor a staff remains. In the chapel are

Eminent persons here buried.

St. Luke's, new church.

Chelsea Hospital.

Colours captured by the British army.

interred William Cheselden, the famous surgeon, who died in 1752, and the Reverend William Young, who died 1757, and who was the original Parson Adams, in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews." Dr. Arbuthnot filled the office of physician to the hospital, and the Reverend Philip Francis, the translator of "Horace," the office of chaplain. The out-pensioners of the hospital amount, according to the last returns, to nearly 80,000, at rates varying from 2½d. a-day, to 3s. 6d. per day; the majority receiving 6d., 9d., and 1s., per day. By Lord Hardinge's warrant of 1829, foot soldiers to be entitled to a Chelsea pension, must have served twenty-one years, horse-soldiers twenty-four. About 450 invalids are usually acommodated in the building, being about one in 180 of the whole invalids receiving pensions. An interesting scene not likely to fade from the memory of those who witnessed it, took place here in November 1852, when the public were admitted to behold the solemn spectacle of the lying-in-state of the remains of the late Duke of Wellington. The body of the illustrious duke, on its arrival at Chelsea Hospital, was received by a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, (the duke's own regiment) consisting of one hundred rank and file, with the regimental colours, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay. After the coffin had been placed in the chapel, sentries were posted both inside and at the door of the chapel. The preparations having been fully completed, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the royal children, the Duchess of Kent, the Duc de Brabant, the Compte de Flandres, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, Langenburg, and the Princess Adelaide and Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe, visited the hospital. On the departure of her Majesty, those who were favoured with official tickets quickly arrived. The passage leading to the vestibule had been lined with black cloth, and the eye upon entering, at once reposed upon the tattered flags which, removed from the hall by the decorators, were here grouped in a tableau, and wore a sort of gloomy glory amid the sable draperies with which they were surrounded. But when the visitor ascended the short flight of stairs on the right, grand and imposing indeed was the sight that awaited him. The walls, hung with black cloth, were lined on both sides by soldiers of the Grenadier Guards, resting on their arms reversed, under an heraldic emblazonment set in a wreath of laurel. A triple avenue of approach to the dais was formed by some eighty or ninety colossal candelabra, the bright surfaces of which came out in the boldest imaginable relief upon the back-ground of black which appeared in all directions, and between each of these candelabra were posted two soldiers. Passing between these huge wax lights, which reared above the head like trees of silver, the spectator approached the bier. The comparative gloom of the ante-chamber and the eastern extremity of the hall here resolved itself into a perfect blaze of effulgency. Under the velvet canopy, surmounted with the coats of arms of the illustrious duke, lined with silver tissue, and backed with a trophy of gold, stood the coffin, upon a platform elevated some feet above the ground. The four Corinthian pillars in front, twined with laurel and charged profusely with medallion escutcheons, being hollowed out on the inside, and filled with gas jets and reflectors, threw a vast flood of light upon the principal objects of interest—namely the coffin, and the ducal insignia. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the effect as the spectator reached the vicinity of the canopy, and stood within four feet of the bier. Upon the crimson coffin lay the coronet and cushion. Upon the front of the pall, which overhung the dais, were suspended the various jewelled emblems of office and honour enjoyed by the deceased, while, resting on ottomans at the foot of the dais, were the nine marshal's batons, and the sword worn by the warrior at Waterloo. The elaborately-gilt mouldings of the several pedestals, and the numerous official and heraldic insignia, interplaced with massive candelabra, richly burnished, came out with dazzling brilliancy, and left an impression on the mind which will not easily be effaced. During the four days the hall was thrown open to the public it is calculated that upwards of 280,000 persons passed through, being above the average of 70,000 each day. This will perhaps be regarded hereafter as one of the most memorable events connected with the hospital. Adjacent are the Botanic Gardens belonging to the apothecaries' company. The ground was leased by the company in 1673, and enclosed in 1686. Sir Hans Sloane, when he purchased the manor of Chelsea, in 1721, granted the freehold to the company on condition that they should annually present to the Royal Society fifty new plants until the number reached 2,000. In 1732 a green-house and several new hot-houses,

CHELSEA.

Number of pensioners.

Lying in state of the Duke of Wellington.

Imposing ceremonial.

Botanic Gardens.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chelten-ham* ...m.t bo & pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester ...10	Cheltenham.....	Gt. Western	121	3740	35051
Chelveston .....pa	Northampton	Huntingdon 18	Hghm Ferrers 3	L. & N. W.	86	1730	402
Chelvey.....pa	Somerset	Bristol.....9	Nailsea 2	Brist. & Exeter	128	1077	55
Chelwood.....pa	Somerset	Bath.....8	Twerton 7	Gt. Western	115	1070	238
Chenies.....pa	Bucks	Amersham 4	Watford 7	L. & N. W.	25	1744	565

CHELSEA.

were added to the garden, and in 1733 a statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by Rysbrack, was placed in the centre. The two magnificent cedars, so familiar to every river passenger, were planted in the year 1683, being then about three feet high. In 1750 they measured upwards of eleven feet in girth, and in 1793, at three feet from the ground, upwards of twelve. One of these trees has lately succumbed to the influences of time. The King's-road was originally a private road, and pass-tickets of copper, with "The King's Private Roads, 1731," on one side and the figure of a crown, and G. R. on the other side, are still sought as curiosities. The Royal Military Asylum, for the education of the children of soldiers, is near the King's-road. About 850 boys are here maintained and instructed. The building, from the design of John Sanders, was erected in 1801. The ground is laid out in grass plots and gravel walks, and planted with trees. Every Friday afternoon the children may be seen on parade, with their military band, and a more interesting scene can rarely be met with than that which is here presented on such occasions. The celebrated "Old Chelsea Bun House" was taken down in 1839. It stood at the bottom of Jew's-row, near the Compasses, and maintained its peculiar reputation, and Queen Anne appearance, till the day of its demolition. The Chelsea waterworks were originally constructed in 1724, and extended with cuts or canals over eighty-nine acres. Of late years considerable improvements have been made in this district, and numerous squares, streets, and terraces, have been laid out in a style of architectural grandeur rivalling the adjoining region of Belgravia.

King's-road.

Royal Military Asylum.

* CHELTENHAM. This, one of the handsomest towns in England, is supposed to have derived its name from the river Chelt, which flows past it on the south side, in its passage to the Severn, at Wainlode. Some, however, find the origin of Cheltenham in the Saxon word Chilt, which signifies an elevated place, or place rising to an eminence, and Ham, signifying a farm or village. Cheltenham occupies an exceedingly pleasant site: on the south and west it is open to a fine fertile vale; but on the north-east it is sheltered by the immense amphitheatre formed by the Cotswold-hills, which abruptly terminate about the distance of two miles to the north. Its surface is elevated 165 feet above Gloucester. The funnel-shape of the valley, with a large river in the centre, elicits currents of air which ventilate the atmosphere and contribute greatly to the purity and salubrity of the climate. The soil, though in some places consisting of a brown or blue clay, must in general be considered as dry, and the greatest part of the town being built upon sand, the streets become quickly dry after rain. The westerly winds are in this locality to the easterly nearly as two to one. Cheltenham possesses, perhaps, more than any other provincial town, resources for occupation and amusement, in the pleasant country by which it is surrounded, its cheerful society, its assembly-rooms and well-supplied public libraries, its literary and philosophical institution, where public lectures are delivered, and its religious and charitable establishments; so that, altogether, this town may be regarded as one of the most eligible for a permanent residence or for a few months' sojourn. It agrees very well with persons who have passed a large portion of their lives in tropical climates, and many of the inhabitants are long-lived. The heats in July and August are oppressive, on which account several of the residents leave the town till the autumn. The climate in winter is generally mild, but, as the soil is clayey, the ground often remains long wet, except on the gravel walks. The Pittville quarter is more sheltered, and is said to be on a more sandy soil than the Lansdowne, which would be cooler as a summer residence. Cheltenham is principally built of brick, cemented, which imparts to it a peculiarly clean appearance. The High-street is upwards of a mile and a-half in length, everywhere light, airy, and of considerable width. The number of houses has been greatly increased within the last few years by the erection of many magnificent villas, crescents, parades, and streets, suitable to the accommodation of the numerous fashionable families that make this place their tem-

Situation.

Climate.

porary or permanent residence. Cheltenham is divided into wards for parochial and sanitary purposes, and into districts for ecclesiastical purposes. The manor now belongs to James Agg Gardner, Esq., who purchased it of Lord Sherborne, in whose family it had been since 1628, for nearly £40,000. There are nine churches under the Establishment, and numerous chapels for the various religious denominations. The parish church of St. Mary stands nearly in the centre of the town, a short distance from High-street; the Holy Trinity, a neat structure, is on the approach to Pittville; St. John's is in Berkeley-street; St. Paul's, in the street of that name; St. James's in Suffolk-square; Christchurch, in Lansdowne-place; St. Peter's, on the Tewkesbury-road, and St. Philip's in Leckhampton parish. To these was added, in 1855, St. Luke's, a fine structure, in what is called the Geometric decorated style. To the left of the High-street are the Cambray district and the Colonnade, leading to the Promenade-terrace, at the end of which is the Queen's Hotel, the Montpelier Spa and Rotunda Pump-room, with the Lansdown and Suffolk-square quarters beyond, and more elevated. In this direction is likewise the Old Well, with its fine elm avenue, and the Crescent, consisting of houses of less modern construction. To the right of the High-street are the squares and streets leading to the Pittville quarter, the grounds of which are laid out with great taste, and are terminated at the upper part by a splendid pump-room, with portico, and surmounted by a dome, whence a varied panorama is displayed. Many detached houses, with gardens, adorn the outskirts. The celebrity of the place is mainly due to its mineral waters, which were first discovered in 1716. Its immediate prosperity is, however, attributable in the first instance to the visits of George III., who here first displayed that aberration of intellect which embittered his declining days. Much of its present popularity is owing to the patronage and influence of Earl Fitzharding, his celebrated Berkeley hounds being a load-star of attraction to the English sportsman; and being, besides, mainly instrumental in filling the town with fashionable society. This pack and the stag-hounds hunt the country during the months of November, January, March, and the early part of April. Hence it is that Cheltenham, which twenty years since was almost exclusively a place of summer residence, is at present most frequented in the winter months. The theatre, which was very diminutive, was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1839, and has not since been re-built. The parks and gardens about the town are eminent for their picturesque beauty, and are open at a trifling fee throughout the year, being, besides, at intervals, the scene of fêtes, galas, and horticultural shows. On the passing of the Reform Bill Cheltenham was empowered to send a representative to Parliament, and hitherto one individual has been selected—the youngest of the sons of the late Earl of Berkeley. The markets are well supplied, and the original market-house has been recently enlarged and embellished by the munificence of the new lord of the manor. The waters are cathartic and chalybeate, and every accommodation has been provided for those who have recourse to them. At the Montpelier baths common water is used, the mineral springs of Cheltenham being exclusively employed for internal administration. They are numerous, and though for the most part resembling each other, as to the nature of their component parts, yet present considerable differences in the relative proportions of their ingredients. They are rich in muriate and sulphate of soda; several of them contain a small portion of iron, and iodine has been lately detected in them. They are but slightly gaseous, and though two or three of them have, when first drawn, a slight odour of sulphuretted hydrogen, it soon passes off, and is probably dependent upon the springs passing through a layer of mud, or matter in a state of decomposition. It must not, therefore, be supposed that the so-called sulphuretted wells are analogous in their action with the class of sulphurous springs. The following is the analysis of the water at the Old Well:—

CHELTENHAM.

Churches.

George III. here first showed symptoms of insanity.

Baths and mineral springs.

SOLID CONTENTS IN A PINT.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Muriate of soda . .	58·20	22.60	17·60	47·80
Muriate of lime . .	6·21	3·68	3·03	4.29
Muriate of magnesia . .	2·54	5·16	3·30	7·30
Sulphate of soda . .	14·56	52·32	43 20	59·20
	Grains 81·51	83·76	67·18	118·59

Another spring, containing only a small quantity of aperient salts, but exceedingly rich in common salt, was opened in 1823. The variety in the relative pro-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chepstow* ...mt. & pa	Monmouth ...	Monmouth...14½	Chepstow.....	S. Wales	141½	1282	4332
Chequerbent	Lancaster.....	Bolton 3½	Chequerbent ...	L. & N. W.	196½	...	...
Cherhill ..... .pa	Wilts	Calne 2	Chippenham 9	Gt. Western	103	1817	396
Cherington .....pa	Warwick	Shipston 3½	Moreton 7	Oxford, W. & W. ...	99	890	343
Cheriton .....pa	Kent	Folkestone.....2	Folkestone.....3	S. Eastern	86	1861	1658
Cheriton .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Swansea 14	Swansea 15	S. Wales	231	1419	312
Cheriton .....pa	Hants	Alton 12	Winchester ...7	L. & S. W.....	74	3030	668
Cheriton-Bishop ...pa	Devon	Crediton 7	Crediton 7	Exe. & Crediton.....	204	4875	806
Cheriton-Fitzpaine pa	Devon	Tiverton 8	Crediton.....5	Exe. & Crediton.....	202	5382	1207
Cheriton, North ...pa	Somerset	Wincanton ...2½	Frome 19	Gt. Western	134	1088	296

CHELTENHAM.

portions of the mineralising ingredients in the different springs enables the practitioner to adapt them to different indications in particular cases, though many persons are guided in the selection of a spring by fashion or caprice, more than by other considerations, and prefer acting on their own judgment to consulting a professional adviser. In general, from half a pint to a pint of the water, taken before breakfast, will produce some effects on the bowels or kidneys, varying according to the spring employed, the constitution of the individual, and other circumstances. Besides its saline springs, Cheltenham possesses two chalybeate ones, which, like others of the same class, have a disagreeable inky taste, and are somewhat dark-coloured. From their not containing much carbonic acid, they do not sparkle, and are soon decomposed on exposure to the atmosphere. Compared with the continental springs of the same class, those of Cheltenham may be likened to Sedlitz, Saydchutz, and Püllna; but they contain less of the aperient salts, and on this account, as, also, from the addition of the iron, they may be taken for a longer period without inducing the debilitating effects likely to result from a prolonged course of the above-named continental springs. Some of the Cheltenham springs resemble, in point of temperature and amount of constituents, the saline springs of Marienbad, and the Salzquelle, at Franzensbrunn. They do not, however, contain free carbonic acid, or this gas is in very small proportion, while it is very abundant in the Franzensbrunn and Marienbad springs, which circumstance must have a very material influence upon their operation, and would render them applicable to persons with whom a water strongly impregnated with carbonic acid would disagree, especially those labouring under some subacute diseases. Gouty patients, of a plethoric or irritable habit, and those affected with functional derangement of the liver and digestive powers, induced by too free living, or from a long residence in unhealthy climates, would be likely to derive more advantage from a course of Cheltenham waters than from the more gaseous springs. The charities of this town are exceedingly well supported; the principal are a hospital and dispensary; the Female Orphan Asylum; Peter's Almshouses, &c. The public educational establishments comprise a richly-endowed grammar-school, the Proprietary College, and National British and Foreign Schools. Cheltenham has no manufactures, but is entirely a pleasure town, and is connected by the Great Western railway with London; with Bristol by the Gloucester and Bristol railway, and with Birmingham by the Gloucester and Birmingham railway. The surrounding district is agricultural.

Medicinal effects.

Charities.

Inns, The Plough, Queen's, Imperial, Belle Vue, George, Lamb, Fleece.—*Markets*, Thurs. and Sat.—*Fairs*, 2nd Thurs. in April, Holy Thurs., August 5, 2nd Thurs. in Sep., Thurs. bef. and aft. Oct. 11, hiring; 3rd Thurs. in Dec., prize show.—*Bankers*, Branch of Gloucestershire Banking Company; draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co. Cheltenham and Gloucester Bank; draw on London and Westminster Bank. County of Gloucester Bank; draw on Robarts, Curtis, and Co. National Provincial Bank of England; draw on London Joint Stock Bank.—*Newspapers*, Cheltenham Chronicle (conservative), Thurs.; Cheltenham Examiner (liberal), Wed.; Cheltenham Free Press (liberal), Sat.; Cheltenham Journal (conservative), Sat.; Cheltenham Looker-On (conservative), Sat.

* CHEPSTOW is delightfully situated on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn, and on the slope of a hill, among the lofty cliffs which rise abruptly from the western bank of the river, which is crossed by a handsome bridge of iron, erected in 1816, at an expense of nearly £20,000, defrayed jointly by the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester. This beautiful structure is 532 feet in length, and the prodigious weight of 800 tons of iron was employed in the construction. It forms the medium of communication between the two above-named counties, and extends over a noble expanse of water, sufficiently deep to allow vessels of any burthen to float on its surface. On the eastern side of the town passes the South Wales railway, which communicates with the Great

Western and North of England lines at Gloucester. The passage over the Severn, within three miles of the town, has been greatly improved by the erection of stone piers, and the passage may now be accomplished in safety at any time of the tide. The stupendous iron bridge over the river Wye, by which the line of railway is continued unbroken, was designed by Mr. Brunel, and opened July 19, 1852. The first train that passed over was the six o'clock train from Swansea. To show the public utility of this great work, it may be mentioned, that two years before, the journey from London to Swansea, partly by rail and by coach, crossing by a ferry-boat the dangerous passage of the Severn at Beachley, occupied fifteen hours. The express trains are now timed to perform the same distance, (216 miles) in five hours. This suspension bridge is 600 feet long. The parish church was formerly the chapel of a Benedictine priory, founded here soon after the Conquest. It was known by the name of the Strigule monastery. The nave of the original forms the body of the present church, which has been lately restored in the most prosaic fashion. It is a cross-church of considerable size; the lower part of the tower, Norman in style, is open, and forms a porch to the west entrance. The interior of the church, with its flat drawing-room ceiling, and huge wooden pulpit, presents little to be admired. There are, however, some interesting monuments, and among them one to the memory of Henry, second Earl of Worcester, and a gravestone to Henry Marten, one of the regicides of Charles I., who was shut up in the castle here for nearly thirty years. The most picturesque object is the magnificent ruin of Chepstow Castle, situated on the edge of a lofty precipice overhanging the Wye. The ruins are covered with ivy, and present a very striking object from whatever direction they are viewed, but especially from the river. The castle consists of four courts and a central building, and stretches for a considerable distance along a precipitous cliff, out of which some of its towers almost appear to have been hewn. It covers a total area of above three acres, but it is narrow in comparison with its great length. The entrance is by a gateway between two large round towers, and has been protected by an iron door, double portcullises, machicolations, and every other medieval defensive contrivance. Parts of the building are as old as the eleventh century, but the greater part is two or three centuries later in date. The massive walls yet remain sufficiently perfect to render it an easy matter to trace the general plan and arrangements, and a few of the old rooms are still inhabited. From some of the towers there are very extensive and beautiful prospects. Little is recorded of its military history in the middle ages, but during the civil wars it was more than once take and retaken. The last attack it encountered was in the reign of Charles I., when it was captured, after a stout defence, by the Parliamentary forces, in October, 1645; but in the following May it was surprised by a bold Welchman, Sir Nicholas Kemeys, at the head of a small party of Royalists. The speedy regaining of it was made a point of honour by Cromwell, who himself proceeded against it with several companies of foot, four of horse, and a good park of artillery. The town he quickly made himself master of, but the castle held out resolutely, although the garrison consisted but of 160 men. Cromwell was unable to await the slow progress of the siege, which he left to be completed by Colonel Ewer, who at length took the castle by assault; but not till the gallant Sir Nicholas and forty of his men had been killed, and the remainder were nearly starved. So much importance did the Parliament attach to its possession that it presented fifty pounds to the messenger who brought the news of the successful assault, and returned a vote of thanks to Colonel Ewer and his soldiers. One or two pamphlets respecting its capture yet remain in the extensive collection of pamphlets of the Commonwealth period now in the British Museum. After the Restoration the keep of Chepstow Castle was made the prison of the celebrated Henry Marten, who had sat as one of the judges at the trial of Charles I. He remained in confinement here till his death, but he was allowed to have his family to reside with him, and to receive the visits of his friends. He was buried, as already intimated, in the chancel of Chepstow Church, but his body was afterwards removed to the nave, by order of one of the vicars, the Rev. Mr. Chest, who "would not suffer the body of a regicide to lie near the altar." The floor and roof of the room in which Marten was imprisoned, have fallen in, but the place is pointed out, and the keep itself is now commonly called Marten's tower. Chepstow carries on a considerable trade in grindstones, timber, coal, iron, and cider. Standing on hilly ground, its appearance from the water is highly pictu-

CHEPSTOW.

New railway bridge.

Ancient church.

Castle.

Memorable siege.

Henry Marten imprisoned here.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cherrington .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cirencester ...8¾	Tetbury Rd. 5¾	Gt. Western	96¾	1880	220
Cherrington .....to	Salop	Newport.....5	Newport 6	Shropshire Union ...	150	...	171
Cherry-Burton* ...pa	E. R. York ...	Beverley 2¾	Beverley 3	N. Eastern	184½	3361	496
Cherry Hinton .....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge.....3	Cherry Hinton	E. Counties	59¼	2043	684
Cherry Tree.....	Lancaster.....	Blackburn 2	Cherry Tree ...	E. Lancashire.....	218	...	...
Cherry-Willingham .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 4	Reepham 1¾	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	142	980	148
Cheslyn-Hay ...ex. pa	Stafford.....	Walsall 7	Spread Eagle 4¾	L. & N. W.	139	...	876
Chertsey† ...m.t & pa	Surrey	Staines 3	Chertsey	L. & S. W.	22	10229	6025

CHEPSTOW.

Remarkable rise of the tide.

resque. The tide at Chepstow ordinarily rises at high-water, about fifty feet,—a rise unequalled in Europe. The river being narrow, the run of the tide is extremely fierce, and the appearance of the water, from the quantity of reddish mud floating in it, is very singular. About a mile from the castle is Piercefield, a noble mansion, celebrated for the views obtained from its walks, which extend along the banks of the Wye for three miles. The grounds are among the most beautiful in the kingdom. Nearly adjoining Piercefield is Wyndcliff, a tremendous cliff, more than 700 feet high, and from the summit the eye embraces within its range parts of the counties of Monmouth, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Somerset, Brecon, Glamorgan, Wilts, and Devon. Probably there is no spot in England where such a series of glorious prospects can be beheld. A short walk hence brings the visitor to Tintern Abbey, four miles from Chepstow, the finest ecclesiastical ruins in England. The abbey was founded in 1131, by Walter de Clare, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to St. Mary. The church, which is the principal part remaining, was built by Robert Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and completed about 1286. At the suppression of monasteries, Tintern Abbey was granted to the Earl of Worcester, and it has ever since formed a portion of the family possessions. The present owner is the Duke of Beaufort, who is also the proprietor of Chepstow Castle and Wyndcliff, together with a great part of the land in this vicinity. The roof is gone, but most of the principal parts of the church are nearly perfect. A vista of 220 feet presents itself on entering, along which is a range of lofty side arches, supported by clustered columns At the intersection of the transepts with the nave and chancel, four enormous piers support the huge arches of the tower. Directly in front is the noble east window with rich circular tracery, in the arch, though of the lower part only, the centre mullion remains. Ivy and other creeping plants climb over the walls and up the arches, and slender ash-trees find support in many a crevice. The west window is in extraordinary preservation. The abbey is now carefully preserved from further injury, and the person who has the care of it acts as cicerone to visitors. The ruins are seen to great advantage at a spot about half-a mile down the river.

The Wyndcliff.

Tintern Abbey.

Inns, Beaufort Arms, George Inn.—*Markets*, Wed., Sat. Great Market, last Mon. in each month.—*Fairs*, Mon. bef. March 1, cattle, sheep, pigs, Whit Fri. stock, pigs, June 22, pleasure, wool, Aug. 1, cattle, Fri. on or bef. Oct. 29, cattle, sheep, pigs.—*Bankers*, Bromage, Snead and Snead, (old Bank); draw on London and Westminster Bank.

* CHERRY-BURTON, or Burton Cherry. This is a small parish situated in the midst of a large agricultural district. The new church of St. Michael was opened in October, 1853; it is in the early decorated style. The west end has a tower, and on the north side is a stone-porch. The walls are built of a grey stone, which contrasts pleasingly with the warm colour of the sandstone used for the windows, carvings, &c. The interior is simple in character, but there is a handsome stone carved pulpit and a small quantity of stained glass. The entire cost of the structure was about £2,000.

† CHERTSEY. The hundred of Godley, commonly called Chertsey, is bounded on the north by the Thames and Berkshire: on the east by the hundred of Emleybridge, and that of Woking; and on the south and west by Woking hundred. This hundred was granted by charter of Richard I., with all its jurisdictions and privileges, and with exemptions from the authority of the sheriff or other officers of the crown, to the Abbot of Chertsey; and, agreeably with the intention of this grant, the sheriff has no authority within this hundred, but directs his writs to the bailiff, who is appointed for life, by letters patent from the Exchequer. Under the Reform Act, Chertsey was appointed a polling place for the western division of the county. The parish is very extensive. The town is seated near

the banks of the Thames, which is navigable here, and over which has been thrown a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, erected in 1785, and connecting the county with that of Middlesex: the expense, which amounted to £13,000, was defrayed jointly by both counties. County magistrates assemble at the Town Hall in petty sessions twice a month, or oftener, if necessity requires, and the lord of the manor holds a court-leet on Whit-Tuesday, for the purpose of appointing head-boroughs and other officers. Chertsey is an ancient town, but there is little of antiquity in its present appearance. It stands on a slip of low land, between the brook which issues from Virginia-water and the Thames, and hence its name, of which the Saxon form, Ceortes-eye, signifies Ceort's-isle. The ancient importance of the town was mainly owing to the noble abbey, which was originally founded in 666, by Frithwalde, governor or subregulus of the province of Surrey, under Wulfhere, King of Mercia; and by him appropriated to the Benedictines. In the ninth century the abbey was destroyed by the Danes, who murdered the abbot, Boecca, and all the monks, ninety in number. The monastery probably revived in some measure, but it was not till the following century that it was fully restored, when Edgar (in 964) re-built the edifice and re-founded the monastery, in conjunction with the Father of Monks, Ethelwold, who ejected the monks already there, and supplied their place with others willing to submit to a stricter rule. This building does not appear to have had a very lengthened existence, for in the Saxon Chronicle it is recorded, under A.D. 1010—"This year men began to work at the new monastery of Chertsey." The monastery continued on the whole to prosper until the dissolution. The abbot wore the mitre, was a baron, owing military service to the king, and had privileges as wide as was customary with lord abbots. The estates of the monastery were extensive, and the abbey buildings were large and of considerable magnificence. At the dissolution, the clear revenue was £653. 15s. 8¾d., the gross revenue being nearly a hundred pounds more. The abbey stood in the meadows north of the town, between it and the river. The site was granted in the 6th of Edward VI. to Sir William Fitzwilliam. The buildings were speedily demolished, and now a fragment of wall and a rude gateway, forming part of a farm-house, are all that remain. Henry VI. was interred in Chertsey Abbey. The day after his death his corpse was removed with some pomp from the Tower to the church of St. Paul, where it lay in state for a day, and the next day, as the old chronicler relates, "without priest or clerk, torch or taper, singing or saying, it was conveyed to the monastery at Chertsey. By the monks it was received with more respect, and buried with due solemnity. A few years later it was carried to Windsor, where it finally rested. In the centre of the town is the church, rebuilt in 1808, but having a portion of the old chancel and tower remaining. Even so late as the year 1814, and occasionally since, the curfew has been tolled here from Michaelmas to Lady-day, the day of the month being indicated during the time of ringing. The church contains several interesting monuments, and there is a tablet to the memory of Charles James Fox. Two district churches have been lately added, Christchurch, at Long-cross, and one for the hamlet of Botleys and Lyne. The Town Hall is a new and rather handsome structure of red brick, and was erected in 1851. Queen Elizabeth granted the charter for the market, in 1559, on condition of the tolls and profits being applied to the benefit of the poor, for whom some other benefactions exist. Miss Mary Giles left £800 to the minister and churchwardens, directing £21 to be distributed in bread annually amongst the poor, on St. Thomas's-day. The same lady also, by a codicil of her will, bequeathed £3,000 invested in the Three per Cents., the dividends to be distributed among the poor as her executors should think fit. There are also some almshouses under the management of the vicar and churchwardens, and a few smaller charities. At a house in Guildford-street, formerly distinguished as the Porch House, lived Abraham Cowley, the poet, who has perpetuated, in prose and verse, his love for this seclusion in a hundred quaint prettinesses. Beneath the window of the room in which he died (July 28, 1667) is a tablet thus appealing to the sympathies of the passers-by:—"Here the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue." A summer-house that he built, and a seat under a sycamore-tree, both mentioned in his poems, were existing till the middle of the last century. The house having fallen into a dilapidated condition, was, towards the end of last century, thoroughly repaired by Alderman Clarke, chamberlain of London, and a friend of Dr. Johnson. The alderman made it his residence, and died here in 1831, aged 93, after which the house was occupied by

CHERTSEY.

Chertsey Abbey.

Henry VI. interred here.

Curfew bell.

Cowley, the poet.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cheselborne .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester ...7½	Moreton 8	L. & S. W.	144	2580	408
Chesham* ...m.t & pa	Bucks.....	Amersham 3	Berkhmpstead 5	L. & N. W.	33	12657	6098
Chesham Bois .....pa	Bucks.....	Chesham.....1	Brkhmpstead 5½	L. & N. W.	34½	905	185
Cheshunt† .....pa	Herts	Hoddesdon ...3½	Cheshunt	E. Counties	16	8493	5579

CHERTSEY.

his son. The porch which was formerly attached to the house, and from which it used to be called the Porch House, was removed many years ago. St. Anne's-hill, about a mile from the town, owes its name to a chapel that once crowned the summit. It is 250 feet high, and commands some beautiful prospects. There is a spring at the top that summer's heat and winter's cold alike prove unable to dry up or freeze. The mansion on the southern slope of the hill was the favourite retreat of Charles James Fox, the statesman, to whom a cenotaph has been erected in the church. Chertsey carries on a considerable traffic in the agricultural produce of the surrounding districts. Among the celebrities of modern date who have taken up their abode here, may be mentioned the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Anningsley Park, Sir George Smart, the composer, Albert Smith, the popular author, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall.

C. J. Fox, the statesman

Inns, Swan, Crown.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, 1st Mon. in Lent, cattle; Aug. 6, May 14, cattle, sheep; Sep. 25, cattle, geese, onions.—*Bankers*, La Coste and Son; draw on Masterman, Peters, and Co., Chertsey and Egham. Mangles, Brothers; draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co.

* CHESHAM derives its name from the river Ches, a feeder of the river Colne, which flows through the town from two spring-heads, one in the park of W. Lowndes, Esq., and the other from Higham-mead. The town consists principally of three streets, half on a soil composed of chalk, clay, and flint. There is an ancient church in the Gothic style of architecture, dedicated to St. Mary, and numerous places of worship for Dissenters. There is a town-hall, mechanics' institute, and a temperance-hall, recently built in Church-street. There are several small charities, amounting in the aggregate to about one hundred pounds yearly. The surrounding country, which is beautifully diversified, and highly picturesque, is famous for the growth of the beech-tree, from which various useful articles of wooden ware are made. Two breweries, manufactories for silk, shoes, straw-plait, together with several paper and flour-mills, that are worked by a stream which falls into the Gade, near Rickmansworth, furnish plentiful sources of employment to the population. A short distance from the town is a mineral spring, said to be of great efficiency in scorbutic complaints. At Grove-farm, in the hamlet of Ashley-green, are the remains of an old Danish fort, the walls and moat being still in a state of good preservation. Latimer House, the Bury, and Woburn Hall, are fine seats in the neighbourhood. The ancient name of Latimers, formerly considered as a distinct parish, was Isenhampstead, or Iselhampstead. Hester, the daughter of Miles Sandys, Esq., and the wife of Sir Thomas Temple, of Stowe, who was born at Latimers, and died in 1656, at the age of 87, was the parent stock of 700 persons, whom she lived to see descend from her to the fourth generation. Her own children were thirteen in number. Fuller very deservedly mentions her amongst his "Worthies."

Remains of a Danish fort.

Inns, Crown, George.—*Market*, Wed., cattle; Sat., straw-plait.—*Fairs*, April 21, July 22, Sep. 28, 2nd Wed. in Nov.—*Banker*, Butcher and Co.; draw on Drewett and Fowler, London.

† CHESHUNT. This extensive parish is traversed on the eastern side by the north road through Ware, the river Lea, and Eastern Counties railway, which has two stations in the parish, one at Cheshunt, and the other at Waltham-cross. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an old, but handsome building. At this place Wolsey, in the palmy days of his glory, had large possessions. Here, also, was Theobalds, a splendid palace built by Lord Burleigh, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It subsequently became a favourite residence of James I., who obtained from the son of Lord Burleigh the palace and estate in exchange for Hatfield House. Here that pedantic monarch trifled away much of his time, and from this place issued many of his pretty and pleasant epistles to his "faithful dog Steenie," and his "sweet baby Charles;" and here bedrugged and beplastered by his faithful adherents, he died, not without some suspicions of foul play, in 1625. Not a vestige of this once noble edifice now remains. At Churchgate is Pengelly House, the seat of General Osborne, and formerly the residence of the Lord Protector Richard Cromwell, who here tranquilly passed the latter days of his life. To avoid the curiosity of visitors, he went for some time under

Theobalds, a palace of James I.


HUNDREDS
Wirrall 1
Broxton 2
Edisbury 3
Bucklow 4
Macclesfield 5
Northwich 6
Nantwich 7
IRISH SEA
LANCA
RIVER MERSEY
RIVER DEE
FLINTSHIRE
DENBIGHSHIRE
SHROPS
LIVERPOOL 206
CHESTER 183
Prescot 198
Liverpool
Warrington 184
Newton
Frodsham 191
Parkgate 195
Neston 194
Great Neston
Little Neston
Burton
Puddington
Capenhurst
Shotwick
Backford
Mollington
Great Saughall
Little Mollington
Upton
Chester & Holyhead Rail
To Holywell
New Chester
Saltney
Lache
Dodleston
Eccleston
Rowton
Saighton
Aldford
Farndon
Poulton
Alcersey
Barton
Coddington
Kings Marsh
Stretton
Cranage Hall
Shocklach
Horton
Tilstone
Fodlington
Malpas 188
Newton
Stockton
Bradley
Maeven
Chidlow
Wirswell
Overton
Eaton
Aldford
Tattenhall
Harthill
Burwardsley
Peckforton
Spurston
Haughton
Bickley
Bickerton
Clutton
Edmunds
Rowton
Waverton
Tarporley
Utkinton
Willington
Farvin
Christleton
Cotton
Budden
Eaton
Aldersey
Coddington
Barton
Chorley
Farndon
Overton
Tilstone
Fodlington
Malpas
Newton
Stockton
Bradley
Maeven
Chidlow
Wirswell
Whitchurch
167
Shrewsbury & Chester Railway
Shrewsbury & Holyhead Railway
Shrewsbury & Crewe Railway
Shrewsbury & Birkenhead Railway
Manchester & Liverpool Railway
Grand Junction Railway
Liverpool & Manchester Railway
Runcorn & Warrington Canal
Ellesmere & Chester Canal
Trent & Mersey Canal
Weaver Navigation
Mersey & Irwell Navigation
Duke of Bridgewater's Canal
Duke of Sutherland's Canal
EXPLANATION
City ..... CHESTER
Market Towns ..... Nantwich
Villages Hamlets &c ..... Newton
Seats & Parks .....
Canals .....
Turnpike Roads .....
Cross Roads .....
Rail Roads .....
Stations ..... STA
Rivers & Watercourses .....
Woods & Plantations .....
Polling Places .....
Boundary of Boroughs .....
Ditto ..... Hundreds .....
Ditto ..... County .....
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.
10
3°
50
40
30
25
20
15
10
5
53°



Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer Pentonville London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chessington* .....pa	Surrey	Epsom..... 3	Kingston 3	L. & S. W.	15	1229	229
Chester, County of †...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	707078	455725

a feigned name, sometimes calling himself Mr. Wallis, and more generally Mr. Richard Clark. He was then a quiet country old gentlemen, who seemed contented to forget all his former family greatness. Dr. Watts used frequently to come over from Stoke Newington and pay him a visit, and he used to say that he never heard him allude to his former station except once, and then only in a very distant manner. Here he hunted, shot, hawked, and fished, to the last year of his green old age. It is reported that he enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health, and that when he was eighty years old he could gallop his horse for miles without drawing rein or feeling fatigue. Richard Cromwell died here, at the age of 86, in 1712—the last year of the reign of Queen Anne. His remains were removed with some pomp from Hertfordshire to Hampshire, and deposited near those of his beloved wife Dorothy, and his son Oliver, in the chancel of Hursley Church. Several Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. Cheshunt Park, the seat of T. A. Russell, Esq., was formerly the property of Oliver Cromwell, a lineal descendant from the protector, and by marriage it passed into the hands of the present possessor, who was not allowed to assume the name of Cromwell, as he had been desired. Cheshunt House was once the residence of Cardinal Wolsey, and a portion of the original moat may still be traced. A literary and scientific institution has been lately established. In front of the Roman Urn Inn, in Crossbrook-street, may be seen an old Roman urn, embedded in the wall; this urn has given the name to the inn, having been found on the spot some years ago, whilst excavations were being made. A curious manorial custom here prevails. An indefinite line, running through the parish from north to south, is called the "Bank," and in cases of intestacy, all property on the western side, or "above bank," as it is termed, descends to the eldest son, whilst all on the eastern side, or "below bank," descends to the youngest son. By far the greater and more valuable portion of the parish is below bank. A greater statesman than Richard Cromwell—and, though not so famous, an honester than either Wolsey or Burleigh—Lord Somers, also resided at Cheshunt. And here, when excluded from any share in the government by the state of parties during the earlier years of the reign of Anne, he lived in retirement, spending his time in antiquarian and other literary pursuits, and in scientific investigation; he was, as Burnet tells us, very learned, and had formed a large collection of medals and valuable books and prints. It is pleasant to figure to oneself the noble-minded statesman thus enjoying his leisure—the true *otium cum dignitate*. On the Lea, at the northern end of Cheshunt, are some remains of a nunnery, which have been converted into a dwelling: they are not very remarkable in their appearance. Cheshunt also contains a college, established by the celebrated Countess of Huntingdon, for the training of young men for the ministry, principally in connexion with the sect named after her.

CHESHUNT.

Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver Cromwell.

Curious manorial custom.

† CHESSINGTON. This pleasant village is situated on the road to Leatherhead. The picturesque little church is of the thirteenth century, and the churchyard commands an extensive view towards Sutton, Ewell, and Epsom, while proceeding further westward round the Hall adjoining, so well known to the readers of Madame D'Arblay's memoirs, a further varied prospect is obtained of the neighbourhood of Leatherhead, Esher, and Kingston. The interior underwent a complete restoration in 1854, and the early English arches then discovered have been restored to their original purpose. Some of these are very curious; there is the pointed arch with the circular splay, the depressed heading, the oak lintel, the hagioscope, and the low side window; all simple in design, but probably coeval with the building of the church. Among other judicious improvements, the church has been lengthened at the western end, and the exterior improved by the substitution of undressed flint for the old plaster, whilst a neat shingle spire, such as is common among the old Surrey churches, has taken the place of the former belfry.

Ancient church, restored in 1854.

* CHESTER. The county of Cheshire is bounded on the east by Staffordshire and Derbyshire; on the west by the Irish Sea, Flintshire, and Denbighshire; on the north by Lancashire; and on the south by Shropshire. In form it is con-

CHESTER.

sidered to resemble the right wing of an eagle, as she would spead herself from Wirral; and, as it were, with her pinion, or first feather, touch Yorkshire. It may also be described as possessing two horns or projections, running east and west from its northern side, one of which is made by the hundred of Wirral, lying between the estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee; the other, by a part of the Macclesfield hundred, pushing out between Derbyshire and Yorkshire. A line drawn from the extremities of these projections is found to measure fifty-eight miles; but the extent of the country from east to west, across its middle, does not exceed forty miles. Its greatest extent from north to south is about thirty miles. In circumference it is about 112 miles. Cheshire, distinguished by the name of the Vale Royal of England (probably from the abbey of Vale Royal, founded by Edward I., in the central part of the county), is in general a flat country; but it has some considerable hills, rising near its eastern borders, and connected with those of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. These extend about twenty-five miles in length, from Congleton to the north-eastern corner of the county. An uninterrupted ridge of high ground also crosses it from north to south, on the western side, beginning near Frodsham, where a bold promontory overlooks the Mersey. After crossing the large tract of heath called Delamere-forest, it exalts itself in the lofty rock of Beeston. In the neighbourhood of Macclesfield are a few other hills, and some on the Shropshire side. Another chain runs north and south through the peninsula of Wirral. The rest of the county is nearly level, and the principal part of it consists of arable, meadow, and pasture land. This county possesses a variety of soil, but clay, sand, black moor, or peat, seem to predominate: and the under soil is commonly clay or marle. The red grit is the most prevalent stone, and of this most of the towns and villages are built. There are few large woods in the county; yet, as the generality of farms abound with hedge-rows, a considerable quantity of timber is produced, and particularly a great number of oak trees, from which the tanners derive a considerable supply of that invaluable antiseptic, oak-bark. Wirral-forest was disforested by Edward III. in 1376, in consequence of a request made by his son the Black Prince, in behalf of the inhabitants of Cheshire, who had been subjected to considerable damage, law-suits, &c., on account of the forest. From that period the forest is supposed to have been constantly under cultivation. In that part of the hundred of Macclesfield which borders on Derbyshire and Yorkshire, is a considerable extent of black moor, or peat-moss land; and in the neighbourhood of Coppenhall and Warmincham, are some mosses of smaller extent. An ancient gravel road appears to have passed through Coppenhall-moss; and numerous oak, beech, and fir-trees, broken off at various heights, and exhibiting marks of fire have been found therein. This moss has been almost cleared of peat. Next to these peat mosses the largest tract of waste land in the county is Rud-heath, in the parishes of Middlewich, Davenham, Sandbach, and Great Budworth. The air and climate of Cheshire are equal to those of any in England for pleasantness and salubrity. The air is somewhat colder than in the more southern part of the island; but the warmth from the Irish Sea melts the snow, and dissolves the ice, sooner there than in those parts that are more remote. The scenery of Cheshire is not remarkable; possessing an almost uniformly flat surface, it has very little claim to picturesque beauty. The principal views are from a remarkable insulated hill in the hundred of Macclesfield; from Mowcop and Shutlingslow-hills, from Overton-scar, from Carden-cliff, from the western edge of Delamere-forest, and from Halton and Beeston Castles. In most of the views for an extent of many miles, Beeston Castle is a very prominent feature. Besides numerous rivers, there are some smaller streams, and several lakes, more generally termed meres or pools. Ridley-pool, formerly one of the largest of the latter, has been drained and converted into tillage. Combermere, close to the site of Combermere Abbey, is a fine piece of water, upwards of half-a-mile in length. The Chapel-mere, and Moss-mere, are two beautiful pieces of water in front of Cholmondely Castle: Bar-mere, in the parish of Malpas, is nearly as large as Combermere; and, amongst others, may be mentioned Comberbach-mere, Oak-hanger-mere, Pic-mere, Rostherne-mere, &c. Most of these meres abound with the common sorts of fish. Iron, copper, and lead, are amongst the mineral productions of this county. The first of these is found at Alderley-edge, and in the township of Dukenfield. Some years ago Mr. Astley erected works for an iron foundry; but they were soon abandoned, and the building converted into a cotton mill. Copper and lead are found at Alderley-edge and at Peckforton-hills. A

Originally called the Vale Royal of England.

Soil and climate.

Meres.

mine was opened at Alderley, in 1803, from which considerable quantities of both copper and lead-ore have been obtained. Some years ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to work a copper-mine on Peckforton-hills. In 1807 cobalt-ore was discovered in great plenty on the estate of Sir J. T. Stanley. Considerable quantities of this ore have been manufactured into smalt, almost equal in colour to that which is imported from Germany. There are also some medicinal springs in this county. About the year 1600 a well was accidentally found in Delamere-forest, which acquired considerable celebrity. It was represented as curing almost every disease, and restoring the blind to sight. At one period the number of persons daily resorting to the well was said to be not less than 2,000. From a pamphlet which was published soon after the discovery of the well, the water appears to have been cathartic, and to have had the taste of alum. At Shore-heath, near Stockport, is a chalybeate spring of considerable strength; and, at Bug-lawton, is a spring containing sulphur, Epsom salts, and calcareous earths. The last has been found serviceable in scorbutic cases. Coal of good quality is found in abundance in the north-eastern parts of the county. Marle, in several varieties, is found in almost every part of the county; and Dr. Woodward mentions a sort of asbestos found in beds of marle about High-legh. In his catalogue of British fossils, Dr. Woodward enumerates oak, yew, birch, alder, and the cones of fir, and hazle-nuts, as having been found in the mosses at Wilmslow and on Delamere-forest. From some of these mosses great quantities of oak and fir have been raised and used for fuel, and sometimes for inside work in buildings. In some places the poor slit the fir into slender pieces, and use it as a substitute for candles. Cheshire is one of the six counties, which, previously to the arrival of the Romans, were possessed by the *Cornavii, Carnabii, Corinavii.* Whitaker, the celebrated historian and antiquary, conjectures that the *Cornavii* of Cheshire derived their name from the peculiar situation and nature of their coast; Richard, of Cirencester, expressly declaring that they were originally situated in the neighbourhood of the Dee. The Britons of Cornwall, and those of Caithness, are also called *Cornabii* by Richard; and as all of them were named from some striking feature of the country where they first resided, Mr. Whitaker contends, that those of Cheshire obtained their name from the peculiar form of the long promontory, already mentioned, between the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, which is very similar in shape to those of Caithness and Cornwall. "Within this peninsula, then," he continues, "and along the contiguous parts of the county, the *Cornabii* originally resided: and from them they originally sallied out, and spread their dominions over the rest of the county, over the whole of Staffordshire, and the neighbouring parts of Shropshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Flintshire. While they were confined within the precincts of West Cheshire, they seem to have had only the towns of Deva and Condate. The latter appears, from its name, to have been the capital, being composed of the words Conda Te, and signifying the principal city." The *Cornavii*, besides *Deva*, or Chester, and *Condate*, or Kinderton, possessed the towns of *Uriconium*, or Wroxeter; *Banchorium*, or Banchor; and *Etocetum*, or Wall, near Litchfield: but having been deprived of their principal city by the active and spirited Brigantes, they soon afterwards erected a new capital at *Uriconium*, which seems to have been their metropolis at the time of the Roman invasion. Camden asserts, that no traces of their name are remaining; but Whitaker insists that a part of Warwickshire, lying between Southam and Coventry, is denominated the *Cornavy* at the present period. Camden, with some other antiquaries, supposes the *Cangi*, or *Ceangi*, to have dwelt among the *Cornavii*, and particularly to have been seated in this county. Lucian, the monk, who lived shortly after the Conquest, thus speaks of the inhabitants of Cheshire at that period:—"They are found to differ from the rest of the English, partly better, and partly equal. In feasting they are friendly, at meat cheerful, in entertainment liberal, soon angry, and soon pacified; lavish of words, impatient of servitude, merciful to the afflicted, compassionate to the poor, kind to their kindred, sparing of labour, void of dissimulation, not greedy in eating, and far from dangerous practices." This county was included by the Romans in the division they named Flavia Cæsariensis, and on their final departure from the island, it reverted again to the Britons, who continued its possessors till about the year 607, when it was conquered by Ethelfrith, the Saxon King of Bernicia, who defeated the army of Brochmael Yscithroc, King of Powys, assembled to oppose him near Chester.

Mineral treasures of the county.

Medicinal waters.

Ancient inhabitants.

Antiquarian conjectures.

CHESTER.

On this occasion Ethelfrith is said to have slain 1,200 defenceless monks, whom Brochmael had called from the neighbouring monastery of Bangor, and stationed on a hill, that they might assist him with their prayers. Cheshire was afterwards conquered by the Mercians, and continued a part of their kingdom about two hundred years, when it fell into the hands of the Danes, who kept it but a few years; for King Alfred, A.D. 877, carrying his arms against those invaders, conquered them, and making Cheshire a province to the kingdom of the West Saxons, constituted Etheldred, one of the race of the kings of Mercia, duke or governor of the county. After the family of Etheldred had possessed this dignity for six generations, they were at length deprived of it by Canute the Dane, who committed this part of Mercia to the government of the earls of Chester; of these only Leofric, the son of Leofwid; Algar, the son of Leofric; and Edwin, the son of Edgar, enjoyed this dignity, previous to the Norman Conquest; for, in the time of the last earl, William the Conqueror, and his Normans, got possession of the English throne, and thus the line of the Saxon nobility was closed. It may be mentioned, however, that about the year 920, or 923, King Edward the Elder built the city of Thelwall, on the Mersey, and placed a garrison there. In 971 King Edgar received the homage of eight petty sovereigns, or governors of provinces, at Chester; and Higden, the monk, states that he was rowed by them from his palace to the church of St. John's. This county was laid waste by pirates, in the year 981. The Conqueror, upon his settlement in England, gave the county to Gerbod, a valiant Fleming, who had undergone many hardships for him, both in acquiring and settling his kingdom. This earl, after some time, had occasion to return to Flanders, where he was made prisoner, and obliged, from long captivity, to resign his newly-acquired honours and possessions to another. William, therefore, in his stead, appointed Hugh de Aurenge, better known by the name of Hugh Lupus. To him he delegated extraordinary power; making Cheshire a county palatine, and giving it such a sovereign jurisdiction, that the ancient earls kept their own parliament, and had their own courts of law, in which any offence against the dignity of the sword of Chester was as cognizable as the like offence would have been at Westminster against the dignity of the royal crown; for William allowed Lupus to hold this county "tam liberé ad gladium, sicut ipse Rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam." The sword with which he was invested is still to be seen in the British Museum, inscribed "Hugo comes cestriæ." The office of sword-bearer, at the times of the coronation, was also held by this weapon. As soon as Lupus found himself firmly established, he began to exert his regal prerogatives. Cheshire, during the first two centuries after the Conquest, was much annoyed by the inroads of the Welch. In the time of Hugh Lupus a battle was fought at Nantwich; and, in 1121, the Welch made an incursion, and burnt two castles—probably Shocklach, and Oldcastle, in Malpas. About the year 1150, the Welch, after laying waste the county, were cut off on their return to Nantwich. In 1212 the Welch again invaded the borders, took some castles, put the garrisons to the sword, burnt several towns, and returned laden with plunder. King John assembled an army and marched as far as Chester against the invaders; but having there learned that his barons had thrown off their allegiance, he disbanded his army and returned to London. Henry III., in 1245, caused the brine pits to be destroyed, and the county to be devastated, to prevent the Welch from obtaining provisions: a dreadful famine was the consequence of this policy. The county was again invaded and ravaged by the Welch in the years 1256 and 1257. In the latter year Henry marched against them with a large army, and the harvest being then ripe, he destroyed all the standing corn. This proceeding, which he intended to operate only against the enemy, was one of the chief causes which compelled him to relinquish his expedition and to make an inglorious retreat. In the following year the Welch sued for, and obtained a peace, by the submission of Llewellyn; but again commencing hostilities, Henry marched against them, and arrived at Chester, about the festival of St. John the Baptist. Cutting his way through an extensive and thickly-wooded forest, lying between that city and Llewellyn's territories, he entered Wales in triumph. A prompt submission on the part of Llewellyn ensued. That prince commenced his depredations again in 1281; but in the same year he was killed in a skirmish with Lord Mortimer, an event which led to the complete subjugation of the Welch, and the consequent security of the inhabitants of Cheshire. In the Hotspur rebellion, the battle which proved fatal to the Percy cause was

Conquered by the Mercians.

Its different possessors.

Incursions of the Welch.

Death of Llewellyn.

particularly disastrous to the men of Cheshire: the greater part of the knights and esquires of that county, to the number of two hundred, with many of their retainers, were killed; and the Baron of Kinderton, and Sir Richard Vernon, were taken and beheaded. Sir John Calveley, and Sir John Massey, two of the small number of Cheshire knights who adhered to the king, fell in battle. The king afterwards pardoned the citizens of Chester for the part they had taken in the rebellion, on their paying a fine of three hundred marks into the royal treasury. The military prowess of the men of Cheshire makes a proud figure in the annals of Britain. The heroic exploits of Lord Audley and his four Cheshire esquires—Sir John Delves, Sir Thomas Dutton, Sir Robert Foulshurst, and Sir John Hawkstone—at the battle of Poictiers are well known. In the wars between the rival roses, the men of this county particularly distinguished themselves. At the battle of Blore-heath, in 1459, they suffered dreadfully; and what rendered the calamity greater was, they ranged nearly in equal numbers on the side of each of the contending parties. Sir Hugh Venables, Sir William Troutbeck, Sir Thomas Dutton, Sir Richard Mollineux, Sir John Done, Sir John Egerton, and Sir John Legh, of Boothes, were left dead on the field of battle. In the battle of Flodden-field, in 1513, the Cheshire men also distinguished themselves; several of the burgesses of Macclesfield, with Sir Edmund Savage, their mayor, were left among the slain. In 1541, when the Earl of Hertford, after a victory obtained over the Scots, knighted about sixty officers, his companions in that expedition, nearly one-third of them were gentlemen of the first families of Cheshire. Cheshire being solely under the jurisdiction of its own earls, sent no representatives to the national Parliament for the city or shire till the year 1549, the third of Edward VI., when, upon the petition of the inhabitants, two members were summoned from each. The most important mineral productions of this county are fossil or rock-salt, and coal. The rock-salt is obtained near the banks of the Weaver, and its tributary streams. It was first discovered near Northwich, in 1670, in searching for coal; it has since been found very abundantly in the townships of Witton, Wincham, Winnington, and Mareton, near Northwich. There are salt-works also at Nantwich, Middlewich, and Winsford. The salt is of two kinds, the one white and transparent, the other of a reddish-brown. The former has been found by analysis to be almost pure muriate of soda. The latter contains a small portion of oxide of iron, from which its colour is derived. The principal salt works are in the neighbourhood of Northwich, where there are mines in addition to brine springs. The rock-salt is found from 28 to 48 yards beneath the surface of the earth. The first stratum is from 15 to 25 yards in thickness, extremely solid, and hard, and resembling brown sugar-candy. Many tons are loosened at a time by blasting with gunpowder. The second stratum is of hard stone, from 25 to 35 yards in thickness. The salt lies beneath the stratum in a bed above 40 yards thick, generally quite white, and clear as crystal. The external surface above these strata is of whitish clay and gypsum. The quantity of salt annually taken from the pits around Northwich amounts to many thousand tons: besides this quantity of fossil salt, many thousand tons are annually manufactured at the same place from brine springs, which are from 20 to 40 yards in depth. Coal of a good quality is found in the north-east part of the county—especially in the townships of Worth and Poynton, where there are very extensive collieries, which supply the manufactories of Stockport. At Denwall, in the hundred of Wirral, there is also coal. Copper and lead are found at Alderley-edge, and the Peckforton-hills—the former place supplies a considerable quantity of cobalt. There are several quarries of excellent freestone in this county, of which those at Runcorn, Manley, and Great Bebington, are the most important. Limestone is found only at Newbold Astbury. Mowcop-hill, or Molecop, which is partly in Staffordshire, has long been famous for its millstones. Marl is found in almost every part of the county, and is generally used for manure. Cheshire is famous for its dairy-husbandry. Dairy-farms require considerable buildings, and some have been erected by wealthy proprietors in the best and most substantial manner. Although butter is made in considerable quantity, cheese is the main produce of these dairies. Excepting at Stockport, and at the other towns which share in the cotton manufacture of the neighbouring county of Lancashire, Cheshire can hardly be called a manufacturing county. Ship-building, rope-making, sail-making, shot-making, and fringe-making are to some extent carried on at Chester, where there are also tanneries, chemical-works, soap-works and quarries. Cheshire shares largely in the advantages of

CHESTER.

Military prowess of the men of Cheshire.

Mineral productions

Rock salt.

Dairy-husbandry.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chester* .....city	Chester	Liverpool 16	Chester	L. & N. W.	178	...	27766
Chester, Little .....to	Derby.....	Derby .....½	Derby 1½	Midland	133½	...	430
Chesterblade .....chap	Somerset	Bruton 5	Frome 9½	G. Western	124½	...	...

CHESTER.

railway communication. The London and North-Western passes through the centre of the county, and Crewe is the point of junction with the Manchester and Birmingham lines, and the Chester and Birkenhead line extends from the latter town to Chester.

Antiquity.

CHESTER. The ancient city of Chester, the metropolis of the county, is situated near its southern boundary, on a rocky eminence on the banks of the Dee. The lovers of remote antiquity gravely inform us, that the ancient name of this city was Neomagus, so called from Magus, son of Samothis, son of Japhet, its founder, 240 years after the flood. This assertion, they as gravely add, is fully authenticated; thus Chester is placed on a line of antiquity with any other city in the universe. Its second name, we are told, was Caerlleon, so called from Leon Vawr, or Gawr, who, as some writers say, was a giant in Albion, and one of its restorers. This conjecture, it is probable, may have originated in the circumstance of a human skeleton of prodigious size (some say nine feet in length) having been dug up in Pepper-steet. Upon the settlement of the Britons here, it was next called Caerleil, and afterwards Caerleir, because these two British kings are said to have been enlargers and beautifiers of it. The Romans, however, gave it the name of Deva, or Deunana, an appellation which has been relinquished by later historians for that of Cestria, or Caester, from castrum, a camp or military station. The Saxons styled it Legaceaster, and Legecester; but its denomination, West Chester, was obtained through its relative situation to other places, which have the name of Chester with some addition. By Ptolemy it is sometimes called Oxcellum, Uxcellum, Plegimundam, and Leogria, or

Origin of its name.

Locrinus-land, of which the three first denote no more, as Hollingshed observes, than a rock, or place of strong defence; and which historians remark was the boundary of King Locrinus's kingdom westward: this was the chief city of the Ordovices, before the coming of the Romans, as is affirmed by most of our ancient historians, which people were the inhabitants of North Wales. According to some writers, the walls of Chester were first built by Marius, a British king, grandson of Cymbeline, who commenced his reign in the year 73; but there seems to be very little credit due to this account. It is certain, however, that Chester was a walled city prior to the year 908; and, as will hereafter appear, there is every reason to believe that the walls were originally built by the Romans. The Romans, incorporated with the native Britons, continued masters of Chester till the year 607, when Ethelfrith, the Saxon, defeated the King of Powys, and annexed a rich tract of surrounding territory to his own dominions. After pillaging the city, whose inhabitants, according to Malmsbury, dreading a siege, rushed furiously on Ethelfrith, and were destroyed in his ambushes, he left it to the Britons, who appear to have retained the possession till it was wrested from their hands by Egbert, about the year 828. Some years after, it

Ravaged by the Danes.

underwent a heavy calamity from the Danes. These pirates, the scourge of the kingdom, meeting with a severe defeat by Alfred the Great, retreated before him; and in their flight collecting vast numbers of their countrymen, committed the care of their wives, their ships, and their booty, to the East Angles, and marched day and night to secure quarters in the west. They seized on Legaceaster before the king could overtake them. He besieged them about two days, destroyed all the cattle he could find about the town, partly burnt and partly caused the standing corn to be destroyed by his cavalry, and slew all the Danes whom he found without the walls. These invaders kept possession of the town part of the

Ethelfreda, the celebrated daughter of King Alfred.

winter, but, compelled by famine, evacuated it at the beginning of 895. The city continued in ruins till the year 907, or 908, when it was restored by Ethelfreda, the noble-minded daughter of the illustrious Alfred, and wife of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia. Ethelfreda, or Ethelfleda, was a woman of superior mind, to masculine powers adding Amazonian activity. The most splendid actions of her brother Edward's reign were the effect of her counsels; her time, her genius, and her talents, being devoted to the service of her country. On the birth of her first child, she separated from her husband, being deterred by the pangs and dangers of parturition from hazarding its recurrence. From the time of this event she

devoted herself to deeds of arms, and to acts of munificence and piety. She built and founded many cities; erected nine castles in different parts of England; subdued Brecenanmere, or Brecknock; made its queen prisoner; and took Derby by storm. Her valour made her so celebrated, that the titles of lady and queen were thought unworthy of her greatness, and she was dignified with those of lord and king. Alfred is understood to have taken particular pains with her education. This distinguished princess repaired the city walls, and, according to some historians, extended them so as to include the castle, which before stood without the ancient precincts. But Mr. Pennant observes, that "any additions she could make would have destroyed the peculiar figure which the Romans always preserved in their castramentations, wherever the nature of the ground would permit;" and intimates, that as the military architecture is still entirely on the Roman plan, it never was wholly demolished, but having become ruinous, was restored to its ancient form by Ethelfreda. King Edgar made the port of Chester a station for the Saxon navy; and here, in the year 973, formed an alliance with six petty kings, who engaged to assist him in his undertakings both by sea and land. This circumstance has given rise to a monkish fable, which asserts, that Edgar one day entering his barge with eight tributary kings, assumed the helm, and in token of superiority, made them row him from his palace, in the field which yet bears his name, to the church of St. John, and thence back to his palace. In the following century this part of the country became subject to Canute, the Danish king, who, by his treaty with Edmund Ironside, retained possession of both the Northumbrian and Mercian kingdoms, in the latter of which Chester was included. On the restoration of the Saxon line, it reverted to the earls of Mercia, who continued to possess it till the Norman Conquest; soon after which event it became the property of Hugh Lupus, created by his sovereign the first earl of Chester. In the twenty-fourth year of the eighteenth century the remains of Hugh Lupus were discovered in the chapter-house of the cathedral, incased with stone, where the body had lain in undisturbed security upwards of 600 years; it was wrapped in leather, under which was the remnant of a shroud; at the head of the coffin was a stone, in the form of a Roman T, with the head of a wolf, in allusion to his name, cut thereon. The court of this distinguished personage was of a truly princely nature; his parliament consisted of eight barons, who attended his person; every baron had four esquires, every esquire one gentleman, and every gentleman one valet. Such were the links in his chain of dignity. In the hands of the barons was reposed the power of life and death. Hugh, the first earl, was succeeded by his son Richard, who, after governing nineteen years, met with a watery grave in his passage from Normandy. Richard's successor was Ranulph, his cousin, who died at Chester in the year 1129, and was succeeded by the heroic Ranulph II., who, after a government of twenty-five years, fell a sacrifice to poison in 1153. His remains were interred at Chester, and Hugh, his son, took the reins of government after him, which he held twenty-eight years. After him the earldom was possessed by his son Ranulph, whose benevolence acquired him the title of Ranulph the Good. The cloud of superstition which darkened the horizon of those times overshadowed the native goodness of this earl's heart, and he entered the field with all that fury and fervour which fanaticism alone can inspire; hence the holy wars proclaimed alike his prowess and his folly. On the demise of the earl, which happened in the year 1232, John, surnamed Scott, mounted the chair of state. He married Helen, daughter of Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, Prince of North Wales, from which alliance no issue arising, at his death (which is said to have been prematurely effected by poison) an extinction happened in the line of succession, and Henry III. annexed the earldom to the crown in the year 1237. From his hands it was transferred, by gift, to his son Edward, afterwards King Edward I. The chance of war next gave it to Simon de Montford, who took both Henry and his son prisoners at the battle of Lewes, in the year 1264. Their liberation was purchased by the resignation of the earldom to Montford, whose brow was adorned with this laurel of conquest but a very short period, as he resigned his honours with his life at the battle of Evesham, not twelve months after. It next devolved to Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., who enjoyed it nineteen years, when his son, Edward of Windsor, succeeded. A period of eleven years had barely elapsed when Edward the Black Prince took the reins of government. From him it devolved to his son, Richard of Bordeaux, who, in the twenty-first year of his reign, erected Chester into a principality; an

CHESTER CITY.

Made a station for the Saxon navy.

Hugh Lupus, the first earl of Chester.

Simon de Montford.

CHESTER CITY.

honour which was cancelled in the first year of Henry IV. His son, afterwards the great Henry V., next succeeded; and after him Henry VI., whose life was cruelly violated and taken after the battle of Tewkesbury. In the year 1471, Edward V., eldest son of Edward IV., was created Earl of Chester; but he, with his brother Richard, Duke of York, fell by Richard III., whose only offspring, Edward, was next created earl in the year 1483. The subsequent year, however, putting a period to his life, Arthur, son of King Henry VII., was next created, who was succeeded by his brother Henry, in the year 1504. The first circumstance of note relating to the city of Chester after the Conquest occurred in the year 1159. In that year Chester was the place of interview between Henry II. and Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, when the latter ceded to Henry the three counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmorland, which had been wrested from the English crown. About thirty years after Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a visitant at Chester when on his journey to Wales, whither his zeal carried him to recommend the Crusade to the mountaineers. He was attended by Giraldus, the historian, the substance of whose scanty notices of this city is, that "Constance, Countess of Chester, kept a herd of milch kine, made cheeses of their milk, and presented three to the archbishop: that he saw an animal, a compound of an ox and stag: a woman born without arms, that could sew as well with her feet as others of her sex did with their fingers: and finally, that he heard of a litter of whelps begotten by a monkey." Chester was the favourite city of Richard II., who converted it into a principality; and having annexed it to the Castle of Holt, with several lordships in Wales and on the borders, made an act that it should only be given to the king's eldest son. This act was rescinded by Henry IV., who, in 1399, seized the city and castle when on the way to Flint, where the ill-fated Richard, having been betrayed by the treachery of those in whom he had confided, was then imprisoned. On Henry's return with his royal prisoner through Chester, Richard was for one night secured in the fortress, where several of his devoted adherents were put to death. During the insurrection of Owen Glendower, this city was made a rendezvous for the royal forces; and in the civil tumults between the houses of Lancaster and York, it was twice visited by the heroic Margaret, who had great influence and many adherents in the county. Several of our kings have also visited and conferred favours upon it at different periods; but it does not appear to have been so honoured by Elizabeth. In the year 1506 the sweating sickness carried off ninety-one householders in Chester in three days. "The remark," says Pennant, "of this destroying angel's respect for the fair sex was here verified, for only four perished." In 1517 it was visited by the pestilence, which destroyed numbers of the inhabitants; and so many fled, that the streets were deserted, and were overgrown with grass and weeds a foot high. The sweating sickness returned in 1550, and was accompanied with so great a dearth, that wheat was sold at sixteen shillings a bushel. In the year 1554 occurred the martyrdom of George Marsh, who, for preaching against the errors of Popery, and for his steady adherence to the Protestant faith, was first imprisoned by the Bishop of Chester, and afterwards burnt. His execution was attended by the very remarkable circumstance of an attempt to rescue him, by Cooper, one of the sheriffs, who favoured the reformed religion; but this was rendered abortive by Amory, the other sheriff, who overpowered his brother officer; and the latter was compelled to conceal himself till better times, when he returned, and in 1561 discharged the office of mayor. The unshaken fortitude displayed by Marsh at the stake had so much effect on the people, that the bishop thought it necessary to endeavour to stem the current of their opinions by a sermon, in which his bigoted enmity to the heretics, as the Protestants were then denominated, occasioned him to assert, that the sufferer was then a fire-brand burning in hell. It is said that the fatal tragedy which Queen Mary had intended to act in Ireland was prevented by an occurrence in this city. Dr. Henry Cole, a native of Godshill, in the Isle of Wight, and Dean of St. Paul's, is reported to have been entrusted with the commission issued by Mary, to empower the Lord Deputy of Ireland to institute prosecutions against such of the natives as should refuse to observe the ceremonies of the Catholic religion. The doctor stopped at Chester, in his way to Ireland, and having put up at the Blue Posts, in Bridge-street, was waited on by the mayor, to whom, in the flow of conversation, he communicated the business in which he was then engaged, and, opening his cloak, took out a leather box, observing, "he had that within that would lash the heretics of Ireland."

Curious record of Giraldus, the historian.

Dreadful pestilence and death.

Martyrdom of George Marsh.

His hostess (named Edmunds) overheard the discourse, and having a brother of the reformed religion at Dublin, became alarmed for his safety, and, with a quickness of thought, which in the ages of ignorance would have been deemed inspiration, she took the opportunity of the doctor's attending the visitor to the door, to withdraw the commission from the box, and place a pack of cards in its room. Soon after, the dean sailed for Ireland, where he arrived on the 7th of December, 1558, and was introduced to the Lord Deputy Fitzwalter, and the privy council. Having explained the nature of his embassy in a speech of some length, he presented his box, which his lordship opened, and with considerable surprise, beheld the cards. The doctor was thunderstruck; and, in much confusion, affirmed, that a commission he certainly had, but some artful person must have made the exchange. "Then," said his lordship, "you have nothing to do but return to London and get it renewed; meanwhile, we 'll shuffle the cards." This sarcastic advice the doctor, though at such a disagreeable season of the year, was constrained to follow; but, before he could reach Ireland a second time, the queen died, and her sanguinary commission became useless. The woman, whose dexterity and presence of mind had thus providentially operated, was rewarded by Elizabeth with an annual pension of forty pounds for life. That dreadful calamity the plague again extended its ravages to this city in 1604, in the mayoralty of Edward Dutton, who, though his house was infected, and several of his children and servants destroyed by the contagion, kept his station during the whole time of the pestilence. While the plague continued, the Court of Exchequer was removed to Tarvin, and the assizes to Nantwich, and the fairs were postponed. This city was involved in the calamities of a siege, through its firm adherence to the cause of Charles I. The Bishop of Chester, and Orlando Bridgman, his son, were the chief instruments that influenced the inhabitants to the king's service; and the importance of this station being evident to the Royal party, every necessary attention was bestowed on its defence as early as the beginning of the year 1642. The fortifications were completely repaired; and new outworks extended from the alcove on the north part of the walls to the brink of the river near Boughton; many houses in the suburbs were also pulled down, to prevent them from affording shelter to the enemy. The first attempt made on the place by the Parliament's army was on the 20th of July, 1643, when Sir William Brereton made a violent assault on the works, but was repulsed. In the latter part of the same year he summoned Sir Abraham Shipman, the governor, to surrender, but that brave commander answered, "that he was not to be intimidated by words; and that Sir William must win it to wear it." Several buildings near the outworks were soon afterwards burnt down, that the Republicans might be deprived of any opportunity of making lodgments near the walls. In the following month the Castle of Hawarden was reduced by the king's forces, assisted by 300 men from the garrison of Chester. The loyalists in the neighbourhood, having been strengthened by reinforcements from Ireland, had the advantage in several smart conflicts; but Lord Byron, who commanded them, being at length repulsed before Nantwich, and compelled to take refuge in Chester, the other parts of the county fell into the hands of Sir William Brereton, and from that time the city suffered a kind of blockade. The garrison, however, frequently sallied into the quarters of the enemy, and generally with some success; but, on the morning of the 20th of September, 1643, the Parliamentary forces obtained an advantage which the besieged could never recover. On the preceding evening Colonel Jones and Adjutant-General Lothian, who were employed in the reduction of Beeston Castle, secretly collected a body of troops from before that place, and in the night stormed the outworks of the city, and made themselves masters of everything without the walls. Two days after this misfortune, while the inhabitants were dreading the further successes of the Republicans, the king, in person, with a body of horse, entered Chester, in hopes that his presence would animate the garrison to an effectual resistance till his forces under the command of Sir Marmaduke Longdale could advance to their relief. He arrived, however, only time enough to witness, from the leads of Phœnix Tower, the fatal battle of Rowton-heath, two miles east of the city. This was fought on the 27th of September, when his forces, commanded by the above officer, were completely routed, after a well-disputed action, by the Parliament's troops under the orders of General Poyntz. On the following day the king quitted Chester; but previously to his departure he gave directions to Lord Byron, the governor, to surrender, if he saw no prospect of relief before the expiration of eight days. The siege was

CHESTER CITY.

A commission exchanged for a pack of cards.

Ravages of the plague.

Besieged by the Parliamentary army.

Battle of Rowton-heath.

CHESTER CITY.

pursued with the utmost vigour by Sir William Brereton, who, on the 6th of October, attempted to carry the works by storm. The assault was made in several places with the greatest resolution, and repelled with equal promptitude and courage; but the assailants at length succeeded in scaling the walls, whence they were immediately beaten, or thrown off, and killed. The victors took several scaling ladders and a quantity of arms. "By this time," says Randal Holme, "our women are all on fire, striving through a gallant emulation to out-do our men, and will make good our yielding walls, or lose their lives to show they dare attempt it. The work goes forwards, and they, like so many valiant Amazons, do outface death, and dare danger, though it lurk in every basket: seven are shot, and three slain; yet they scorn to leave their matchless undertaking, and thus they continue for ten days' space, possessing the beholders that they are immortal. Our ladies, likewise, like so many exemplary goddesses, create a matchless forwardness in the meaner sorts by their dirty undertakings, that he who saw them would have thought a hundred suns eclipsed—at least-ways clouded with our loyal dust, had he been in that place, which they wipe off with such a pleasing smile, that they seem rather silent solicitors of a new deformity, than willing parters with that purchased honour." About this time the besiegers made a bridge of boats, which the citizens made several ineffectual attempts to destroy; the Dee mills and water-tower were several times attacked by the besiegers, and the citizens were kept in perpetual alarm by renewed assaults, and by the explosion of hand-granadoes, the effects of which are minutely described by Randal Holme. It may be remarked that some of the descriptions of this writer are given in a very eccentric style, by no means harmonising with the nature of the scenes to which they relate. Speaking of the mischief caused by the bursting of some granadoes, December 10, he says, "two houses in the Watergate-street skip joint from joint, and create an earthquake, the main-posts jostle each other, while the frighted casements fly for fear; in a word, the whole fabric is a perfect chaos, lively set forth in this metamorphosis; the grandmother, mother, and three children, are struck stark dead, and buried in the ruins of this humble edifice."—"About midnight they shoot seven more, one of these lights in an old man's bed-chamber, almost dead with age, and sends him some days sooner to his grave than perhaps was given him:—the next day (December 11th) six more break in upon us, one of which persuades an old woman to bear the old man company to heaven, because the times were evil." The siege was at length converted into a regular blockade, and the garrison reduced to the utmost distress by famine. They were constrained to feed on horses, dogs, cats, or whatever else, however loathsome, that seemed likely to supply a little nutriment. Worn out by hunger, they at length surrendered, on very honourable terms, on the 3rd of February, 1645-6; and the city was given up to the Parliament, after a gallant defence of twenty weeks. Many of the buildings were destroyed during the siege; and when the Republicans were admitted they demolished the high cross, removed the fonts from the churches, and committed various other acts of violence and dilapidation. The miseries endured in the course of this siege by the citizens were not the only calamities they were doomed to suffer, for within two years a dreadful pestilence visited them, which occasioned the death of more than 2,000 persons, and reduced the place to a desert. In August, 1648, a fruitless attempt was made to rescue the city for the king, whose adherents obtained possession, but were baffled in their endeavours to keep it by the celerity of the forces sent against them by the Parliament. Chester, in the reign of William III., was chosen as one of the six cities for the residence of an assay-master, and permitted to issue a coinage of silver. In the year 1772, on the 5th of November, an affecting calamity occurred in the remaining part of a spacious stone building, which had been founded by Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards lord chancellor, when he was chamberlain of Chester. It was then occupied by a poor family, with the exception of the first-floor, which was engaged by the master of a puppet-show: and at the moment he was exhibiting to a full audience, the house was blown up by the explosion of 800lbs. weight of gunpowder, which had been lodged in a warehouse beneath, and had taken fire by some unknown accident. Twenty-three people were instantaneously involved in destruction, and eighty-three more were much hurt, being either burnt or maimed: the limbs of many were broken, and others dislocated; and the shock was so violent, as to be felt several miles round the city. The limits of the ancient city appear to be determined by the walls of the present; and the form in which the buildings are disposed is evidently the

Eccentric description of the siege.

Surrender of the garrison.

Terrific explosion of gunpowder.

same as that of the Roman camp. At this time Chester consists principally of four streets, running from a centre towards the cardinal points of the compass, and each terminated by a gate. These streets were excavated from a bed of rock, and are sunk several feet beneath the surface—a circumstance that has been the cause of a remarkable construction in the houses. Level with the streets are low shops, or warehouses, and above them a gallery on each side, reaching from street to street, open in front, and ballustraded. These galleries, called the rows by the inhabitants, are exceedingly curious to strangers, who, when walking in them, can scarcely divest themselves of the idea of being up one pair of stairs. Along the rows are ranges of shops, and above them the higher stories, which project into the streets, and form a line with the warehouses beneath. The whole appears as though the first stories of the fronts of all the houses were laid open, and made to communicate with each other; pillars only being left for the support of the super-structure. The principal streets are intersected by various lesser ones, which cross each other at right angles, and divide the inclosed spaces into lesser squares. The kitchens and back courts of the houses are on a level with the galleries. These rows, says Pennant, in his Welsh Tour, appear to me to have been the same with ancient vestibules, and to have been a form of building preserved from the time that the city was possessed by the Romans. They were built before the doors, midway between the streets and the houses, and were the places where dependents waited for the coming out of their patrons, and under which they might waste away the tedious minutes of expectation. The shops beneath the rows were cryptæ apothecæ; magazines for the various necessaries of the owners of the houses. The streets were once considerably deeper, as is apparent from the shops, whose floors lie far below the present pavement; and an old pathway is often discovered at the depth of four feet below the modern. It was not until the year 1768 that the east gate of the city was taken down, and the present structure erected in its place, at the expense of Earl Grosvenor. This gate was of Roman architecture, and is described by Pennant as consisting of two arches, formed by vast stones; the pier between them dividing the street exactly in two. Between the tops of the arches, which were cased with Norman masonry, was the whole-length figure of a Roman soldier, in red grit, in relief, and tolerably well preserved. This gate had been a porta principalis, was the grand entrance into the town, and was the termination of Great Watling-street road, which crossed the island from Dover, and was the great road from that port to this place. It deserves to be remarked, that the Roman modes of fortification are still evident in the remains of military architecture which surround the city; and that the antiquities which distinguish their residence are not confined to any particular quarter. From each side of the gates projects a propugnaculum, or bastion; and the walls are in many parts guided by round towers, as was recommended by the Roman architects, the better to elude the force of battering-rams. They are also so placed as not to be beyond bow-shot of each other, that the arrows might reach the enemy who should attempt to scale the walls in the intervals. The thickness of the walls answers to the directions of Vitruvius, and are only of sufficient breadth within and under the embrasures for two armed men to pass each other without impediment. The city walls are one mile and three-quarters, and one hundred and one yards in circuit. They are the only entire specimens of ancient fortification, those of Carlisle excepted, in Great Britain; but they are now only preserved for the purposes of recreation. The continued walk on the top affords a great variety of prospect. The Welsh mountains, the Cheshire hills of Broxton, and the insulated rock of Beeston, crowned with its castle, the rich flat interposed, and the perpetually-changing views of the river, are the most prominent and striking objects in this favourite tour. The expense of the repairs is defrayed by certain imposts called murage duties, collected at the Custom-house, on all merchandize brought from beyond the sea into the port of Chester. There are four principal gates in the wall of Chester, besides posterns; the north-gate, east-gate, bridge-gate, and water-gate; all of which, except the north-gate, of which the citizens had charge, were kept by persons who held that office by sergeanty under the Earls of Chester, and were entitled to certain tolls, as specified in an inquisition taken A.D. 1321. The custody of the respective gates, with the tolls payable at each, have at several times been purchased by the corporation. The custody of the bridge-gate, with other privileges, belonged to the Raby family in the reign of Edward III. The old bridge-gate had two round towers, on the western-most

CHESTER CITY.

Remarkable arrangements of the city.

Origin of the rows.

Termination of the great Roman road here.

The city walls, and beautiful prospect therefrom.

CHESTER CITY.

of which was an octagonal tower, which had been built for the water-works. The gate and towers were taken down in the years 1780 and 1781; and in 1782 the gate was rebuilt. The sergeanty of the east gate was given by Edward I. to Henry Bradford, in exchange for the manor of Bradford in Delamere. The keeper was bound to find a crannoc and a bushel for measuring the salt that might be brought in; and the weights and measures of the city are still inspected by the sergeant of the east-gate. The site of this gate is occupied by an arch, which was built at the expense of Earl Grosvenor, about fifty or sixty years ago. For several generations the custody of the water-gate belonged to the Earls of Derby, of whom it was purchased by the corporation in the year 1778. In 1788 a handsome arch was erected on the site of this gate. A new north gate was erected in the year 1809. One of the eight columns which adorned it was raised in the presence of the Earl of Grosvenor, the mayor, recorder, and a large concourse of people. In a cavity in the centre of the plinth of the column, there was placed by his lordship an urn containing different coins of the reign, upon which was laid a plate of brass, with the following inscription deeply engraven upon it:—"This column was erected in the presence of the Right Hon. Robert, Earl Grosvenor, August 24, 1809, at whose expense this gate was built, in the 49th George III., William Newell Esq., mayor. Thomas Harrison, architect." The principal postern gates were Cale Yard-gate, obtained by the abbot and convent in the reign of Edward I., as a passage to their kitchen garden; New-gate, formerly called Woolfield, or Wolf-gate, which was repaired and enlarged A.D. 1608; and Ship-gate, which leads to the passage over the Dee, and is still used as a foot-way. New-gate, which leads to Pepper-street, has sometimes been called Pepper-gate; and the people of Chester have a proverb—"When the daughter is stolen, shut Pepper-gate"—said to have originated from the circumstance of the daughter of a mayor of Chester having made her escape with her lover through this gate. The arch of Ship-gate is considered to be of Roman architecture. The Dee bridge is an ancient structure, with seven arches of dissimilar workmanship; but probably no part of it is older than the Conquest, as it appears, from the Doomsday-book, that the provost had orders to summon one man from each hide of land in the county, in order to rebuild it; and in case of the non-appearance of the person summoned, his lord was to forfeit forty shillings to the king and earl. The castle is said to have been built in the reign of William the Conqueror. A part of the original building has been repaired, and part of it was demolished, and a range of magnificent buildings erected on its site. They consist chiefly of an armoury, containing 30,000 stand of arms, barracks, court of justice, county-gaol, the Shire Hall, the offices of the palatinate, and a curious ancient chapel. The cathedral is situated on the east side of North-gate-street. It was originally a nunnery, founded by Walphenes, King of the Mercians, for his daughter St. Werburgh, to whom it is dedicated. It afterwards became the abbey church of a monastery of Benedictines, founded by Hugh Lupus. The cathedral is a spacious but irregular pile, formed of the red stone of the county; and, with the exception of a few fragments, appears to have been built in the reigns of Henry VI., VII., and VIII. The tower, which is 127 feet high, springs from four handsome pillars, and the western front is deemed very handsome. The choir is neat, and the bishop's throne, which is formed of the ancient shrine of St. Werburgh, is richly ornamented. Behind the choir is St. Mary's Chapel, in the north aisle of which is a tomb, with no authority asserted to be that of Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, who, it is said, led in privacy an exiled life in Chester. The two transepts are very dissimilar, and the north one, which is very large, is dedicated to Oswald. The ancient chapter-house stands in the eastern walk of the cloister; it is a noble hall, of grand dimensions, erected by Randolph, the first earl of Chester, and is the admiration of all the antiquaries who behold it. The cathedral externally is somewhat decayed, owing to the use of the red sandstone, but the earliest portions, belonging to the twelfth century, are in a comparatively sound state. Internally, a considerable sum of money has been spent on repairs, and considerable improvements have been lately made, especially in the choir. The bishop's throne has been restored, a new stone pulpit and screen erected, and some windows filled with stained glass. The pulpit has an elaborately-carved stone canopy. The parish churches are nine in number:—St. Oswald, St. Olave, St. Michael, St. Bridget, St. Peter, The Holy Trinity, St. Martin, St. Mary, and John the Baptist. This last is asserted to be the only perfect specimen of the

The old gates.

Origin of a Cheshire proverb.

The castle.

Cathedral.

Churches.

later Saxon architecture in this kingdom, and is supposed to have been erected by Ethelbert, in the year 689. In St. John's churchyard is an anchorite's cell, where tradition has recorded Harold, after the battle of Hastings, retired and ended his days. In Trinity Church lie the remains of Matthew Henry, the commentator, and of Parnell the poet. In taking down the altar-piece of St. Michael's Church, in 1850, behind it was discovered a stone, which fixes the period when the church was rebuilt. The following is the inscription on the stone:—"The east end of this church being ruined, was rebuilt from the foundation with the roofer, anno 1679." There are numerous meeting-houses, charitable institutions, public libraries, &c., together with an excellent news-room. The streets of Chester have been much modernised within the last ten years; they are still, however, full of quaint old fronts, mostly overhanging, and belonging in date to the end of the sixteenth, and commencement of the seventeenth century. One in Watergate-street is inscribed 1539; another, dated 1652, has this motto, "God's providence is my inheritance," put up, it is said, by the occupier, after escaping the plague. Some of the houses are very elaborately carved. The government of Chester, previous to the municipal Reform Act coming into operation (September 1835), was vested in a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, and forty common-council, pursuant to the charter of Henry VIII. The number of aldermen is now limited to ten, and the common-council to thirty. Besides the old bridge of seven arches, thrown over the Dee, a superb new stone bridge of 200 feet span has been constructed in addition. Whilst several edifices are devoted to science, the inhabitants have every facility for amusement. Horse-races are held annually on the Roodee, a beautiful meadow of eighty acres, of which the city wall commands a full view. The grand stand here was burned March 31, 1855. There are two towers for the manufacture of shot, which is carried on to a considerable extent, as is also that for patent lead pipes, and paint, lead-smelting, &c. Fringe, whips, thread, and tobacco, are manufactured here; there are chemical-works, roperies, and tan-yards of some extent. Ship-building is carried on, and some productive stone quarries are worked in the neighbourhood. There are some fine seats in the neighbourhood, the principal being Eaton Hall, three miles from Chester, the princely seat of the Marquis of Westminster. The approach to the hall from Chester diverges from the Wrexham-road, a little below the first toll-bar, and is indicated by a noble arch, recently erected: after a drive of about three miles through a delightful avenue, the visitor arrives at the western front of this magnificent structure, which, like that of the eastern side, consists of a large centre of three stories, enriched with octagonal turrets, buttresses, and pinnacles, placed between wings finished in a similar manner. The entrance to the western front is under a lofty vaulted portico, which admits a carriage; but the mansion presents the most imposing aspect on the eastern side, where a magnificent flight of steps terminates in three rich and airy arches, forming the middle of an exquisitely beautiful cloister, which extends along the entire centre, and unites the wings to each other. The style is that of the early English decorated Gothic, usually assigned to the reign of Edward III., but the architect, Mr. William Porden, who erected the structure in 1813, has not confined himself to the plan of any castellated or religious building, nor has the style of any particular period been adhered to in the form of the arches. The stone employed is light-coloured, and was obtained from the Manley quarry, about ten miles distant, which has also been used for the neighbouring church of Eccleston. Eaton Hall stands on the site of the old hall of that name—a brick building surrounded by gardens laid out in the Dutch style—of these nothing remain but the basement story of the hall, and a venerable avenue of trees, which has been extended to a Gothic lodge in the village of Belgrave, two miles distant. Another, and the most pleasing approach to the hall, is one which has been cut through the plantations from the Wrexham-road towards the north-east angle of the house, and which throws the whole building into perspective. In the arrangement of the grounds the cultivated taste of the noble owner has been exercised with great judgment and effect. An artificial inlet of the Dee, which intervenes between the eastern front of the mansion and the opposite plantations, with the bridge which connects the opposite banks, greatly enliven the scene; and the disposition of the avenues and plantations admirably harmonises with the varied landscape beyond, which includes the Broxton and Welsh hills, and the elevated and picturesque ruins of Beeston Castle. In the extensive conservatories the admirers of indigenous and exotic horticulture will find

CHESTER CITY.

New stone bridge.

Races.

Manufactures.

Eaton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chesterfield* m.t & bo	Derby.....	Bolsover.....6	Chesterfield.....	Midland	156	...	7101

CHESTER CITY.

Antiquities preserved here, and fine paintings.

ample range for interesting observation, and in other portions of the grounds the antiquary will be gratified with many curious Roman antiquities from the adjacent city of Chester. Among others may be particularised a very perfect altar, formed of sandstone, about twelve inches square, and three feet high, the top being slightly hollowed. It bears an inscription in Roman capitals, a portion of which is tolerably legible, and from which is inferred, that it was erected by some officer of the tenth legion, to the nymph of some spring. The altar is appropriately placed in a rustic temple, the floor of which is paved with tesselated marble or mosaic work, which once formed a portion of the floor of one of the imperial palaces of the Cæsars. The state apartments contain a great variety of paintings by the great masters, among which may be enumerated our Saviour on the Mount of Olives, by Claude Lorraine, which is the largest picture executed by him, a view of a port in the Mediterranean, by Vernet, Rubens and his second wife, by himself, David and Abigail, by the same artist, and West's painting of the Dissolution of the Long Parliament, and the Landing of Charles II. The most favourable views of Eaton are obtained from the Alford-road and from the bank of the Dee, where the great quadrangle of the stables is seen in perspective beyond the mansion, and assists in forming a picture of unusual architectural grandeur, aided by the disposition of the grounds in front and the stately elms of the avenue, which close up the distance.

Inns, Royal Hotel, Albion, Feathers, White Lion, Hop-pole.—*Markets*, Tues., Sat.—*Fairs*, Jan. 30, Feb. 22, March 29, April 19, May 29, July 5, Aug. 7, Sept. 6, Oct. 10, Nov. 29, Dec. 27, cattle; Feb. 21, April 18, July 4, Sept. 5, Oct. 2, Nov 28, cheese.—*Bankers*, Dixon and Wardell; draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co. Williams and Co., (Old Bank); draw on Robarts, Curtis, and Co. North and South Wales Bank; draw on London and Westminster Bank.—*Newspapers*, Chester Chronicle (liberal), Sat.; Chester Courant, (conservative), Wed.; Farmer's Herald (neutral), 1st of each month.

Origin of the name.

* CHESTERFIELD is a large, but irregularly built market-town, situated in the hundred of Scarsdale. It lies between two rivulets, the Hyper and Rother, in the beautiful and fertile vale of Scarsdale, and is the second considerable town in the county. The Saxon name of Chester proves it to be a place of great antiquity, and the Rev. Mr. Pegge imagines it to have originated in a Roman station on the road from Derby to York, which he supposes to have been fixed on an eminence called Tapton, or Topton, at the point named Windmill-hill, but distinguished in several ancient writings by the appellation of Castle-hill. "As to the site of Chesterfield," says he, "it lies so under the Castle-hill at Topton, or Tapton, that when it became a place of note, it would rationally be called the field of the Chester or Castle." However, at the time of the Norman survey, it appears to have been of such little importance as to be noticed in the Doomsday Book only as a bailiwick, belonging to Nowbold, now a small hamlet at a short distance to the north. Subsequently to this period, its size and popularity more rapidly increased; a church, erected towards the conclusion of the eleventh century, was granted by William Rufus to the cathedral of Lincoln. In the reign of John the manor was granted to William de Briwere, his particular favourite, through whose influence the town was incorporated. The charter, granted by King John has been confirmed and enlarged by several succeeding sovereigns. The government of the town appears to have been exercised by an alderman and twelve brethren till the reign of Elizabeth; but the charter of the corporation granted by her, vests it in a mayor, six aldermen, a town-clerk, and a common-council of twenty-four of the principal inhabitants. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here. From the De Brueres, the manor of Chesterfield passed in marriage to the family of Wake, and afterwards (also by marriage) to Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, whose descendents held it for several generations. In the 26th of Edward III. it was held by John, second son of Edmund Woodstock; and in the year 1386, by Sir Thomas Holland, from whom it passed to the Nevilles. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it belonged to George, Earl of Shrewsbury; and afterwards it became the property of the Cavendishes, by purchase, from whom it descended to the late duke of Portland; but it has since passed, in exchange, to the Duke of Devonshire. This town is memorable in history from a battle fought here, in the year 1266, between Henry, nephew of Henry III., and Robert de Ferrers, the last earl of Derby. After the discomfiture of the barons at Eversham, this earl bound himself by an oath, to a forfei-

Possessors of the manor.

Battle fought here in 1266.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chesterford, Great* p	Essex	Sffron Walden 3	Chesterford	E. Counties	47½	3030	1024
Chesterford, Little pa	Essex	Sffron Walden 2	Chesterford 1	E. Counties	48½	1260	272
Chester-le-Street† pa	Durham	Durham 6	Durham 6½	N. Eastern	264½	31001	18119

ture of his estates and honours, if ever he joined their party again; but after some proceedings in the Parliament. held at Northampton, in 1265, which were particularly obnoxious to the barons, he, in the spring of the ensuing year, again assembled his followers in his castle at Duffield, and, being supported by several disaffected nobles, took his station at Chesterfield. In this place, being somewhat surprised by the forces of Henry, he was defeated after a severe conflict. He fled, and concealed himself beneath some sacks of wool in the church. His enemies being informed of the place of his retreat by the treachery of a woman, he was seized, and carried in irons to Windsor; but, after an imprisonment of three years, set at liberty, on certain conditions, which, being unable to perform, he was deprived of his estates and earldom. The king granted these immense possessions to his son Edmund Crouchback, from whom they were conveyed by marriage to John of Gaunt, and thus became part of the duchy of Lancaster. During the civil wars the Earl of Newcastle defeated some of the troops of the Parliament in this place. Chesterfield, as appears from the parish register, has been more than once visited by that dreadful calamity the plague: that which began in October, 1586, has been called the great plague, to distinguish it from a less fatal infection, which broke out in the year 1608-9. Previously to the tenth of Richard I. an hospital for lepers was founded in this town, and continued till time of Henry VIII. Here was also a guild, dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Cross, which had its origin in the reign of Henry II., who maintained two or three priests in the church. Several other guilds are mentioned in ancient writings belonging to the corporation; and from the chapel of one of them, called St. Helen's, the grammar-school is supposed to have received the name Chapel-school. The parish church of All Saints is a large and handsome cruciform structure. It appears there was a church here in the eleventh century, as William II. gave the church of Chesterfield to the cathedral of Lincoln. The spire of the present edifice, which rises to the height of 230 feet, and is covered with lead, presents a most singular appearance, for it not only seems to be twisted, but to incline considerably from the perpendicular. The interior of the church is rather imposing, and the east window of the church is a fine composition. There are some very old monuments both in the nave and the chancel, and in the south transept are a beautiful screen, and rood-loft. A new church, in the pointed Gothic style, was erected here in 1838, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are places of worship for Independents, Unitarians, Society of Friends, and Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodists. The Free Grammar-school, lately re-built, is now a handsome Gothic building; it was founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed with £100 yearly. The government, after a long suit in chancery, just closed, is vested in certain trustees, and it has now eighty pupils, half of whom are on the foundation. In Vicar-lane is a handsome Gothic building, called the Victoria School, in commemoration of her Majesty's visit in 1843. The canal, from the north-west of the town to the Trent, a distance of forty-six miles, was commenced in 1771, and completed in seven years, at a cost of £160,000. Of late years the railway has materially lessened its importance. Close to the south side of the town runs the river Hipper, where it joins the Rother, and then takes a circuitous route between Killamarsh and Beighton, where it enters Yorkshire. The town is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, who hold a petty session for the division at the Town-hall every alternate Saturday.

CHESTERFIELD.

Visited by the plague.

Remarkable spire of the parish chuch.

The Victoria School.

Inns, Angel, Commercial.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Jan. 27, Feb. 28, 1st Sat. in April, May 4, July 5, Sep. 25, Nov. 25.—*Bankers*, Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Banking Company; draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith. Compton, Newton, and Co; draw on ditto. Robinson and Broadhurst; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co.—*Newspaper*, Derbyshire Courier (conservative), Sat.

* CHESTERFORD (Great). This is the site of a Roman station, and at the adjacent village of Ickleton extensive Roman remains have been found. The railway here enters the valley of the river Cam or Granta, one of the feeders of which the line crosses several times. [*Fair*, 1st Fri. in July.

† CHESTER-LE-STREET. This township is built upon an old Roman road,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chesterton .....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...1	Cambridge.....3	E. Counties	60½	2729	2816
Chesterton .....pa	Huntingdon	Peterborough 5	Overton 2	L. & N. W.	81	1330	114
Chesterton .....pa	Oxford	Bicester 2	Bicester.....2½	L. & N. W	69	2850	435
Chesterton .....pa	Warwick	Warwick.....7	Harbury 3	Gt. Western.....	102½	3510	232
Chesterton .....to	Stafford	Newcastle 2	Newcastle 3	N. Stafford	150	...	1392
Cheswardine .....pa	Salop	Eccleshall 8	Newport 8	Shropshire Union ...	152	5723	1119
Cheswick .....to	Durham	Berwick 5	Scremerston ...2	N. Eastern	343	...	...
Chetnole .....chap	Dorset	Sherborne 7	Yeovil 7	Bristol & Exeter ...	133	877	227
Chettisham .....chap	Cambridge ...	Ely 2	Chettisham	E. Counties	75½	...	..
Chettle.....pa	Dorset	Salisbury 17	Wimborne ...12	L. & S. W.....	127	1113	149
Chetton .....pa	Salop	Bridgenorth ...4	Shiffnall 15	Shrews. & Bmgm....	152	4336	613
Chetwode..... .....pa	Buckingham	Bicester 6	Buckingham ...5	L. & N. W.	66	1200	217
Chetwynd .....pa	Salop	Newport 1½	Newport 2½	Shropshire Union ...	146½	3803	709
Chetwynd Aston ...to	Salop	Newport 1	Newport.....½	Shropshire Union...	144½	...	402
Cheveley .....pa	Cambridge ...	Ashley 1	Newmarket ..3	E. Counties	68	2527	612
Chevening*.....pa	Kent	Dartford 12	Edenbridge ...9	S. Eastern	41	3775	983
Cheverel, Great.....pa	Wilts	Devizes 5	Westbury.....8½	Gt. Western	118½	1840	526
Cheverel, Little.....pa	Wilts	Devizes 6	Westbury 9	Gt. Western	118½	1930	255
Chevet .....to	W. R. York ...	Wakefield 4	Royston.....2½	Midland	191	825	63
Chevington.....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. ...6	Saxham 4	E. Counties	80	2429	600
Chevington, East ...to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 12	Widdrington ...3	N. Eastern	304	2225	377
Chevington, West...to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 12	Widdrington...4	N. Eastern	305	1804	104
Chew-Magna .....pa	Somerset	Bristol.....6	Bristol 6½	Gt. Western	122	5006	2141
Chew-Stoke .....pa	Somerset	Wells 11	Bristol 7½	Gt. Western.....	126	2092	819
Chewton-Mendip ...pa	Somerset	Wells 5	Bath 13	Gt. Western	125	6511	1139
Chicheley.....pa	Bucks.....	Newport Pag 2½	Wolverton 7	L. & N. W.	59½	1320	271
Chichester†.....city	Sussex	Havant 9	Chichester	L. B. & S. C.....	79	...	8662

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

and on or near a Roman station. It became, A.D 882, the seat of the bishoprick, which was removed hither from Lindisfarne. In 995 a Danish invasion drove away the bishop and his clergy, who afterwards settled at Durham. The church is an interesting building, with a fine tall taper spire, 156 feet in height. It was formerly a collegiate church, and has been famous from the time of St. Cuthbert, whose remains rested here 113 years before they were conveyed to Durham. This church contains a collection of stone effigies of the lords of Lumley, from Liulph, the Saxon founder of the family, to the reign of Elizabeth. They are fourteen in number, each resting on its altar-tomb, and the name, armorial bearings, and immediate connections of each knight or baron, are displayed on a tablet on the wall above his tomb. One mile distant is Lumley, a seat of the Earl of Scarborough. This noble building, which stands on a gradual elevation above the Wear, is a quadrangle of yellow freestone, having an open court or area in the centre, with four uniform towers. A noble gate-house projects from the centre, with overhanging turrets. The castle is supposed to have been built in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The apartments are unfurnished, and the pictures are chiefly portraits of the ancient family of the Lumleys. The great hall is ninety feet long, and exhibits striking features of feudal customs and old English manners. About a mile distant is Lambton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Durham. It was built in 1797, on the site of the old house of Harraton, the former seat of the Hedworths. It occupies an elevated situation on the banks of the Wear. and is surrounded by pleasant grounds.

Seat of the Earl of Scarborough.

Seat of the Earl of Durham.

Inn, The Lambton Arms.

* CHEVENING. Here is the seat of the noble family of the Stanhopes, consisting of a noble mansion and extensive park. There is a maze formed in the grounds, which is even larger than the one at Hampton-court. From Morant's Court-hill, a beautiful prospect is presented. On the hill-side, by Knockholt, are some fine old trees, called "Knockholt-beeches." They have such a lofty station, that they can be seen from nearly every direction for forty miles round, and are equally discernible from Leith-hill, Harrow, and Gravesend.

Knockholt beeches.

† CHICHESTER. The city of Chichester is of great antiquity, its origin being considered previous to the invasion of Britain by the Romans. There is no doubt of their having made it one of their settlements; and by them it is supposed to have been called Regnum. After its destruction by Ælla, a kind of northern pirate, the town was restored by his son Cissa, the second King of the South Saxons, (whence comes Suthsex, or Sussex), and on this prince making it his residence, and the capital of his kingdom, it obtained the name of Cissanceaster, or Cissa's city, from which the word Chichester is derived. Cissa died in 577. The city is placed on a gentle eminence, and surrounded on all sides, except the north, by the little river Lavant. At the period of the Conquest it

City of great antiquity.

was conferred on Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Alençon, who built a castle within the city walls. This fort was demolished in the first year of Henry I., and no traces of it now remain but an artificial mount of moderate height. During the great civil war, Chichester was held for the king, by Sir Edward Ford, high-sheriff of the county, but it was taken by Sir William Waller, in 1642, after a siege of ten days. The cathedral and bishop's palace, together with several of the churches, suffered severely from the Parliamentary soldiers. The city remained in the hands of the Parliament during the remainder of the war, and Algernon Sidney was governor in 1645. The city consists principally of spacious streets, named after the four cardinal points, and meeting in one common centre, at which is an ancient octangular cross, one of the most elegant structures of the kind in the kingdom. It was built by Edward Story, who was translated to this see from that of Carlisle in 1475. It was formerly used as a market-place. About six miles south of Chichester is the peninsula of Selsey, a flat tract of land running far into the sea. This place, which gives the title of baron to a British peer is remarkable for having been originally a bishop's see, before Chichester became a bishopric. The episcopal seat was fixed at Selsey, in 711, and continued there till the reign of William I., who gave orders that all cathedral churches should be removed from villages to cities. Accordingly, Stigand, a Norman, Bishop of Selsey, was appointed the first bishop of Chichester. In 1091 Radulphus, or Ralph, became bishop. He proceeded with the building of the cathedral; and, in addition to the laying of the foundations, roofed in the fabric with timber, having dedicated it to St. Peter, according to that at Selsey: but after standing six years, it shared the too-frequent fate of churches built at such an early period, and in 1114 was burned to the ground. Ralph, however, notwithstanding this disappointment, set to work again, and lived to see a second building erected. This, too, was probably of wood; for it was burned in 1186, together with the houses of the clergy, and almost all the city. The present cathedral may be dated from the time of Bishop Seffrid the second, who at once began to engraft a new work on the walls which the fire had left; adapting to this ancient English edifice the general style and peculiar ornaments of the age. After fourteen years' labour, and the expenditure of vast sums of money, the amassing of which can only be attributed to the religious zeal of the times, the cathedral was sufficiently finished to be consecrated; and in 1199 this rite was performed with great splendour by Seffrid, assisted by six other prelates. It then consisted of the nave, with its single aisles; the centre arcade, with its low tower and transept; and of the choir. To these great additions were made in the course of the three following centuries. At the west front was originally a porch, between two square towers. These towers seem to bear marks of having been part of the ancient church. In that facing the south are some fine specimens of early Norman mouldings. The opposite tower was so much battered by the rebellious fanatics in 1642, that it fell a few years afterwards, and remained a ruin till 1791, when it received the very irregular form under which it now appears The nave is supported by plain flying buttresses. The water-spouts at the parapets of the north aisles are of a most strange and grotesque appearance. It is curious to trace the origin of these hideous productions of the ancient English architects. The Romans used lions' heads of stone, or of baked earth, to convey water from the roofs of their houses. This idea was seized upon by the builders of our early churches: but the faces and shapes suggested by their fertile fancies are often monstrous and horrible; and, according to good antiquaries, the grim-looking objects attached to church-towers were designed to pourtray evil spirits embodied, and frightened beyond measure at the sound of the bells—Christian bells having, in former days, had wondrous powers attributed to them. The spire, with the tower which supports it, rises 271 feet from the floor; from the base of the spire the height is 138 feet. A general likeness between the spires of Salisbury and Chichester has given rise to a story of their being the work of the same architect. "The master workman," says the quaint Fuller, "built Salisbury, and his man Chichester." But though this spire resembles that of Salisbury in its just proportions, and in the pinnacles and light canopied windows at its base, it cannot, on examination, be assigned to the same hand. Great danger to the whole building was apprehended from the effects of a thunder-storm in 1721, by which several large stones were forced out of the spire; but these were soon afterwards restored, and the place of the rent cannot now be discovered. Nearly on a line with the west end, at a few yards distance

CHICHESTER.

Taken by Sir William Waller.

Algernon Sidney governor.

Ancient market-cross.

Stigand, first bishop of Chichester.

The cathedral.

Grotesque images.

The spire

CHICHESTER.

towards the north, stands a campanile, or bell-tower, 120 feet high, and chiefly remarkable for the solidity and massive masonry of its walls. It is called "Ryman's Tower," from a tradition that Bishop Langton bought of one William Ryman a quantity of hewn stone, which the latter had collected to build a grand mansion near Chichester, but for which he could not get the royal licence. The same Langton, who was high-chancellor of England during the greater part of Edward II.'s reign, greatly assisted, at his own expense, in carrying on the improvements in the building. The interior of the cathedral is very interesting. On entering by the west, a full view of the nave is obtained. It is formed by eight arcades, upon piers flanked by half-columns, under an upper and lower open gallery. The small columns are of Petworth marble, with tops resembling the palm-tree. The vaulted roof is of stone and chalk, and is of early but uncertain date. In the south transept are two curious paintings by Bernardi, an Italian, employed by Bishop Shurborne, who presided over the diocese in the reign of Henry VIII. The first exhibits the interview between Ceadwalla, King of Sussex, and Bishop Wilfrid, the prelate to whom that monarch confirmed the grant of Selsey. The bishop, attended by his clergy, and with a scroll in his hand, is seen approaching the king, who stands at the door of his palace, with his courtiers round him; on the scroll is a petition in Latin, to the following effect:—"Give to the servants of God a house of prayer, for God's sake!" To this the monarch answers, by pointing to an open book, which is held by an attendant, and is thus inscribed:—"Be it according to your petition." In the back-ground is Selsey, with its parish-church, and the sea, bounded by the blue hills of the Isle of Wight. The subject of the other picture, which in its grouping and style is very similar, is the interview between Henry VIII. and Bishop Shurborne. The latter says, "most religious king; for God's sake adorn your church of Chichester, now a Cathedral, as Ceadwalla, King of Sussex, formerly adorned Selsey Cathedral." Henry's answer, also written on an open book, is, "for the love of Christ, I grant what you ask." These remnants of ancient art are valuable, among other reasons, as furnishing instances of the clerical and lay costume of the age. Underneath Bernardi's pictures are likenesses of all the kings of England, from William the Norman, to George III; and on the opposite side are portraits of all the bishops of Selsey and Chichester till the Reformation; many, of course, ideal. On the vaultings of the church, among other painted ornaments, appear the arms of William of Wykeham, often repeated, with his well-known motto, "Manners makyth Man." To the east of the south transept is the chapter-house, with its arched roof and windows of a very early age. In the sacristy (now the vicar's vestry), is a curious old oak chest, evidently Saxon, originally brought from Selsey. The chantry of St. Richard, formerly Bishop of Chichester, is a beautiful shrine of highly-finished work, standing in this transept, at the back of the stalls. He died in 1253, after being fondly alleged to have wrought miracles. In the same transept is a noble window, famed for the elegance of its tracery, and its fine proportions. It was put up for £310 (a large cost for those times), by Bishop Langton, early in the fourteenth century, and remained until the great rebellion, when its rich painted glass was wantonly broken. It has been lately carefully repaired. The choir is richly fitted up, and has lately undergone considerable improvement. The stalls erected by Bishop Shurborne are of brown oak, finely carved, with the titles of the dignitaries and prebends painted over them in old characters. Above a beautiful altar-screen was formerly a gallery, in which, before the Reformation, the singers were placed at the celebration of high mass. The other parts of the choir are executed in a pleasing style, the whole putting the visitor in mind of foreign cathedrals—a circumstance owing, perhaps, to Bishop Shurborne's having passed many years abroad, as ambassador to foreign courts, in the reign of Henry VII. The Lady Chapel, at the east end of the cathedral, is an ancient and elegant building, but sadly altered since the havoc made by the Puritans, and by the subsequent filling up of the east window. This portion of the fabric is now used as a library, and contains many scarce and excellent books. Beneath it is a spacious vault, belonging to the noble family of Richmond, whose banners are hung over the entrance. Above it is a Latin inscription, stating that it was made in 1750, and ending with the words, "this is the last house." The north side aisle of the choir is a marble monument, with effigies of a bishop, supposed to be Adam Molins, slain at Portsmouth, in 1449, at the instigation of Richard, Duke of York. Behind the high altar are two plain tombs, one of which is said

Bell-tower.

Curious paintings.

Portraits of all the kings and bishops.

Beautiful window.

The Lady Chapel.

Interesting tombs.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chickerel, West ...pa	Dorset	Weymouth ...2½	Dorchester 8	L. & S. W.....	149	1812	577
Chicklade.....pa	Wilts	Salisbury 16	Warminster ...8	Gt. Western	122	1039	122
Chickney .....pa	Essex	Thaxted.....3½	Elsenham 3½	E. Counties	41	700	68
Chicksands Priory.....ex. pa	Bedford.....	Shefford 1½	Arlsey 4	Gt. Northern	41	2120	74
Chicksgrove .....ti	Wilts	Hindon 4½	Salisbury 13	L. & S. W.	109	...	...
Chickward .....to	Hereford	Kington.....2½	Leominster ...17	Shrews. & Herefd ...	210	...	...
Chiddingfold .....pa	Surrey	Godalming ...5½	Godalming ...6½	L. & S W.	40½	6936	1149
Chiddingley .....pa	Sussex	Lewes.....9½	Berwick 6	L. B. & S. C.	63½	4297	1085

to be Bishop Storey's, and the other may be that of Bishop Day, who died in 1556. These, with the monument of Bishop John Arundel, who died in 1478, are the only tombs of prelates prior to the Reformation now remaining in this church. It contains many sepulchral stones, some of them of immense size, which were formerly adorned with brasses of bishops, under stately canopies. The nave of this cathedral is remarkable for having what appears to be a double aisle on each side; but those additional aisles are of later construction than the others, and were evidently divided into many chantries and chapels. In one of those on the north side is an ancient monument, with the effigies of a man in armour, and a lady at his feet. This, which is supposed to be the tomb of one of the earls of Arundel, appears to have been removed hither from some other situation. Opposite to this monument is a neat tablet, executed by Flaxman, and erected by public subscription, to the memory of the unfortunate poet, William Collins, who was born and buried in this city. In the cloisters is interred William Chillingworth, the eminent divine of the seventeenth century. There are also some fine specimens of sculpture by Carew. This cathedral had been for secular canons from the time of its erection, and was therefore not changed by Henry VIII. The foundation consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, two arch-deacons, thirty prebendaries, four of whom, having always been called to residence, are called canons residentiary, four vicars, and a sufficient choir. The dimensions of the various parts of this cathedral are as follow:—total length, from east to west, including the Lady Chapel, 410 feet; of the transepts from north to south, 227 feet; the breadth of the choir and side, at the east end, 62; of the nave and aisles, which have four rows of pillars, 92; the height of the vaulting, 63; of the spire, 297; and of the bell-tower, 120. The cathedral has been from time to time repaired at a great outlay. Chichester is surrounded by an ancient stone wall, and two public walks, planted with fine trees, have been formed on the artificial mound of earth thrown up within the walls. The present corporation is established under a charter of James I., but it has been a borough from time immemorial. The charitable institutions are numerous and well-conducted. John Hardham, the celebrated London tobacconist, left an estate of £673 per annum to the poor of the city. A grammar-school was founded in 1497, by Bishop Storey. The Whitby, or Blue-coat School was established by Oliver Whitby, in 1702, and there is a free-school of more recent origin. At a short distance north of the city is the Otter Memorial, an elegant building of stone, in the collegiate style of the fifteenth century, used as a training college for schoolmasters. It was founded by the late reverend prelate Dr. Otter, and erected in 1850. Besides the cathedral, there are ten parish churches:—All Saints, St. Andrew, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, St. John's, St. Olave, St. Pancras, St. Paul, St. Peter the Less, and St. Peter the Great. This last is a large and handsome stone structure, recently erected in West-street. There are chapels for every denomination of dissenters, and a new Catholic chapel has been built in South-street. The port of Chichester is at Dell-quay, about a mile and a half from the city, and a branch of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal comes up to the south suburb of the city; both have become, however, of much less importance since the opening of the railway. The guildhall is an ancient structure, formerly the church of the monastery of the grey friars. The council-chamber, or town-house, is a commodious building with a spacious assembly-room; and a custom-house, market-house, and a handsome corn-exchange, contribute greatly to the architectural advantage as well as the conveniences of the city.

CHICHESTER.

Collins, the poet.

Dimensions

Churches.

Inns, Wheatsheaf, Dolphin, Fleece.—*Markets*, Wed. Sat., great market alter. Wed.—*Fairs* May 4, Whit Mon., Oct. 11, 20.—*Bankers*, Comper, Gruggen, and Co.; draw on Masterman and Co., Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company; draw on Head-office, 21 Lombard-street.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Chiddingstone*.....pa	Kent	Tunbridge 8	Penshurst.....2½	S. Eastern	39½	5979	1260
Chideock .....pa	Dorset	Bridport.....2	Dorchester...18½	L. & S. W.	159½	2052	884
Chidham ....pa	Sussex	Chichester 5	Bosham 2½	L. B. & S. C.....	85	2185	308
Chidlow .....to	Chester	Malpas.....2	Beeston 12	L. & N. W.	180	152	12
Chieveley.....pa	Berks.....	Newbury 5	Newbury 4	Gt. Western.....	57	7397	2029
Chignal, St. James pa	Essex	Chelmsford ...3	Chelmsford ...3	E. Counties	32	908	263
Chignal-Smealy.....pa	Essex	Chelmsford ...4½	Chelmsford ...4½	E. Counties	33½	476	69
Chigwell†.....pa	Essex	Barking 6	Ilford 5	E. Counties	12	4522	1965
Chilbolton .....pa	Hants	Winchester ...9	Andover 5	L. & S. W.	71	3100	394
Chilcombe‡.....pa	Dorset	Bridport 4½	Dorchester...12½	L. & S. W.	153½	465	29
Chilcombe .....pa	Hants	Winchester ...2	Winchester...2½	L. & S. W.	69½	2257	291
Chilcompton .....pa	Somerset	Frome 9	Bath 11	Gt. Western	118	1233	694
Chilcote.....to	Derby.....	Ashby-d-l-Z. 6½	Moira 4	Midland	131	1325	160
Child-Okeford .....pa	Dorset	Blandford.....6½	Wimborne ...17	L. & S. W.....	132	1752	773
Childerditch .....pa	Essex	Brentwood.....3	Brentwood.....3	E. Counties	21	1614	209
Childerley .....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge 7	Oakington 6	E. Counties	70½	1052	46
Childer-Thornton ...to	Chester	Chester 8	Sutton 1½	Chest. & Birkenhd	187	723	319
Childrey .....pa	Berks	Wantage.....2	Farringdon R. 2	Gt. Western	66	2850	553
Child's Ercall.....pa	Salop	Mkt. Drayton 6½	Newport.....8	Shropshire Union ...	152	3633	512
Child's Wickham ...pa	Gloucester ...	Evesham 4	Honeybourne 5	Oxford. W. & W. ...	107	2040	466
Childwall .....pa	Lancaster.....	Liverpool 5	Broad Green...1	L. & N. W.	198½	19327	14409
Chilfroome .....pa	Dorset	Cerne Abbas 5½	Dorchester ...10	L. & S. W.....	151	940	119
Chilham§.....pa	Kent	Canterbury ...5	Chilham	S. Eastern	76	4332	1247
Chilhampton.....chap	Wilts	Wilton 1½	Salisbury 4½	L. & S. W.	100½	...	...
Chilleuden .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ...8	Sandwich 5	S. Eastern	103	190	140

* CHIDDINGSTONE. This picturesque village is rich in specimens of old English gabled architecture. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine old structure, with a handsome tower and steeple at the west end. The interior contains some handsome monuments to the Streatfield family. There are some Druidical remains in the parish. The park and country about here present great temptations to the rambler.

Penn educated here.

† CHIGWELL. This is a pretty rural village, very agreeably situated on the borders of Epping-forest. The vicinity abounds with noble mansions. It was at the Free-school here that the celebrated Penn was educated. At Buckhurst-hill, in this parish, is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. John.

‡ CHILCOMBE. On the top of a hill at Chilcombe is a large fortification, 1,330 feet by 672, whose area is several acres. It is encircled by a single low rampart and a shallow ditch; and in the middle are two or three small barrows. Its form is irregular, and its entrances are on the north and south. The hill is very steep, but commands a very extensive prospect, and is one of the most spacious camps in this part of the county. This encampment was probably made by the Saxons, as its advantageous situation for viewing the sea-coasts, its narrow foss, shallow, circular, and of great circumference, exactly accord with others constructed by that people.

§ CHILHAM was in the earliest times the scene of numerous conflicts between the Britons and Romans, and many Roman remains have been from time to time discovered on the spot where the castle now stands. When the Romans succeeded in gaining a permanent settlement in England, they made this the place of their *castra stativa*, or lasting encampments. The early English kings seem to have kept possession of this fortress, having, to all appearance, had a castle near the site of the present mansion. Withred, king of Kent, who reigned at the latter end of the ninth century, resided here, and made it a place of great strength. The castle is of Norman construction, composed of flint, chalk, and stone. It is of octagon form, and the whole area comprises eight acres, which are of an oval shape, within the ditches. The park adjoining is a mile long, and contains 400 acres: in it are some fine old trees, especially chesnuts. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old and handsome building. A curious custom was formerly prevalent here. On the 19th of May, every year, two young men and two maidens, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four, ran a tye at old Wives' Lees, on which occasion the winners were entitled to £10 each, left by will in 1638, by Sir Dudley Digges. This custom has now become obsolete, and the legacy is appropriated to the support of a school. The village is a charming spot in its untouched rustic antiquity. The river Stour affords sport to the fisherman; the mill and its waters, and water-plants, are studies for the artist, and the archæologist may find days well spent in musing over the local antiqui-

Ancient castle.

Curious custom.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chillesford ....pa	Suffolk	Orford 3	Ipswich 16¼	E. Union	84½	1806	203
Chillingham*....pa	Northumb....	Belford 7	Lucker 7	N. Eastern	333½	4929	380
Chillington.....pa	Somerset	Ilminster 3	Martock 9	Brist. & Exeter	178	881	320
Chilmark.....pa	Wilts	Warminster 11	Salisbury ...12½	L. & S. W.	108½	3154	619
Chilson .....ti	Oxford	Chip. Norton 6	Charlbury 3	Oxford W. & W.....	80	...	...
Chilswell .....lib	Berks.....	Abingdon 5	Oxford 4	Gt. Western	67	...	8
Chilthorne-Domer pa	Somerset	Yeovil 2½	Martock 3½	Brist. & Exeter	172½	1392	269
Chiltington, East ham	Sussex	Lewes 5	Falmer 4½	L. B. & S. C.....	59	...	309
Chiltington, West pa	Sussex	Petworth 9	Horsham 11	L. B. & S. C.....	49	3917	686
Chilton.....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon 8	Didcot Junc. 4½	Gt. Western	57½	1415	282
Chilton† .....pa	Bucks.....	Long Crendn 1½	Aylesbury ...10½	L. & N. W.	54	2080	398
Chilton.....pa	Suffolk	Sudbury 2	Sudbury 2	E. Union	60	979	151
Chilton-Cantelo.....pa	Somerset	Ilchester.....4	Yeovil 4	Brist. & Exeter	180	631	115
Chilton Foliat .....pa	Berks & Wilts	Hungerford ...2	Hungerford ...2	Gt. Western	63	3740	748
Chilton .....to	Durham	Durham 9	Bradbury 2½	N. Eastern	248	2339	977
Chilton-upon-Polden.....chap	Somerset	Bridgewater 5½	Shapwick 3½	Somerset Central ...	152½	1856	544
Chilton Trinity .....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater ...1	Bridgewater ...2	Bristol & Exeter ...	153	1543	52
Chilvers Coton .....pa	Warwick	Coventry.....8	Chilvers Coton	L. & N. W.	98	3730	2613
Chilwell .....ham	Nottingham	Nottingham ...4	Beeston.....1½	Midland	129	...	769
Chilworth .....ham	Oxford	Thame 5	Oxford.....9	Gt. Western	72	...	90
Chilworth .....pa	Hants	Winchester ...8	Bishopstoke ...4	L. & S. W.	78	1400	153
Chilworth .....to	Surrey	Guildford 3	Chilworth.....	S. Eastern	38	...	...
Chimney .....ham	Oxford	Bampton 3½	Frringdon Rd 8	Gt. Western	72	...	24
Chineham.....ti	Hants	Basingstoke...1½	Basingstoke...1½	L. & S. W.	49½	...	...
Chingford‡ .....pa	Essex.....	Wlthm Abbey 4	Water Lane ...2	E. Counties	11½	2766	963
Chinley .....to	Derby	Glossop 7	Prestbury.....13	L. & N. W.	180	...	...
Chinnell .....ham	Salop	Whitchurch 1½	Crewe 14	L. & N. W.	171	...	...
Chinnock, East .....pa	Somerset	Yeovil 4	Yeovil 5	Brist. & Exeter	181	1320	685
Chinnock, Middle...pa	Somerset	Yeovil 6	Martock 5½	Brist. & Exeter	174½	471	230
Chinnock, West.....pa	Somerset	Yeovil 6½	Martock 5	Brist. & Exeter	174	642	594
Chinnor .....pa & to	Oxford	Thame 4½	Hgh Wycmbe 9½	Gt. Western	43½	2687	1257
Chipchase.....to	Northumb. ...	Hexham 10	Hexham 10	Newc. & Carlisle ...	308	...	...
Chippenham .....lib	Bucks.....	Eton.....3	Slough.....2	Gt. Western	20	...	...
Chippenham .....pa	Cambridge ...	Newmarket ...5	Kennet 3	E. Counties	79	4205	811

ties, beginning, at least, with a Roman or British tumulus on the heights opposite the village, traditionally sacred to the memory of one King Julliberry. CHILHAM.

* CHILLINGHAM. Chillingham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville, is famous for the breed of wild cattle preserved here. Near the village is Percy's-cross, erected in memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who was slain here by Lord Montacute, in a severe skirmish in 1463, before the battle of Hexham.

† CHILTON is situated in the second division of the Ashenden hundreds. The manor is in the possession of Sir John Aubray, Bart., by marriage with the heiress of the Carters. Chilton is deserving of notice as the birthplace of Sir George Croke, the patriot judge. This gentleman, who steadily opposed the levying of ship-money, without the authority of Parliament, in the reign of Charles I., was descended from the ancient family of Le Blount, who, being attached to the Lancastrians during the war of the rival houses, were obliged to conceal themselves under a fictitious name (Croke) till the accession of Henry VII., but afterwards retained it as a memorial of past danger. Sir George filled the office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench many years; and during the perilous time which preceded the civil war, he performed the duties of his high station with the greatest integrity. He died on the 5th of February, 1641. In the church are some monuments of the Croke family; that of Sir John Croke, who died in 1608, is much ornamented, and has his effigies in armour. Sir George Croke (son of Sir John) lies buried in the church, without any memorial. Easington is a considerable hamlet of this parish, and formerly had a chapel of ease. Sir George Croke.

‡ CHINGFORD. This picturesque village takes its name from a ford over the Lea, on the east bank of which river it is situated. It anciently belonged to the chapter of St. Paul's, to which it was confirmed by King Edward the Confessor. The church, a low, ancient building of flint and stone, covered with ivy, is prettily situated on a knoll close to Epping-forest, and overlooking the river. In one of the rooms of an ancient structure near here, called Friday-hill House, there was formerly an old English oak table, with a brass plate let into it, bearing this inscription:—"All lovers of roast beef will like to be informed that on this table a loin was knighted by King James I., on his return from hunting in Epping-forest." A new church was erected on Chingford-green in 1845. Origin of the sir-loin of beef.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chippenham* ...bo. m.t & pa	Wilts	Calne 5	Chippenham ...	Gt. Western	94	9100	4999
Chipping† .....pa	Lancaster.....	Lancaster.....13	Garstang.....5	Lanc. & Preston.....	224½	8756	1625
Chippinghurst ...ham	Oxford	Chislhampton 2	Oxford.....8	Gt. Western	71	140	13
Chipping Norton‡.....bo m.t & pa	Oxford	Banbury 13	Ascott 5	Oxford W. & W.....	85½	4780	3368

* CHIPPENHAM. This is a place of great antiquity, situated on the line of the Great Western railway, and on the banks of the river Avon, by which the town is nearly surrounded. Even in the time of Alfred it was one of the finest in the kingdom, and prior to the reign of Queen Mary it was a borough by prescription; but that princess, in the first year of her reign, incorporated it by charter. It is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors.

Modern improvements.

Over the river is a very handsome free-stone bridge, consisting of twenty-one arches. The town has been lately much improved, and in the main street, which is of considerable length, a handsome new Town Hall has been erected, at the expense of Mr. Joseph Neeld, one of the members for the borough. The church, an ancient building, dedicated to St. Andrew, and with a rather lofty tower, has just undergone a thorough repair. The staple trade is that arising from the manufacture of woollen cloths; but it is fast acquiring celebrity from its great monthly markets for the sale of cheese, corn, cattle, &c., which have been established about sixteen years. For these benefits the town is principally indebted to Mr. Joseph Neeld, a gentleman well known for his munificent patronage of the arts, and whose seat at Grittleton, in this neighbourhood, is enriched with some of the finest works in the kingdom. Among the other boons that Mr. Neeld conferred on the inhabitants, besides the Town Hall, which cost originally £12,000, and which has since been extended three times, at an additional outlay of £5,000, a cheese-market was built at his expense, in September, 1850, and a very convenient exchange-room. The cheese-market has a substantial and tasteful freestone frontage to the High-street, surmounted by the old borough arms, and is fifty feet in length, and thirty-three feet wide. The whole area now covered in for the pitching of cheese contains 15,500 feet. Chippenham is surrounded by some of the best pasture-land in the county, and with its facilities of railway commuication, its market has rapidly grown in importance.

Great cheese market.

Inn, Angel.—*Markets*, Fri.; great market, 2nd Fri. in each month.—*Fairs*, May 17, June 22, Oct. 29, Dec. 11.—*Bankers*, Everett, Ravenhill, and Co.; draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co. North Wilts Banking Company; draw on Dimsdale, Drewett, and Co. Branch of Wilts and Dorset Company; draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co.

† CHIPPING. Chipping manor was held previous to the Conquest by Richard de Chepin, lord of Chepin. Leagram Hall, near Chipping, in the parish of Whalley, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Dudley, Earl of Leicester, along with the manor. It is now in the possession of the Weld family, by whom it has recently been much enlarged and beautified. The places of worship are the parish church of St. Bartholomew, and a chapel each for Independents and Roman Catholics. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cotton manufacture.

Fairs, Easter-Tues., Aug. 24.

‡ CHIPPING NORTON is a place of ancient mercantile consequence. The town is built on the side of a considerable eminence. It is thus exposed to the bleak winds which sweep over Warwickshire, but there are counter-balancing advantages. The bracing air produces health; the shelving position enforces local cleanliness; and the height of foundation ensures a command of distant and diversified scenery. The houses, chiefly of stone, though far from regular, are frequently substantial and ornamental; the whole town wearing the face of quiet business and moderate prosperity. The church is a venerable Gothic pile, with an embattled tower on the west. The nave and chancel are separated by a wooden screen; but some remains of the ancient rood-loft are still visible. Between the divisions, once ornamented with statues, is a spacious window of light and tasteful Gothic masonry. An altar-tomb, in a recess to the north of the chancel, supports the effigies of Richard Croft, Esq., who died October 3rd, 1502; and Agnes, his wife, who died in 1509. The monument and effigies are of alabaster. There are many ancient brasses and effigies, but the greater number are obscured or defaced by the pewing. Adjoining the north aisle is a building intended as a burial-place for the family of Dawkins. Here are also places of

Old church.

worship for the Society of Friends, and for Methodists and Baptists; and alms-houses for eight poor widows, founded by Mr. Henry Cornish, a native of this place, in 1640. The castle of Chipping Norton stood to the north of the church. The period at which it was raised is usually attributed to the reign of Stephen. It occupied an extensive plot of ground: the elevated site of the keep is still apparent. The water which supplied the fosse is now suffered to escape by numerous petty channels. In one of the narrow apertures which lead from the church through the relics of the more ancient part of the town, is a free-school, founded by Edward VI., and endowed with six pounds a year. A school was instituted some years since for about forty girls, who are partly clothed. The expenses are defrayed by subscription. Here was a monastic foundation, some remains of which are to be seen near the entrance of the town, on the Woodstock side. Under the shop of a house in the High-street are the remains of a building which appears to have been used as a chapel. This town sent burgesses to Parliament in the 30th of Edward I., and in the 32nd and 33rd of Edward III., but has not since possessed that privilege. A coarse kind of woollen cloth, used for waggon tilts, &c. is made here with some success. The town enjoys about two hundred acres of common land, given by one of the Fitzalans, earls of Arundel. On the adjoining manor of Cold Norton, was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by William Fitzalan, who died about the 19th of Henry II. No vestige of the building can now be traced; but a farm and a mill still bear the name of the priory. At Chapel House, an inn near the seventy-third mile-stone on the Birmingham-road, was an ancient chapel used by pilgrims. Several stone coffins have been discovered here, in one of which were found, among the bones, a number of beads, and a crucifix of silver. Near Long Compton are the Rollrich, or Rowldrich stones, the most curious memorial of antiquity in this county, about three miles north-west from Chipping Norton. They are on an eminence which commands extensive views over long and intersecting ranges of hills, on every side except that towards Long Compton, which village, with its attendant phalanx of tall and far-spread elevations, is hidden from the eye by a trivial, but abrupt brow of land. The busy hands of an increased population have denuded most of the elevations, and have softened the monotonous gloom of each wide expanse of heath; yet still the monument stands in solitary grandeur, amid scenes so profound and immeasurable to the eye, that they inspire a species of melancholy feeling, even while enriched by the verdure of cultivation. Rollrich stones form a ring, which is not completely circular. The diameter from north to south is about thirty-five yards, and from east to west about thirty-three. The original number of stones appears to have been sixty. But every age has assisted in the work of mutilation and removal. There are now only twenty-four that are more than a foot above the level of the earth. These are of different degrees of elevation. None are more than five feet from the ground, except one, precisely at the north point, which is seven feet four inches high, and of an unequal but considerable breadth. The thickness of the remainder is usually not more than thirteen or fourteen inches. At the distance of eighty-four yards north-east from the circle, stands what is termed the King-stone. This is about nine feet in height. On the east are the remains of the five knights. These are believed by Dr. Stukely to have formed a kistvaen. The whole of the stones appear to have been taken from a contiguous quarry, and to have been placed in their present situation in a rude and unornamented state. Those in the ring were apparently pitched so close together that Mr. Gale supposes they were intended to form a compact wall. The entrance seems to have been on the north-east, in a line with the stone denominated the king. There are no marks of a surrounding trench, nor any of an avenue of approach, as at Stonehenge and Abury. Stukely mentions several barrows in the close vicinity; but he appears to have bestowed this appellation on a long and uneven bank, which was probably formed by the rubbish removed from the quarry that produced the stones. In the seventeenth century Ralph Sheldon, Esq. caused the area of the circle to be dug to a considerable depth; but no indications of sepulture, or hints concerning the founder of this curious monument, were discovered." According to the idle tradition of the place, the whole assemblage is a kind of petrified court. The person now converted into the king-stone would have been King of England if he could but have perceived Long Compton, which village can be clearly seen at the distance of six yards from his base. The stones which composed Stukely's kistvaen were five knights, attendant on the majesty of the larger and solitary fragment. The rest were

CHIPPING NORTON.

The castle

Priory.

The Rollrich stones.

Interesting memorial of antiquity.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chipping Ongar* .....m.t & pa	Essex.....	Chelmsford ...11	Brentwood ...7½	E. Counties	25	508	843
Chipping Sodbury†.....m.t & pa	Gloucester ...	Bristol 11	Yate 1½	Midland	123	120	1195
Chipping Warden...pa	Northampton	Banbury 6½	Cropredy 8½	Gt. Western	93	1987	521
Chipping, or High Wycombe .....pa	Bucks	Gt. Marlow ...4½	Wycombe	Gt Western	45	6318	7179
Chipstable .....pa	Somerset	Wivelis:ombe 3	Wellington ...8½	Brist. & Exeter	178½	2252	395
Chipstead ... .pa	Surrey	Croydon 6	Stoat's Nest ...3	L. B. & S. C.....	17¼	2333	505
Chipstead vil	Kent	Sevenoaks 2	Penshurst 8	S. Eastern	45	...	...
Chirbury .....pa	Salop	Montgomery 2½	Shrewsbury...19	Shrews. & Bmgm....	174	11041	1533
Chirdon .....to	Northumb.	Bellingham ...6	Fourstones ...15	Newc. & Carlisle ...	317	...	84
Chirk‡ .....pa	Denbigh	Llangollen 6	Chirk	Shrews. & Chester ...	176	4635	1590

CHIPPING NORTON.

common soldiers. We have only to remark, that the conjectures of historians and topographers are scarcely more satisfactory. Camden was inclined to believe Rollrich a memorial of some victory, achieved by Rollo, the Dane. Stukely, with more probability, supposes Rollrich to be Druidical; the name signifying Rholdrwyg, the wheel or circle of the Druids; or, in the old Irish, Roilig, the church of the Druids. These stones, however, give name to two small villages, called in some records Rollendrich, and styled in Doomsday, Rollendri. They are now written Great and Little Rollwright. Hooknorton, five miles and a quarter from Chipping Norton, was held by Ela, or Ida, Countess of Warwick, by the sergeantry of "carving before the king, and to have the knife with which she carved." A sanguinary battle was fought here between the Danes and Saxons, in the early part of the tenth century. Here is a barrow, probably formed by the Saxons on the occasion.

Rollrich supposed to be Druidical

Inns, White Hart, Crown and Cushion.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, Wed. aft. Jan. 1, cattle, corn, &c.; and great market, last Wed. in each month but Dec., Wed. aft. Dec. 11.—*Bankers*, Stourbridge and Kidderminster Banking Company; draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith.

* CHIPPING ONGAR. An ancient market town and parish in the hundred of Ongar. The town is situated in the area of an old intrenchment, some remains of which are still visible; and also the keep and ruins of a strong castle, erected in the reign of Henry II. In the middle of the town, which consists of one long, wide street, stands the market-house, and over this is a free-school. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient, small, neat building, and is partly composed of Roman bricks; the windows are singularly small. Foundations of Roman buildings are said to have been dug up here, and the town is generally supposed to be of very remote origin.

Ruins of the castle.

Inn, The Crown.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fair*, Oct. 12.—*Bankers*, Sparrow and Co.; draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

† CHIPPING SODBURY is situated in the hundred of Grumbald's-ash, at the foot of a hill near the source of the Little Avon. The houses in this town are neat and well-built, and in consequence of the roads leading from Cirencester and Malmsbury to Bristol running through the town, the inhabitants formerly derived considerable advantages. The church, although only a chapel of ease to Old Sodbury, is a spacious building. This town, in the reign of Charles II., was incorporated a borough, but by the desire of the inhabitants the charter was revoked in 1690. It is now governed by a bailiff, who is chosen by the lord of the manor. The market at this place is one of the most considerable for the sale of wheat and cheese in the county. In the reign of King Stephen the burghers of this town had the same liberties granted them as are possessed by those of Bristol.

Great market.

Inn, The Portcullis.—*Market*, Fri.; great market, 1st Tues. in each month.—*Fairs*, Holy Thurs., June 24, Fri. bef. March 25, bef. Sep. 29, cattle, hiring.—*Bankers*, Sub-Branch of National Provincial Bank of England; draw on London and Westminster Bank.

‡ CHIRK. Situated on the brow of a lime-stone hill is the large village of Chirk, which, surrounded by coal and lime-works, and animated by a spirit of industry and trade, wears the appearance of a considerable town. It is distinguished chiefly for an ancient castle, long the residence of the Myddletons, in the female line of which family it remains. This edifice, distant half a mile from the town, stands on the line of Offa's-dyke, and appears to have been erected in the reign of Edward I., by Roger Mortimer. Its form is quadrangular, strengthened at the corners with four heavy bastion towers, and in front by a fifth, through which is the entrance to the inner court, 160 feet long by 100 in

Ancient castle, the seat of the Myddletons

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chirton.....to	Northumb. ...	Newcastle 7	Shields... 1	N. Eastern	272	1730	3960
Chiselborough .....pa	Somerset	Yeovil 6	Martock 4½	Brist. & Exeter	173½	790	480
Chiselhampton .....pa	Oxford	Oxford.....7	Abingdon Rd. 5	Gt. Western	61	1210	152
Chisenbury-de-la-Folly ... .ti	Wilts	Charton 3	Andover 16	L. & S. W.	82	...	...
Chishall, Great .....pa	Essex	Audley End...6½	Royston 5½	Hitchin & Royston	50½	1410	532
Chishall, Little .....pa	Essex	Audley End...7½	Royston 6	Hitchin & Royston	51	1420	105
Chisledon.....pa	Wilts	Swindon 4	Swindon 5½	Wt. Western	82½	4750	1137
Chislehurst* .....pa	Kent	Bromley 3	Blackheath ...6	N. Kent	12	2738	2088
Chislet .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ...7	Grove Ferry ...1	S. Eastern	89	6835	1139

breadth. The principal apartments are a saloon and drawing-room of large dimensions, and a picture gallery 100 feet long, in which is a large collection of paintings, chiefly portraits. Though Chirk Castle is without the embellishments of domestic scenery, it commands a varied extent of prospect into seventeen counties; and this advantage of elevation compensates for its heavy appearance and the bleakness occasioned by exposure. The church contains several monuments of the Myddletons, and in the cemetery are seven yew trees of great age and dimensions. The neighbourhood was, in 1164, the field of a sanguinary battle between Henry II. and the Welsh, whom he had invaded, in which he suffered a complete and mortifying defeat, and was compelled to retreat to his own dominions. The Ellesmere canal, constructed by Telford, in 1805, in its course near Chirk is conducted across two deep valleys, by means of aqueducts; one of which consists of ten circular arches, supported by pyramidal piers of stone; the other of nineteen arches, the supporting piers of which are also of stone, 116 feet in height. In the vicinity are several paper mills, wrought by the Ceiriog; coals, also, are abundant, and in the adjacent district are several quarries of stone. About two miles distant on the road to Ruabon is a landscape of remarkable beauty.

CHIRK.

Sanguinary battle.

Inn, Chirk Castle.—*Fairs*, Feb. 10, June 10, horned cattle; Aug. 12, Nov. 12.

* CHISLEHURST. This parish, bounded by Bromley, Orpington, Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, Eltham, and Mottingham, was anciently an appurtenance to Dartford, and descended with that manor to Sir Thomas Walsingham, of Scadbury, in this parish. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains various monuments of the Walsinghams, Betensons, Berties, and other eminent families. The monument of Sir Edmund Walsingham, in the north aisle, consists of a table-tomb, richly ornamented with roses, acorns, and foliage, gilt; above, are two arches, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order. Sir Philip Warwick, Knight, who, in 1646, was appointed one of the commissioners to treat for the surrender of Oxford, and Sir Richard Adams, Knight, Baron of the Exchequer, who died in March, 1774, have also memorials in this church. There is a fine monument by Chantry, to William Selwyn, Esq. The church was beautifully restored in 1849. Scadbury has been long dilapidated, and the estate is occupied as a farm. Sir Francis Walsingham, youngest son of William Walsingham, Esq., by Joyce, daughter of Sir Edward Denny, and Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper to Queen Elizabeth, were born at this seat. Camden-place, in Chislehurst parish, had its name from the famous William Camden, who is said to have composed his "Annals of Elizabeth" on this estate, in his latter years. He died here in November, 1623, and was carried hence with great solemnity to the place of his interment in Westminster Abbey. Sir Nicholas Bacon, an eminent English lawyer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was born here, in 1510, and was educated at Cambridge, after which he travelled in France. On his return he studied at Gray's-inn; and acquiring the favour of Henry VIII., he appointed him attorney of the Court of Wards. On the accession of Elizabeth he was knighted, and in 1558 made keeper of the great seal, and a member of the privy council. He behaved with great prudence in this important post, fulfilling the duties which devolved on him with wisdom and propriety, and maintaining the almost uninterrupted favour of the queen for more than twenty years, till the time of his death, which took place after a short illness, in February, 1579. Sir Nicholas Bacon left behind him, in manuscript, some discourses on law and politics, and a commentary on the twelve minor prophets, none of which have been printed. He was twice married, and by his second wife was the father of the great Francis Bacon. In the year 1813 Thompson Bonar, Esq., and his wife, were savagely murdered in their own house, in this parish: both were dreadfully mangled, and

Interesting monuments.

Camden, the historian.

Sir Nicholas Bacon.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chiswick* ....pa	Middlesex.....	Hammersmith 1	Chiswick	L. & S. W.	9	1311	6303
Chisworth ....to	Derby	Glossop.....4½	Mottram 2½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	196	...	555
Chithurst.....pa	Sussex	Midhurst 3½	Chichester ...15	L. B. & S. C.	94	1047	223
Chitterne All Saints .....pa	Wilts.....	Heytesbury...4½	Warminster...8½	Gt. Western	122½	4476	452
Chitterne St. Mary pa	Wilts	Heytesbury ...4	Warminster ...8	Gt. Western	122	1198	239
Chittlehampton ...pa	Devon	S. Moulton.....5	Umberleigh...1½	N. Devon	228	8720	1886
Chittoe .....ti	Wilts.....	Devizes 6	Melksham ...4½	Gt. Western	104½	1100	162
Chivelstone.....pa	Devon	Dartmouth ...10	Totness.....15	S.Devon	238	2806	571

CHISLEHURST.

Mr. Bonar was found quite dead, and his wife just expiring, and incapable of speaking. Suspicion fell upon their Irish footman, named Philip Nicholson, who confirmed it by cutting his own throat, but not doing it effectually, he afterwards confessed the fact, but said it was an idea that struck him when asleep, that he must kill his master and mistress, and that he accordingly jumped out of bed and committed the murders with a poker. On the 23rd of August he was executed on Penenden-heath, and persisted to the last moment of his existence that he had no motive to commit the crime, as he had repeatedly declared it to be the effect of sudden impulse. [*Fair*, Whit.-Wed., pleasure.

* CHISWICK. The parish, comprising the hamlets of Stanford Brook, Strand-on-the-Green, Little Sutton, and Turnham-green, is in the hundred of Ossulston. Here are two manors, which, for a long period, have belonged to the church of St. Paul's. One of them is held on lease by the Duke of Devonshire, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church possesses a fine old tower, and some interesting monuments. From an inscription affixed to the western wall on a tablet, we learn that the tower was founded by one William Bordall, the vicar, who died in 1435, and this is believed to be the period of the erection of the whole fabric. The tower and chancel are of ancient date; the nave is comparatively recent. Its interest consists in the memorials of the dead which are in and around it; a stranger to the place would be surprised at the number of names that have long been familiar to him. The most noticeable monument in the church is one to the memory of Sir Thomas Chaloner, celebrated in the court of Elizabeth as a soldier, courtier, an accomplished scholar, and (what would make him perhaps of more estimation then, as now) the discoverer of very profitable alum-mines in Yorkshire. Kent, who united in himself the several professions of painter, sculptor, architect, and landscape-gardener, is buried in Chiswick Church, in the vault of his patron, Lord Burlington. A tablet to the memory of Charles Whittingham, the celebrated printer, will attract the attention of the admirer of elegant typography. The "Chiswick-press," from which so many admirable works have proceeded, occupies an old mansion on the Mall. But the tombs in the churchyard are most noteworthy. One is to the memory of the Earl of Macartney, so widely known by his embassy to China. Dr. Rose, one of the most prominent of the periodical writers of Johnson's time, lies here; on his tomb is a rather long poetical inscription written by Arthur Murphy. Here, too, rest, after all their strife, Dr. Ralph Griffiths, noted in the literary circles of his day as the editor of the "Monthly Review," and James Ralph, gibbeted by Pope, in the "Dunciad." A slab with his name, and dates of birth and death, and his coat of arms, marks the burial place of Ugo Foscolo. A large tomb bears the name, and an inscription records the worth and talents of Philip Loutherbourg, the painter. Sharpe, the historical engraver, is another of the men of fame who, after "life's fitful fever," here repose. Charles Holland, the tragedian, the duchesses of Cleveland and Somerset, and a few others who made some stir in the world after their various fashions, are also buried here. But the tomb which has rendered Chiswick churchyard a memorable place, is that under which lies the body of William Hogath. It is a large and noticeable structure, and was erected shortly after his death, by a subscription among his friends and admirers. In addition to the name and the usual information, it has engraven on it the well-known lines written by Garrick. Notwithstanding the tomb has suffered from the effects of time, the inscription is still sufficiently legible to render quotation needless. Hogarth for many years spent his summers in Chiswick, in a house which had before been, it is believed, the residence of his father-in-law, Sir James Thornhill. The house still remains. It stands in a lane not far from the church. It is a rather plain, old-fashioned, red-brick building; not such,

Ancient church-tower.

Literary and artistic celebrities here buried.

Hogarth lived here till his death.

probably, as would in these days satisfy a popular painter, but yet one that must, when he lived in it—surrounded as it was by goodly trees, having moderate sized snug rooms, and commanding a charming view of the river—have been a very likeable summer retreat. The house itself has not probably been much altered, but the garden has lost many of its trees. An out-building, called "Hogarth's painting-room," is carefully preserved. Hogarth lived here till his death; and his widow continued to reside in it till she followed him. It has since had an occupant whose residence has done further honour to it. In 1814 the Rev. H. F. Cary, the translator of Dante, was appointed to the curacy of Chiswick, when he shortly after purchased this house of Hogarth's; and he continued to reside in it, with a short interval, till 1826, when he removed to his official residence in the British Museum. A narrow path, between two brick walls, on the opposite side of the church, will lead to Chiswick House, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire. The grounds are sure to attract attention. There is an obelisk, and a temple adorned with some fine statues, and a lofty gate of rather imposing proportions. The house was erected by the architectural Lord Burlington, after one known as the Villa Capra, near Vicenza, of which Palladio was the designer. Kent was the architect appointed by Lord Burlington to superintend the erection of his Chiswick villa. Lord Hervey's *bon mot*, that "it was too small to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch-chain," was rendered inapplicable by a late Duke of Devonshire, who erected two additional wings. The interior of the house is magnificently furnished, and any one who has examined Chatsworth will give ready credence to what is said of this, the favourite summer villa of "the Duke," as his Grace of Devonshire is styled, with as much emphasis in Chiswick as he is in Derbyshire. The paintings in Chiswick House are of a very high class—many of them being of celebrity in the annals of art. The various articles of *virtu* are of the richest and most costly kind; and altogether the place is worthy to have received the many distinguished personages who have been its owner's guests. A somewhat melancholy interest attaches to it from the circumstance of two of the most eminent of modern statesmen having expired within its walls: both of them brought hither for the sake of the quiet retreat it afforded in connection with its proximity to the metropolis. Fox died here on the 13th of September, 1806; George Canning, on the 8th of August, 1827. The grounds of Chiswick House are extensive and of exceeding beauty. They were laid out by Kent, in the most florid Italian manner; everywhere are antique statues or busts, or architectural ornaments mingled with the vegetable productions proper to the grounds, and the conservatories and their contents are all that modern horticultural skill can furnish. For some few years past the grounds of Chiswick House have been thrown open on the occasion of the Horticultural Society's fêtes, when they have invariably made one of the most attractive features of these fashionable assemblages. The gardens of the Horticultural Society adjoin Chiswick House. The society has three exhibitions every year, in May, June, and July; the May exhibition being the best for the flowers, the June for the company, and the July for the fruit. The gardens are open from nine o'clock every day, except Sunday, and visitors are introduced either personally or by an order from a Fellow. Sutton Court, the manor-house of Sutton, has had some famous occupiers. Mackay, in his journey through England, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, thus notices Sutton Court:—"I saw here a great and curious piece of antiquity, the 'eldest' daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who was then fresh and gay, though of great age." This lady was "third" daughter of Cromwell. She married Lord Falkonberg, in 1657, and died in 1713. At the time when the lease of the prebendal manor was granted a stipulation was made by Dean Goodman that the lessee should erect a commodious building for the reception of the master and scholars of Westminster school, at any time during the prevalence of contagious disorders in the metropolis. This retreat was frequently used in the time of Busby; and, but a few years back, the names of Dryden, the Earl of Halifax, and other celebrated pupils of Busby, were to be seen on the walls. Strand-on-the-Green, a small hamlet by the water-side, is inhabited principally by those who get their living by the Thames. A few buildings, however, may be distinguished from the rest, one of which was the late residence of J. Zoffany, a portrait painter of considerable merit. Joseph Miller, of facetious memory, was long a resident at this place. Here are some small alms-houses, erected in 1725, at the public expense. A chapel of ease was

CHISWICK.

Chiswick House, seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

Horticultural Society.

Sutton Court.

Strand-on-the-Green.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chobham*.....pa	Surrey	Bagshot 4	Woking 3	L. & S. W.	28	11536	2069
Cholderton, West...pa	Wilts.....	Amesbury.....4½	Andover 10	L. & S. W.	76	1661	183
Cholderton, East ...ti	Hants	Ludgershall...4½	Andover 5	L. & S. W.	71	...	...
Chollerton.....pa	Northumb. ...	Hexham 6	Hexham 6	Newc. & Carlisle ...	304	12950	1151
Cholmondely .....to	Chester.....	Nantwich 7	Beeston 6	L. & N. W.	174	2898	269
Cholmondestone ...to	Chester	Nantwich.....4½	Nantwich.....3½	L. & N. W.	164½	1746	186
Cholsall.....ham	Berks	Abingdon 2	Abingdon Bd. 5	Gt. Western	61	...	21
Cholsey .....pa	Berks.....	Wallingford ...3	Wallingfrd R. 1	Gt. Western	48½	4447	1224
Choppington .....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 4	Morpeth 4	N. Eastern	298	...	...
Chopwell .....to	Durham	Gateshead ...11	Ryton.....6½	Newc. & Carlisle ...	290½	3150	458
Chorley.....to	Chester	Knutsford 7	Chorley	L. & N. W.	174½	1357	803
Chorley.....to	Chester	Nantwich 5	Beeston 6½	L. & N. W.	174½	1381	173
Chorley† .....m.t & pa	Lancaster.....	Preston 8½	Chorley	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	210¼	3571	12684
Chorley .....ham	Stafford.....	Lichfield.....3	Lichfield 4	L. & N. W.	120	...	...
Chorlton .....to	Chester	Nantwich.....5½	Basford 1	L. & N. W.	156	810	114
Chorlton .....to	Chester	Malpas.....2	Tattenhall 2	L. & N. W.	174	460	132
Chorlton-by-Back-ford .....to	Chester.....	Chester 4	Mollington ...1½	Chest. & Birkenhd	183	527	68
Chorlton-cum-Hardy .....to	Lancaster ...	Manchester ...4	Manchester ...4	L. & N. W.	192½	1265	761

CHISWICK.

Turnham-green.

erected here in 1848, built at the sole expense of John Charles Sharpe, Esq. Christchurch, Turnham-green, which is included in this parish, was built in 1843, at a cost, with its endowment, of £6,000. It is built in the centre of the green, and is a good specimen of Gothic architecture. The old Roman road from "Regnum," to London, according to Stukely, may be traced in the direction of the present one from Staines to this place, whence it proceeds more to the north, but its traces are very discernible. A Roman urn, containing various silver coins, was dug up here in 1731. This neighbourhood was often the scene of action between the contending parties during the civil wars. After the battle of Brentford, the Earl of Essex here collected his forces, and was joined by the city trained bands. Prince Rupert encamped his army at Turnham-green, and a battle took place, on which occasion 800 cavaliers were left on the field of battle. Turnham-green was the residence of Sir John Chardin, author of "Travels in the East," and also of Lord Heathfield, the brave defender of Gibraltar. There are some large market-gardens in this vicinity.

Remains of a Roman camp.

* CHOBHAM. Chobham-common will long be remembered as the site of the great military encampment that was formed here in the summer of 1853. It is worthy of note that within a few miles, in almost every direction, as well as on the common itself, there appear to have been camps during the Roman period. The remains of a very large camp may be seen at Wickham-bushes, on the borders of Berkshire, at a short distance from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst; and another close by, called "Cæsar's camp." There were others at Laleham, between Chertsey-bridge and Staines, which appear to have had the command of the river below the latter place, also near Weybridge, known as St. George's-hill. Roman roads have also been discovered in the neighbourhood. The one at Wickham-bushes, called the Devil's-highway, has been traced across Bagshot-park into Surrey, through Egham, passing Runnymead and the Thames, and from thence away to London. Chobham church is an ancient edifice of stone, rubble, and flint, of the mixed style of Norman, Plantagenet, and Tudor. Here is an ancient font, and a curious old chest, used formerly for alms. At Chobham-park are the remains an ancient mansion in which Archbishop Heath died. The fir tree is much cultivated about here. The district belongs to the Bagshot sand formation.

Modern improvements.

† CHORLEY is situated near the centre of the county, on the summit of a steep hill, near the spring-head of the rivulet Chor, which forms its confluence with the Yarrow about a mile below the town. From the name of the stream, and its Saxon adjunct *ley*, a field, the town derives its appellation. The parish church of St. Lawrence is an ancient structure, of the Saxon and early English style of architecture. There is a massive tower with battlements and pinnacles, which is said to be of the date of Edward VI. On the east side of the town is St. George's Church, an elegant modern structure, completed in 1825. To these a new church was added in 1851. The cost of erection was £2,500. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. The market-house was erected in 1826, by the late Thomas Gillibrand, Esq., then lord of the manor. The Town Hall, which stands in Market-street, is a neat

stone building, erected in 1802. There are some alms-houses, endowed in 1682, a dispensary, established in 1828, and some small bequests for the benefit of the poor. Around, the face of the country rises into gently swelling eminences, which embrace many pleasing and picturesque views, especially towards the rich vale of the Ribble and the Irish Sea. Gillibrand Hall, and Astley Hall, are fine seats in the neighbourhood. At Whittle-le-Woods, two miles distant, are some alkaline and chalybeate springs. Chorley is one of the busy cotton manufacturing towns of Lancashire. The chief articles of manufacture are calicoes, muslins, and ginghams. Eight cotton factories, two print works, two weaving sheds, bleaching works, a paper-mill, coal mines, and stone quarries, afford employment to many of the inhabitants. Another large cotton factory has not long since been completed. A new patent brick and draining-tile manufactory has also been recently established. Four miles from Chorley, lead and carbonate of barytes are found. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, are of great benefit to Chorley, in affording facilities for the carriage of goods. A very large increase has taken place in the population and prosperity of the town, owing to the great increase of calico-printing. In the immediate vicinity bleaching is carried on to an enormous extent, and as contributing greatly to the business of the place, we shall here describe the interesting nature of the process adopted. Towards the close of the last century, before the magical aid of chemistry was called into requisition, it was the custom to send large quantities of British goods to be bleached in the plains of Holland, where they were consequently kept from six to nine months out of the market. Those that were bleached in crofts at home were exposed to numerous accidents from the carelessness of the persons employed to lay them down and take them up, and the difficulty of guarding the crofts, held out great temptations to pilferers and robbers. At this time robbery in bleach-grounds was visited by the penalty due to capital offences, and numerous are the painful incidents recorded as having been attendant on the infliction of the extreme penalty of the law. The introduction of a process purely chemical, besides facilitating the objects of the manufacturer, proved the humane mission of science. Sulphuric acid was first employed in the year 1760, but chlorine came shortly afterwards into use; its properties having been accidentally discovered by a Swedish philosopher, from the effect produced upon the cork of a phial containing muriatic acid. At that time the expense of bleaching was from eightpence to one shilling per yard; so that none but the best qualities of cloth were so treated; now a piece of cloth thirty yards in length can be bleached in twelve hours, at a cost, including interest upon capital, machinery, wages, chemical ingredients, and everything else, of three half-pence. The chloride of lime, or bleaching-powder, as it is more frequently called in this district, is manufactured by exposing slaked lime (hydrate of lime) to the action of chlorine gas. Chlorine itself is easily and cheaply obtained from the muriatic acid generated in the process of extracting soda from sea-salt. There is a large manufactory for chlorine at the Felling chemical works near Newcastle. The general routine of operations in any of the Lancashire bleach-works is as follows:—The bundles of grey cotton cloth are first opened, then the pieces are slightly tacked together, until a connected length of some two or three hundred yards is produced. The cloth having been passed over a heated surface of copper, to get rid of the loose fibres, is left in a cold solution of the bleaching powder for about six hours, and then washed, to cleanse it from the dressing of starch or size, which the weavers use for their warp thread. It is then steeped in diluted sulphuric acid, a process called "souring," and this dissolves and removes the oxide of iron, with which the cloth is always contaminated, whilst it likewise removes the lime which may have attached itself to the cloth during its previous treatment with that substance. Being again washed and boiled in an alkaline lye, it is once more washed in cold water. Again the cloth is immersed in another solution of the bleaching-powder, and left for about six hours; and again it is steeped in diluted sulphuric acid, and washed a seventh time, by which means it is rendered perfectly white. New processes for bleaching are invented and patented every year, but that by Messrs. Cocksey and Nightingale, and the one by Mr. Thorn, both patented in 1849, are the only two that seem capable of being advantageously adopted. The prejudice entertained by many persons against bleaching, as being calculated to injure the fibre of the cloth, is entirely without foundation. The practical bleacher of the present day is a practical chemist, who knows exactly what proportion of materials to employ, so as to

CHORLEY.

Alkaline and chalybeate springs.

Manufactures.

Bleaching.

The bleaching process.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chorlton ....chap	Stafford.....	Newcastle ...6½	Standon Bdg. 2	L. & N. W.	144 }	1921	{ 189
Chorlton Hill ....to	Stafford.....	Newcastle ...6½	Whitmore 2	L. & N. W.	148¾ }		{ 195
Chorlton-upon-Medlock ....to	Lancaster ...	Manchester ...2	Manchester ...1½	L. & N. W.	190	700	35558
Choulesbury ....pa	Bucks	Chesham.....4	Berkhampstd. 5	L. & N. W.	33	176	113
Chowbent*....chap	Lancaster ...	Wigan 6	Atherton .....¾	L. & N. W.	196½	...	...
Chowley ....to	Chester	Chester 9	Tattenhall 3	L. & N. W.	175	774	58
Chrishall ....pa	Essex	Saff. Walden 6½	Audley End ...5	E. Counties	48½	2690	652
Christchurch ....pa	Monmouth ...	Newport 2	Newport 3	S. Wales	161½	5757	1646
Christchurch† b & m.t	Hants	Poole 10	Christch. Rd....7	L. & S. W.	106	24985	6256
Christian Malford...pa	Wilts	Wttn. Bassett 8	Chippenham ...5	Gt. Western	99	3104	941
Christionydd-Coed to	Denbigh	Wrexham 5	Ruabon 1½	Shrews. & Chester...	182	...	...
Chrstionydd-Knrck to	Denbigh	Wrexham 5	Ruabon 1½	Shrews. & Chester...	182	...	...
Christleton ....pa	Chester	Chester 2	Waverton 2	L. & N. W.	177	3191	971
Christon ....pa	Somerset	Axbridge 4½	Banwell.....4½	Brist. & Exeter	138	571	86
Christon Bank	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 5	Christon Bank	N. Eastern	320	...	...
Christow ....pa	Devon	Chudleigh 5	Exeter 8	Brist. & Exeter	202	3218	863

CHORLEY.

Material rendered more durable than before.

take up the substances he wishes to get rid of, and no more, leaving the fibre untouched. Calico is now much more durable after bleaching than before, for the influence of the atmosphere on the mucilage and earthy salts is completely prevented by their being eradicated from the cloth, and decomposition must go on much more slowly than before, for it is a well-ascertained fact that white surfaces reject many of those influences that dark surfaces attract and retain. Without bleaching it would be impossible to apply so many beautiful colours to the surface of the cloth as are now employed, for unless the ground is clear the colours would be dull and indistinct, and many would not take hold of the fibre of the cloth at all. The mucilage, for instance, would prevent the introduction of mordants, without which it would be impossible to obtain a fast colour. After being washed and pressed, the bleached cotton is ripped asunder into the original pieces, dried in a steam-heated room, and sorted and packed. Those that have to present a more attractive external appearance, go through the calendering process, by which they are smoothed, dressed, and glazed. The requisite pressure is obtained by passing the material between cylinders made either of paper or cast iron; for glazing, two heated rollers are made to revolve at unequal velocities, so as to produce a kind of rubbing action. The number of different processes which the cloth undergoes is about twenty-five, but some of the earlier operations are occasionally dispensed with. To show the rapidity with which any order can be executed, it has been mentioned that a bleacher in Lancashire received 1,400 pieces of grey muslin on the Tuesday, which on the Thursday following were returned bleached to the manufacturers at a distance of sixteen miles, and on the same day were packed up and sent to a foreign market.

Inns, Royal Oak, Gillibrand Arms, Red Lion.—*Market*, Tues.—*Fairs*, March 26, May 5, Aug. 20, cattle; Aug. 21, horses; Sep. 4, 5, 6, pleasure.

Improvements originated here.

* CHOWBENT. This is a large and populous village in the chapelry of Atherton. Even prior to the American war, it enjoyed a thriving trade in the manufacture of nails, and though at one time depressed, of late years its staple trade has considerably revived. On the introduction of machinery in the cotton business, it also became famous for the manufacture of carding engines, spinning-frames, and other articles, but those are now no longer made here. Many minor, as well as valuable improvements in the construction of machinery, have originated with the mechanics of Chowbent; and here, it is said, was first discovered the value of the application of heat in the production of various cotton fabrics. The places of worship are an Episcopal chapel, and one each for Baptists and Unitarians. A mechanic's institute was established here in 1849.

Fairs, Jan. 27, June 29, Aug. 24.

Great antiquity.

† CHRISTCHURCH was formerly known to the English by the name of Twyneham Bourne, from its situation at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Stour, which together fall into the sea at Christchurch-bay. The harbour, though now blocked up by sandbanks and shoals, possesses many advantages, one of which is that there is high-water twice every tide, arising from the peculiarity of its position with reference to the Isle of Wight, and various points of land on the coast. The town is of great antiquity, for the priory of Christchurch was founded early in the Saxon era, for a fraternity of the order of St. Augustine. The last abbot was John Draper, whom Henry VIII's commissioners reported to be "a very honest,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chudleigh* ...m.t & pa	Devon	Exeter 10	Newton 6	S. Devon	220	6037	2401

conformable person. We found," say they, in their letter, "the house well furnished with jellies and plate, whereof some be meete for the King's Majestie use." Some remains of the wall that enclosed the conventual buildings are yet standing, and without it, to the south-east, is a meadow still called the Convent-garden; in a field adjoining to which are the vestiges of several fish-ponds and stews. Another trace of this religious foundation may be found in a walk or ambulatory called "Paradise," now used as a place of recreation for the scholars of Christchurch School. The principal entrance to the church is under a large porch, of the architecture of the fourteenth century, at the north-western extremity. The arches of the doorways were originally very beautiful. The square embattled tower, which rises at the west end of the church, was built by the Montacutes, earls of Salisbury, in the fifteenth century. It is worth while entering the church, if only for the sake of some curious ancient monuments to be seen within, especially one in alabaster, of a knight and his lady, supposed to have been erected to the memory of Sir John Chidiock, of Dorsetshire, who perished in one of the battles of York and Lancaster. The monkish legend says that the building of this church was hastened by a mysterious supernumerary workman, who always appeared at the hours of labour, though he never was present to receive either food or pay. To finish the building, a large beam was raised to a particular situation; but, after it had been raised, it was found too short. This occurred in the evening, and when the workmen returned to the church on the ensuing morning, they discovered that the beam had been placed in its right position, and that it now extended a foot longer than was necessary. They agreed that this must have been supernatural agency, and gave that name to the church, which it afterwards gave to the town. The miraculous beam is still shown. Christchurch now returns only one member. The corporation is prescriptive, and consists of a mayor and burgesses. The salmon and other fisheries, the breweries, the knitting of stockings, and the making of watch-springs, are the chief supports of the town. There is a handsome hotel, which commands a beautiful view of the sea, the Isle of Wight, and the Needles; and in the vicinity appears the site of a camp and entrenchments, with several tumuli and barrows.

CHRISTCHURCH.

The church.

Legend of the building

Inns, King's Arms. George.—*Market*, Mon.—*Fairs*, Thurs. aft. Trinity-Sun., Oct. 17, cattle.—*Bankers*, Branch Wilts and Dorset Banking Company; draw on London and Westminster Bank

* CHUDLEIGH, situated in the hundred of Exminster, is a small, but neat town, for which the privilege of holding a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, was purchased by the bishops of Exeter, who had a magnificent palace about a quarter of a mile to the south. The houses are chiefly disposed in one long street, at the western extremity of which is a small white-washed church, containing some monuments of the Courtenay family. On the morning of the 22nd of May, 1807, a tremendous calamity befel this little town, the greater part of which was destroyed by fire. The conflagration began in a bake-house, and the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder contributed to extend the flames among the thatched houses, of which the place was principally composed, so that all attempts to check their fury proved ineffectual. The only fire-engine in the place was consumed. The church fortunately escaped, and served as a refuge to the inhabitants, not one of whom, however, is known to have perished. The total number of houses destroyed by the conflagration was 180, besides outhouses, many of which were of greater value than the dwelling-houses, and the total loss amounted, as nearly as could be ascertained, to £70,000. From a very liberal subscription, which was raised for the relief of the inhabitants, this town is now in a renovated state. Lord Clifford, of Ugbrooke, is the present lord of the manor of Chudleigh: it formerly abounded with wood and timber, and the north-east side of the parish is still called Chudleigh-woods. The neighbourhood is celebrated for its cider: a single orchard of three acres, which stands near the town, is said to have yielded a sufficient quantity of apples for eighty hogsheads. The adjacent country is eminent for the beautiful views it affords. Chudleigh-rock, about half a mile from the town, is one of the most striking inland rocks in the island; its eastern aspect is bold, broad, and almost perpendicular, and

Town destroyed by fire.

Celebrated for cider.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Chulmleigh* m.t & pa	Devon	Exeter 21	Eggesford 3	N. Devon	214½	8815	1711
Chunal to	Derby	Hayfield 3	Glossop 2½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	195	...	113
Church to	Radnor	Llanbister	Ludlow 30	Shrews. & Herefd	212	...	331
Church Aston to	Salop	Newport ¾	Newport 1	Shropshire Union	145	...	516
Church Brampton pa	Northampton	Northampton 4	Northampton 5	L. & N.W.	72½	1100	174
Church Broughton pa	Derby	Derby 10	Scropton 2½	N. Stafford	132	2272	661
Church Coniston to	Lancaster	Ambleside 7	Windermere 11	Kendal & Winder	271½	7210	1287
Church-Eaton pa	Stafford	Penkridge 6	Gnosall 2½	Shropshire Union	140	4204	654
Church Enstone ham	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Charlbury 4	Oxford, W. & W.	81	...	263
Church Fenton	York	Sherburn 2½	Church Fenton	Gt. Northern	180	...	...
Church Gresley pa & to	Derby	Ashby-d-l-Z. 5	Gresley 1	Midland	128	6700	3300
Church-Honeybourne-with-Poden p	Worcester	Evesham 5½	Honeybourne	Oxford, W. & W.	102	1312	112
Church Hulme to	Chester	Knutsford 8	Holmes Chapel	L. & N. W.	165½	864	555
Church Kirk to	Lancaster	Accrington 1½	Church	E. Lancashire	212	620	2035
Church Knowle pa	Dorset	Wareham 4	Wareham 5	L. & S. W.	131	2920	480
Church Langton pa	Leicester	Leicester 12	Mkt Harboro' 4½	L. & N. W.	105	4280	847
Church Lawford pa	Warwick	Brandon 3	Rugby 4½	L. & N. W.	87	1865	327
Church-Lawton pa	Chester	Newcastle 7	Kidsgrove 1½	N. Stafford	152½	1452	693
Church Lench pa	Worcester	Evesham 5	Evesham 5	Oxford, W. & W.	112	2523	393
Church-Minshull pa	Chester	Middlewich 5	Minshll Vrnon 2	L. & N. W.	164	2286	380
Church Oakley pa	Hants	Basingstoke 4	Basingstoke 5	L. & S. W.	53	1605	303
Chuch Preen pa	Salop	Mch Wenlock 5½	Leebotwood 7	Shrews. & Herefd	171	1050	77
Church Pulverbach pa	Salop	Shrewsbury 8	Dorrington 3½	Shrews. & Herefd	165	4063	574
Church Shocklach to	Chester	Malpas 5	Tattenhall 10	L. & N. W.	182	1239	175
Church Speen ti	Berks	Newbury 1	Newbury 1½	Gt. Western	54	...	...
Church Stanton pa	Devon	Honiton 11	Taunton 8	Brist. & Exeter	171	4980	1067
Church Stoke pa	Montg & Salop	Montgomery 4	Marsh Brook 13	Shrews. & Herefd	183	10547	1464

CHUDLEIGH.

appears one solid mass of marble; to the north-west it is more rugged, and an impetuous stream, dashing from a hollow of the rock over the rude fragments that impede its progress, forms a romantic water-fall. Warner, mentioning the immense masses of lime-stone of which the Chudleigh-rock is formed, observes, that "nature, who ornaments with imcomparable taste, has relieved the flat broad face of these prodigious elevations with mountain plants, scattering them down the steep; or making amends for their absence by throwing an elegant drapery of ivy over the parts where she has denied her trees." From the most elevated part of the rock the views are very rich; the scenery is composed of fine hanging woods; and in some places the branches of a picturesque oak form a sort of natural canopy for the contemplative spectator. Midway down the cliff is a large cavern, the gloomy recesses of which are said in the traditions of the peasantry to be inhabited by Pixies, or Pisgies, a race of supernatural beings, "invisibly small." The entrance to the cavern is by a natural arch, about twelve feet wide, and ten high: the passage continues nearly of the same dimensions for about ninety feet, when it suddenly diminishes to nearly six feet wide, and four high, and still decreasing in size, extends about forty-five feet further. It then expands into a spacious chamber, which, dividing into two compartments, runs off in different directions: the rock drooping, neither of them can be pursued to any great distance; but tradition asserts that a dog which had been put into one of them came out at an aperture in Botter-rock, about three miles distant. Various quarries have been opened in this rock, and a kiln erected for the burning of the lime-stone, which is of superior quality, and employs a great number of hands. The woollen manufactures are carried on here to some extent.

Chudleigh-rock and caverns.

Inns, Clifford Arms.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Easter-Tues., cattle; Whit.-Mon., Oct. 2, pleasure, if Sat., the Mon. aft.

* CHUMLEIGH. The little market-town of Chumleigh, or Chimleigh, is situated in the hundred of Witheridge. Risden observes, that "this place is remarkable for the seven prebends sometyme there: the manner how they were, will hardly pursuade creditt. One inhabitant of this towne (for so the tale runneth) being a poore man, had many children, and thought himselfe too much blest in that kinde, wherefore, to avoid the charge that was likely to grow that way, he absented himself seven years from his wife; when, returning, and accompanying her as before, she was within one yeare after delivered of seven male children at one byrth, which made the poore man think himselfe utterly undone, and thereby dispaireing, put them into a baskett, and hasteth to the river with intent to drown them; but Divine Providence following him, occasioned the Lady of the Land, coming at that instant in his way, to demand him what he carryed in his basket, who replied that he had whelps, which she desired to see, proposing to choose one of them, who, upon sight, discovering that they were children,

Curious tradition.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Church Stretton ...pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...13	Church Stretton	Shrews. & Herefd....	167½	10716	1676
Churcham .....pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester 4	Oakle Street ...2	S. Wales	121	4264	1025
Churchdown .....pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester ...3½	Gloucester ...3½	Gt. Western	117½	4076	1043
Churchill .....pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 2½	Addlestrop.....4	Oxford, W. & W. ...	91½	2850	645
Churchill .....pa	Somerset	Bristol 12	Yatton.....5	Brist. & Exeter	135	2397	870
Churchill .....pa	Worcester ...	Worcester 5	Spetchley ...1½	Midland	140	924	94
Churchill .....pa	Worcester ...	Kidderminstr. 4	Churchill	Oxford, W. & W. ...	136½	924	193
Churchover .....pa	Warwick	Rugby 5	Rugby 6	L. & N. W.	100	1440	318
Churchstow .....pa	Devon	Kingsbridge ...2	Kingsbridg Rd 8	S. Devon	240	1877	559
Churston Ferrars ...pa	Devon	Dartmouth ...4	Totness 8	S. Devon	231	2777	786
Churt	Surrey	Farnham 5½	Farnham 5½	L. & S. W.	47	...	...
Churton-by-Frndn. to	Chester	Chester 7	Waverton 6	L. & N. W.	178	432	147
Churton-by-Aldfd. to	Chester	Chester 5	Waverton 4	L. & N. W.	176	572	251
Churton, or Chirton p	Wilts	Melksham ...14	Hungerford ...22	Gt. Western	83	1858	467
Churton-Heath...chap	Chester	Chester 5	Waverton 3	L. & N. W.	175	129	22
Churwell .....to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 3½	Churwell	L. & N. W.	189½	488	1103
Chute.....pa	Wilts	Hungerford 11	Andover 8	L. & S. W.	74	3181	571
Chute Forest.....ex pa	Wilts	Hungerford 12	Andover 8	L & S. W.	74	1930	143
Cilcen..... pa	Flint	Mold 4½	Mold.....5	Chester & Mold	196½	6403	1163
Cilcennin .....pa	Cardigan	Aberaeron 5	Carmarthen...33	S. Wales	278	3105	640
Cilie-Aeron .....pa	Cardigan	Aberaeron ...4½	Carmarthen...32	S. Wales	277	1914	302
Cilmarch .....ham	Carmarthen...	Carmarthen ...6	Carmarthen ...6	S. Wales	251	...	...
Cil-Rheddyn	Pembroke ...	Newc.-Emlyn 5	Carmarthen 16	S. Wales	261	...	...
Cilwych.....parcel	Brecon	Crickhowell ...6	Abergavenny 12	Newpt. & Herefd....	190	...	345
Cil-y-Bebyll.....	Glamorgan ...	Neath 5	Neath 5½	S. Wales	213½	...	...
Cil-y-cwm .....pa	Carmarthen...	Llandovery ...4	Llandilo 16	Llanelly.....	262	17300	1487
Cil-y-maenllwyd ...pa	Carmarthen...	Narberth 8	Narberth Rd. 5	S. Wales	269	4381	588
Cirencester,* mt b & p	Gloucester ...	Stroud 8	Cirencester	Gt. Western	95	5000	6096

compelled him to acquaint her with the circumstance, whom, when she had sharply rebuked for this his inhumanity, forthwith commanded them to be taken from him and put to school; and consequently being come to man's estate, provided a prebendship for every one of them in this parish." Chulmleigh Church was originally collegiate, and the rectory has still four prebends annexed to it. CHULMLEIGH.

Inns, King's Arms, Red Lion, Lamb.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, Easter-Wed., last Wed. in July.

* CIRENCESTER, or, as it is vulgarly termed, Ciceter, gives name to one of he hundreds of the county, and appears to have been a town of consequence from the earliest period of our annals, but particularly during the time of the Roman ascendancy, when it was the metropolis of the Dobuni, and the seat of a Roman colony By Bede and Nennius, in their lists of British cities, it is omitted; but Henry of Huntingdon mentions it, under the name of Caer Cori; probably a contraction from Caer Coryn; an appellation apparently derived from the situation of the town on the Coryn, now called the Churn, which rises in the Cotswold-hills, and flows into the Thames near Cricklade. Coryn, in the British language, signifies the top or summit, and is very properly applied to this river, because it is the highest source of the Thames. The eligibility of this spot for a Roman station is evinced by the circumstance of the Foss-way, the Ermine-street, and the Icknield-way, all meeting here. The town occupies a part only of the ancient site, which extended more on the south-east side. Here numerous vestiges of Roman occupation are from time to time discovered. The ancient city was enclosed by a wall and a ditch, the circumference of which was upwards of two miles. The fortifications are supposed to have been raised soon after the time of Henry IV., but were not wholly obliterated. Sir Robert Atkyns mentions a variety of coins, and a building under ground, accidentally discovered. This was fifty feet long, and forty broad, and about four feet high, supported by 100 brick pillars, inlaid very curiously with tesseraic work, with stones of divers colours, little bigger than dice. The tract of ground called the Leauses, now converted into gardens and corn-fields, on the south-east side, where the principal antiquities are found, is supposed to have been the Roman Prætorium, from its name, which is derived from Llis, a British word, signifying a court. A more probable derivation is, however, obtained from the Saxon Leswe, Leauses, Leasows, or pasture ground. A fine Mosaic pavement was dug up here, in September, 1723, with coins. A little head, which had been broken off from a basso-relievo, seemed, by the tiara (of a very odd shape—like fortification work), to have been the genius of a city, or some of the Deæ Matres, which are in old inscriptions. The ancient building, mentioned by Sir Robert Atkyns and Dr. Stukely, is supposed to have been discovered about 1683. The remains were afterwards covered up, and all remembrance of the place appears to have been

Origin of its name.

The ancient city.

Discoveries of Roman remains.

CIRENCESTER.

lost till the year 1780, when some workmen, employed near the spot, dug up several flat bricks, which, awakening curiosity, the discovery was pursued, and the remains were ascertained to belong to a Roman hypocaust. In addition to the Roman antiquities already enumerated, there have been found in this vicinity coins of Antoninus and Constantine; a fine brass figure of Apollo, now in the Bodleian library at Oxford; several small altars; various tessellated pavements; and a burial urn of glass, of a square form, discovered in a field called King's-mead, about half a mile from the town. In 1849 and 1851 some interesting discoveries of the same kind were made here. Another antiquity belonging to this town, which appears to refer to the Roman times, is the bull-ring, a supposed

Roman amphitheatre.

amphitheatre, situated in the Querns, a field adjoining the town on the west, and thought to have obtained its present appellation from having been appropriated to the inhuman purpose of bull-baiting. The area is of an elliptical form, enclosed with a mound or wall of earth, about twenty feet high, very regularly sloped on the inside, with rows of seats, like steps, one below another, from top to bottom: these are overgrown with herbage, and defaced by time. The longest diameter of the area is about sixty-three yards, the other forty-six: it has one avenue on the east side, and another on the west; and there is also a straight approach to it under ground, on the south, between stone walls, about two feet and a-half asunder, pointing to the centre of the area. When the Romans left our island, the government of this city reverted to the Britons, who probably retained it till the year 577, when, according to the Saxon Chronicle, it was wrested from them, together with Bath and Gloucester, by the West Saxons, Cuthwin and Ceawlin, who defeated the British kings Cournail, Condidan, and Farinmail, in a great battle, fought at Dyrham, near Chipping Sodbury. Monkish writers, however, relate, and Polydore Virgil repeats after them, a tale that says much for the patient courage of its early inhabitants, and relates, apparently, to even a much earlier period. Long before the Saxons came into England, in the days of King Brute, Cirencester was a famous town. Strong were its walls, and stout the hearts of its citizens, and little did it dread the visit of an enemy. But one came who was not disposed to lose his labour. Gormund was an African prince—in what part of Africa his kingdom was situated, or how he found his way to England, is not stated, and does not matter—but certain it is (if Polydorus is to be depended on) that he laid siege to Cirencester. Seven long years he kept his army before it, but never a step nearer was he to the inside of its gates; when one day a bright thought struck him. Houses were not tiled then, and Gormund judged that if he could only manage to set fire to the thatched roofs of those in the town, he should be likely, in the commotion that would arise, to gain an easy entrance. Resolved to put the stratagem he had conceived into

A siege successful through catching sparrows.

speedy practice, he set all his soldiers to—catch sparrows; and when as many were caught as he considered sufficient, he had certain combustibles fastened to their tails, and then let them loose. The poor birds flew straight to their nests under the thatches, which, of course, were quickly in a blaze; and while the unfortunate housekeepers were busy endeavouring to quench the flames, Gormund succeeded in entering the town, in memory whereof (says Giraldus Cambrensis) it was afterwards called the City of Sparrows. Whatever may be thought of this story, there is sufficient evidence in authentic history of the ancient greatness of the place. It was, as we have said, the metropolis of

History of the place.

the Roman province of the Dobuni, and was named Corinium, or Duro-Cornovium. Penda, King of Mercia, endeavoured to wrest Cirencester from the West Saxons, in 628, but after a tremendous battle, fought in the vicinity, and terminated only by the darkness of the night, he was obliged to make peace on the ensuing morning. Penda, his son, the first Christian king of Mercia, was more successful, as he obtained and annexed it to the Mercian kingdom in 656. Between that period and the defeat of the Danish chief Guthrum, at Eddington, in Wiltshire, by King Alfred, in 879, nothing particular is recorded of this town; but after the treaty made in consequence of Alfred's victory, Guthrum and his followers resided here one whole year, previously to their departure for the eastern parts of the island. In 1020 a great council was held here by Canute, at which Duke Ethelwold was expelled his dominions. In the reign of Stephen, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, half-brother to the Empress Maud, placed a garrison in Cirencester Castle, the first mention of which occurs at this period; but the king attacking it by surprise, it was taken and burnt. Being afterwards restored, it was held by William de Dive, constable to the Earl of Leicester, who was then

in arms in opposition to the king; but the constable soon surrendered it in order to procure more favourable terms for the earl, his master. In the time of Henry III. the castle was garrisoned by the barons, but the king recovering it, issued his warrant for its total demolition. Notwithstanding the destruction of the castle, Cirencester appears to have been considered as a place of strength; and King John assembled a large army here in the 16th of his reign. Edward II. kept his Christmas here in 1322. In a military point of view, this town is most celebrated for the suppression of the insurrection of the dukes of Aumerle, Surrey, and Exeter, the earls of Gloucester and Salisbury, and their adherents, in the reign of Henry IV. These noblemen had determined to assassinate the king during a tournament to be held in his presence at Oxford. Aumerle, dining with his father, the Duke of York, was discovered by him to have a paper concealed in his bosom; this he obtained, and, on reading it, found it to be the written plan or compact of the conspiracy. The duke immediately ordered his horse to be saddled: but his son, suspecting his purpose, rode first to the king, and obtained his pardon before his father's arrival. The other conspirators, aware of the discovery of their designs, assembled an army to surprise the monarch at Windsor: but he, being equally active, marched towards them with an army of 20,000 men. The insurgents retreated to Cirencester, where the chiefs took up their quarters in the town, but encamped their army without the walls. At this critical period, the inhabitants, headed by the bailiff, and a party of archers, assembled to the amount of 400 men, and seizing the gates, attacked the unsuspicious noblemen in their quarters. The Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury were taken and beheaded; Exeter and Gloucester escaped to the camp, but found it deserted, the troops having fled on hearing the confusion in the town, and seeing some buildings in flames, which had been set fire to by some of the under conspirators to favour the escape of their chiefs. The king, in reward for the essential services thus afforded him by the inhabitants of Cirencester, granted them all the property of the conspirators found in the town, except plate, jewels, and money; together with four does in season from Bradon Forest, and one hogshead of wine from Bristol, yearly, to the men; and six bucks, and a hogshead of wine yearly, to the women of Cirencester; the grant of the deer and wine to be revokable at the pleasure of the king. The town of Cirencester was formerly celebrated for its rich abbey, which arose from a decayed college of prebendaries instituted in the early Saxon times. Rumbaldus, or Reimbaldus, dean of this college, and Chancellor to Edward the Confessor, witnessed a grant of that sovereign to the abbey at Westminster. Leland mentions a "sepulchre crosse," of white marble, as remaining in the Abbey Church, with an inscription to his memory. Here, also, the "heart of Sentia," wife to Richard, King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwall, was deposited. The endowments of the college appear to have been given to the abbey, which was founded in 1117, by Henry I. Between that year and 1131, the monastic buildings were completed. The endowments were increased by Richard I., who also invested the convent with jurisdiction of the district called the Seven Hundreds. These grants were confirmed by King John, who likewise granted some additional liberties; and further privileges were bestowed by Henry III., in whose 49th year Roger de Rodmarten, the tenth abbot, was summoned to Parliament. Another abbot was summoned to a council at Carlisle, in 1307, the 1st of Edward I.; but the right of a seat among the barons was not confirmed till the year 1416, when the mitre and pontificals were granted by the pope to William Best, the twenty-first abbot. On the surrender of this abbey, in 1539, its annual revenues were estimated at £1,051. 7s. 1½d. The abbots are supposed to have had the privilege of coinage, from some small brass pieces of money that have been dug up at different times within the abbey precincts. The seventh abbot was the celebrated Alexander Nequam, or Neccham, who was born at St. Albans, and much celebrated for his learning and proficiency in various kinds of literature. He died in 1217. The Abbey Church was of the Saxon style of architecture, 280 feet in length, and of proportionable dimensions. In the grant made by Henry VIII. to Roger Bassinge, Esq., of the site and buildings of the abbey, he commands that all the edifices within the abbey precincts should be pulled down and carried away; and so effectually was the royal mandate obeyed, that even the spot occupied by the church can hardly be ascertained; and all that now remains of the abbey buildings are the Almery-gate, the Spital-gate, and a large barn. In the 1st of Edward VI., the site of the abbey, which had reverted to the crown,

CIRENCESTER.

Castle destroyed.

Insurrection suppressed in the time of Henry IV.

Abbey.

The Abbey Church.

CIRENCESTER.

was granted in capite to Thomas, Lord Seymour, on whose attainder the crown re-obtained possession; but Queen Elizabeth finally granted it, with its appendages of granges and lands, in consideration of the sum of £590. 16s. 3d., to Dr. Richard Master, the direct ancestor to the proprietor, Thomas Master, Esq. The seat of this gentleman, who frequently represented the county in Parliament, included the site of most of the monastic buildings. The mansion, a handsome edifice, called the Abbey, erected in the year 1772, also occupied the site of a

The parish church.

house built by Mr. Master, in the time of Elizabeth. Cirencester Church, dedicated to St. John, is one of the most magnificent parochial edifices in the kingdom. It was completed but a few years before the suppression of the abbey, yet the regular style of the fifteenth century is prevalent in every part. At the west end is a handsome embattled tower, 134 feet high, ornamented with pinnacles and statues; and on the south side is a beautiful porch, richly decorated externally with grotesque figures, carved niches, canopies, oval windows, sculptured cornices, and open-worked battlements; and internally adorned by radiated tracery, spreading over the roof in eight circular fan-shaped compartments, which rise from single pillars, and meet in the centre, where the lozenges formed by the extremes of the circles are ornamented with circles of quartrefoils. The inside of the church contains two rows of clustered columns, five in each; which, with two pilasters at each end, support the roof. Affixed to the capitals are cherubic figures, with escutcheons, and other armorial insignia of the contributors towards the erection of the building. The windows were formerly filled

Painted glass.

with painted glass; but a great deal having been mutilated or misplaced, the chief part of what remained has been collected from the others in the church, and replaced in the great east and west windows. A few years back the scattered fragments of painted glass were collected by Mr. S. Lyson, the antiquary, and arranged in the great west window. The interior of the church has suffered a good deal of "improvement." There are, however, some interesting relics left: there are several noble wooden roofs which remain uninjured; a few brasses and some mouments will repay examination; and there is a very curious but rude sculpture in relief of a "Whitsun-ale." The lord of the feast holds in his hand a scroll with the words "Be Merrie," and the figures of the lady, the steward, jester, and other officers of the ale, are easily made out. The chapels are the most interesting parts of the building: that of St. Catherine is very beautiful; in St. Mary's are some fresco paintings of purgatory, which were discovered a few years back on removing the white-wash; Trinity Chapel, now used as a mausoleum of the Bathurst family, was once the richest of these chapels, it containing the gifts and adornings of the votaries of St. Thomas à Becket, whose altar was within it, and of whose martyrdom there is a representation in fresco near the altar. Here are several schools: the most ancient of which is the Free Grammar School, founded by Bishop Ruthall, a native of this town, and an eminent privy counsellor to Henry VII. This town has various other charitable institutions. The hospital, dedicated to St. John, was founded by Henry I.: the revenues are principally from reserved rents in the town, and some scattered pieces of land: the alms-people have £4. 9s. per

Royal Agricultural College.

annum each. Among the recent improvements of the town may be mentioned the new church built in 1850 at Watermoor, and the Royal Agricultural College incorporated in 1845, for the purpose of affording a practical and scientific agricultural education to students from all parts of the kingdom. An antiquarian society called the Coxwold club, is also of recent establishment.

Lord Bathurst's park.

Oakley-grove, Lord Bathurst's seat and park, is the most celebrated place in the neighbourhood, and one which the visitor to Cirencester will do well to stroll through at leisure. It is extensive, being sixteen miles in circumference, and associated with it are some of the most eminent names of what used to be called the Augustan era of our literature. Pope, Swift, Addison, Prior, Gay, Arbuthnot, Bolingbroke, and other lesser stars used to assemble here to partake of the hospitality of Lord Bathurst, a nobleman who outlived them long enough to welcome Sterne as their successor, and whose lengthened existence gave rise to a celebrated passage in Burke's speech on moving his resolutions for a conciliation

Oakley-grove.

with America in 1775. Many a spot in the grounds of Oakley-grove bears one or other of the names of the famous men who used to assemble there. Pope, who "looked upon himself as the magician appropriated to the place, without whom no mortal can penetrate into the recesses of these sacred shades," in his letters, frequently refers to the "enchanted forest," and his taste is said to have contri-

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Clack* .....ham	Wilts	Chippenham ...8	Wttn. Bassett 6	Gt. Western	89	...	...
Clacton, Great .....pa	Essex	Colchester ...14½	Ardleigh 13	E. Union	68½	4280	1281
Clacton, Little .....pa	Essex	Colchester ...12½	Ardleigh 11	E. Union	66½	2966	615
Claife .....to	Lancaster ...	Hawkshead ...2	Windermere 10	Kendal & Winder....	270½	5310	540
Claines .....pa	Worcester ...	Worcester ...2½	Fearnal Heath 1	Oxford, W. & W. ...	124	4813	6819
Clanaborough.....pa	Devon	Crediton 5	Copplestone...1½	N. Devon	205	874	62
Clandon, East.....pa	Surrey	Guildford 3½	Guildford 4½	L. & S. W.	35	1449	261
Clandon, West .....pa	Surrey	Guildford 3	Guildford 4	L. & S. W.....	34½	987	345
Clanfield .....pa	Oxford	Bampton 2	Faringdn Rd 9½	Gt. Western	73	1620	591
Clanfield .....pa	Hants	Petersfield 5	Havant 7½	L. B. & S. C.	95½	1395	263
Clapcot.....lib	Berks.....	Wallingford ...1	Wallingfd Rd 4	Gt. Western	51½	...	41
Clapham .....pa	Bedford.....	Sandy 11	Bedford.....2½	L. & N. W.	65½	1982	445
Clapham†.....pa	Surrey	Brixton 1	Clapham Com 1	L. & S. W.	5	1233	16290
Clapham .....pa	Sussex	Arundel 5	Goring 2½	L. B. & S. C.....	66	1794	252
Clapham .....pa	W. R. York ...	Settle 6	Clapham	Midland	234	24340	1944
Clapton.....ham	Berks.....	Hungerford ...3	Kintbury 2	Gt. Western	60	...	...
Clapton.....pa	Cambridge ...	Potton 6½	Sandy.....9½	Gt. Northern	53½	...	...
Clapton-on-the-Hill .....pa	Gloucester ...	Northleach ...4	Addlestrop.....8	Oxford. W. & W. ...	95½	783	112
Clapton‡ .....ham	Middlesex.....	Islington.....3	Lea Bridge.....1	E. Counties	...	...	...
Clapton.....pa	Northampton	Oundle 6	Thorpe 3½	L. & N. W.	95	1946	136
Clapton .....ti	Somerset	Crewkerne 2	Martock 11	Brist. & Exeter	180	...	...
Clapton.....ham	Somerset	Wincanton.....3	Frome 16	Gt. Western	131½	...	...
Clapton.....pa	Somerset	Bristol 8½	Nailsea 4½	Brist. & Exeter	131	1066	162
Clarach .....to	Cardigan	Aberystwith ...3	Shrewsbury 70	Bmgm. & Shrews ...	225	1702	240
Clarbeston .....pa	Pembroke.....	Haverfd.west 7½	Clarbeston Rd.	S. Wales	270½	1588	178
Clarborough .....pa	Nottingham	Gainsboro.....7½	Retford 3	Gt. Northern	141½	3870	2504
Clare .....lib	Oxford	Wycombe.....15	Wallingfd R. 10½	Gt. Western	58	...	...
Clare§ .....m.t & pa	Suffolk	Sudbury 8	Sudbury 9	E. Union	67	2228	1769

buted to the arrangements of it. Besides the associations, it contains many other attractions, such as a very extended avenue, an architectural combination called Alfred's Hall, the ancient cross, which formerly stood in Cirencester market-place, and what is perhaps most interesting, there is in it one of the finest Roman tesselated pavements existing in this country; while the house, though not remarkably handsome, is a large building, and contains some good pictures. Permission to see these objects is readily granted to the stranger. CIRENCESTER.

Inns, King's Head, Ram.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Easter-Mon., cattle, sheep, pigs; 1st Mon. in Aug., Sep., Oct., sheep; Mon. bef. and aft. Oct. 11, hiring; 1st Mon. in Nov., general.—*Bankers*, County of Gloucester Bank; draw on Barnett, Hoares, and Co. Branch of Gloucestershire Banking Company; draw on Masterman, Peters, and Co.—*Newspaper*, Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard and Cirencester and Swindon Express (neutral), Sat.

* CLACK. This is a small hamlet in the parish of Lineham, close to the Wilts and Berkshire canal. [*Fairs*, April 6, Oct. 12, cattle, hiring.

† CLAPHAM. This pleasant suburban village, called "Clopeham" in Doomsday Book, has long been esteemed as a desirable place of residence. The common, a favourite resort for cricketers, contains 202 acres, and is a very large, open space, well planted with trees and furze. To the south-east of the common is Clapham New Park, containing many elegant villa residences. The mother-church, a plain brick building, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1774, at an expense of £11,000. The parish register dates from 1552. Dr. Martin Lister is buried here, and there are many ancient tombs. St. Paul's is a district church, erected in 1814. It was built on the site of the old parish church, and has an extensive burial ground, lately enclosed, with a neat iron railing. In Clapham-park is St. James's, another district church, erected in 1829. To these were added, in 1842, another district church, dedicated to St. John. The British Orphan Asylum, in this parish, contains 120 inmates, and there is also an old-established private lunatic asylum of some extent. On the road across Clapham-common to Wandsworth, there is a fine spring of soft water, long held in great estimation by the neighbourhood. Clapham-common.

‡ CLAPTON. Upper and Lower Clapton are two metropolitan hamlets in Hackney parish and union. Upper Clapton is situated between Hackney-brook and the river Lea. The chapel was founded in 1777, by Mr. Devall. St. James's is a district church of Hackney. Here is situated the London Orphan Asylum, a handsome and commodious building, and over the Lea is a neat iron bridge, called Lea-bridge, on the road to Layton. London Orphan Asylum.

§ CLARE. This ancient parish and market-town is situated on the river Stour, which separates the county from Essex on the south, and is not here

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Clarendon Park*.....ex pa lib	Wilts	Salisbury 2½	Salisbury 2½	L. & S. W.	98½	4160	187
Clareton .....to	W. R. York ...	Wetherby 5	Allerton.....	N. Eastern	204	...	17
Clarewood.....to	Northumb. ...	Hexham 9	Corbridge 5	Newc. & Carlisle ...	300	805	55
Clase .....ham	Glamorgan ...	Swansea 3½	Llansamlet.....3	S. Wales	214	...	7302
Clase .....to	Radnor	Rhayader 4	Ludlow 37	Shrews. & Herefd...	219	...	264
Clasemont.....	Glamorgan ...	Swansea 3½	Llansamlet ...2	S. Wales	213	...	...
Clatford Park ...ex pa	Wilts	Marlborough 2	Hungerford...13	Gt. Western	74	...	17
Clatford, Goodworth .....pa	Hants	Andover 2	Andover 2½	L. & S. W.	69	3390	442
Clatford, Upper.....pa	Hants	Andover 1	Andover 1½	L. & S W.	68	2150	595
Clattercote.....ex pa	Oxford	Banbury 6½	Cropredy 2	Gt. Western	91½	670	9
Clatterwick .....ham	Chester	Northwich.....4	Acton 3	L. & N. W	174½	...	...

CLARE.

navigable. Between the town and the river are the remains of a castle, said to have been builtby one of the earls of Clare, descended from Richard Fitz-Gilbert, Seigneur de Clare, in Normandy, who was with William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. Before the Conquest here was certainly a castle; for in the reign of Edward the Confessor, Earl Alfric, son of Withgar, instituted seven secular canons in the church of St. John the Baptist in his castle of Clare. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford, in the year 1090, gave this church to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy: and the Benedictine monks continued within the castle of Clare till the year 1124, when Richard, Earl of Clare, removed the cell to Stoke. The castle occupied an angle formed by the junction of a rivulet with the Stour, which situation, when improved by art, rendered it a military position of considerable importance. The whole site contained upwards of twenty acres of ground, and the works consisted of an elevated conical mount, upon which was erected the keep, surrounded by a moat; the inner court was bounded by the Stour on the south side, and enclosed by a wall on the summit of the earthwork; an external court formed a segment of a circle northward of the other court, and defended the approach to that and to the keep. Elizabeth de Burgh, grand-daughter and heiress of Gilbert de Clare, married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III.; his daughter and heiress Philippa married Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, which nobleman held Clare Castle in 1381; and his descendants, the house of York, from this marriage, derived their claim to the crown of England. The title of Clarence has ever since this period become appropriated to the royal family, and its last revival was in 1789, when his late majesty King William IV. was created Duke of Clarence, &c., by his father King George III. A narrow path, winding round a hill about sixty-five feet high, leads to the remains of the once formidable keep, a circular building of flints, strongly cemented with mortar, and strengthened with buttresses, which, from its situation near the frontier, is supposed to have been erected when the kingdom of the East English was independent, and from which elevation a most delightful view of the surrounding country can be obtained. Clare Priory is one of the most interesting and best preserved specimens of a monastic institution to be seen in the whole shire. The appearance of the building is in strict accordance with its original destination, although it has been occupied as a residence and undergone considerable alterations and repairs. On the north-eastern side is the conventual church, in which many persons of distinction were interred, and now appropriated to the purpose of a barn; near it the remains of a bridge show the former communication of the priory with the castle. In 1838 the old market-cross was taken down, and a handsome new corn-exchange erected. A literary institution was established in 1850. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient and beautiful structure, with a square tower, which is an ornament to the town. It was thoroughly repaired in 1836, and the area of the churchyard was greatly enlarged in 1851. The manufacture of straw-plait is the chief source of employment to the inhabitants.

Castle here before the Conquest.

Origin of the royal title of Duke of Clarence.

Inn, Half Moon.—*Market*, Mon.—*Fairs*, Easter-Tues., July 26.—*Bankers*, Oakes, Bevan, and Co. draw on Barclay and Co.

* CLARENDON. The ruins of Clarendon Castle may still be traced, but not in such a state of preservation as to enable one to form any idea of the former grandeur of the building. It was here that, in the reign of Henry II., the laws regarding ecclesiastical authority, known by the name of the Constitution of Clarendon, were framed.

Constitution of Clarendon.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Clatworthy ....pa	Somerset	Wiveliscombe 3	Wellington ...9	Brist. & Exeter	179	2848	323
Claughton-cum-Grange ....to	Chester.....	Liverpool 4	Birkenhead ...2	Birkd. & Chester ...	195	436	714
Claughton ....to	Lancaster ...	Preston 9	Brock.....1½	Lanc. & Preston.....	219	3700	641
Claughton	Lancaster ...	Lancaster 7	Claughton	Midland	238½	...	...
Claverdon ....pa	Warwick	Warwick.....5	Hatton 3	Gt. Western.....	115	4330	710
Clavering ....pa	Essex	Saff Walden...6½	Newport 3½	E. Counties	45	3798	1220
Claverley ....pa	Salop	Wolverhmptn 9	Albrighton.....8	Shrews. & Bmgm....	141	8143	1613
Claverton ....pa	Somerset	Bradford.....5	Bath 2½	Gt. Western	109	1228	155
Clawdd-madog ...ham	Brecknock ...	Builth 12	Llandilo 23	Llanelly	269	...	253
Clawrplwyf ....ham	Mounouth ...	Pontypool 5	Pontypool 5	Monmouthshire.....	172	...	2096
Clawson ....pa	Leicester	M. Mowbray ...6	M. Mowbray 6¼	Midland	121	3450	869
Clawton ....pa	Devon	Launceston ...10	Crediton 34	Exe. & Crediton.....	231	5358	573
Claxby ....pa	Lincoln	Mkt Rasen.....4	Usselby 1	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	154½	1689	262
Claxby ....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby..... 6	Willoughby ...1	Gt. Northern	128¾	590	126
Claxby Pluckacre ...pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ...5½	Dogdyke 10	Gt. Northern	128	847	28
Claxton ....to	Durham	Billingham ...4	Greatham 2	W. Hartlepool	256½	866	49
Claxton....pa	Norfolk .....,	Norwich 7	Buckenham ...3	Norfolk	137	991	186
Claxton ....to	N. R. York ...	York.....9	Flaxton 3	N. Eastern	203½	813	207
Clay-next-the-Sea* .....m.t & pa	Norfolk	Wells 9	Fakenham ...14	Norfolk	153	2363	995
Claybrooke	Leicester	Lutterworth ...4	Ullesthorpe ...1	Midland	91½	5380	1389
Clay Cross	Derby	Chesterfield ...4	Clay Cross.....	Midland	152	...	...
Claydon .....chap	Oxford	Banbury 6½	Cropredy 2½	Gt. Western	92	1160	330
Claydon ....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 4	Claydon	E. Union	73	950	540
Claydon, St Botolph .....ham	Bucks.....	Buckingham 6½	Claydon 2	L. & N. W.	60	...	...
Claydon, East.....pa	Bucks.....	Buckingham ...6	Claydon 2½	L. & N. W.	60½	2160	361
Claydon, Middle ...pa	Bucks.....	Buckingham ...7	Claydon.....1½	L. & N. W.	59½	2586	165
Claydon, Steeple† ...pa	Bucks.....	Buckingham ...5	Claydon.....	L. & N. W.	58	3270	869
Claygate .....man	Surrey	Epsom 4	Esher 2½	L. & S. W.	17	...	451
Clayhanger .....pa	Devon	Bampton.....5	Wellington ...10	Brist. & Exeter	180	2083	239
Clayhanger .....ham	Somerset	Chard 2	Taunton 12	Brist. & Exeter	175	...	...
Clayhidon .....pa	Devon	Wellington.....4	Wellington ...5	Brist. & Exeter	175	5089	798
Claylane .....to	Derby.....	Chesterfield ...5	Clay Cross 2	Midland	154	...	2278

* CLAY, or Cley, is a little sea-port town, in the hundred of Holt, situated on the banks of a small river which falls into the Clay harbour. The town has never been a place of great consequence, but it is now much frequented as a bathing-place. Here are some extensive salt works. The channel from the harbour to the sea is very narrow, and will only admit small vessels. In 1821 an Act of Parliament was obtained for enclosing, embanking, and draining the land near the sea in this parish. The market is small. This town is memorable in history for the following incident:—In the year 1406, James, son of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and heir apparent to the crown, being on a voyage to France, was driven by stress of weather on this coast, and detained by the mariners of Clay. When taken to court, Henry, learning from the prince's protector, the Earl of Orkney, that he was going for education into France, said, "My brother of Scotland might as well have sent him to me, for I can speak French." The prince and his conductor were confined in the Tower of London for seventeen years. The haven is said to have been formerly very good. Melton Constable, five miles and three-quarters from Holt, is the manor and seat of the Astley family. The house is a noble square mansion. The chapel, grand staircase, and many of the rooms, are highly finished. The park, about four miles in circumference, has been much improved within these few years by plantations, and other artificial embellishments. A temple, aviary, church, porters' lodges, and the tower, called Belle-Vue, are seen to advantage from various points of view. [*Fairs*, Last Fri. and Sat. in July, for horses, cattle, &c.

Memorable historical event.

† CLAYDON STEEPLE, or Steeple Claydon, lies in the second division of the Buckingham hundreds, and was the most populous place in that division at the time of the Norman survey; but it has since dwindled to an inconsiderable village. William the Conqueror gave the manor of Steeple Claydon to his niece, Judith; but he afterwards resumed it; and it continued in the crown till the time of Henry I., who gave it to Robert D'Oyley, as part of the marriage portion of his wife Edith, who had been the king's mistress. It subsequently passed to the Fitz-Johns, Cliffords, Burghs, and Mortimers; and descended to Edward IV. as the grandson of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March. That monarch granted it, in 1557, to Sir Thomas Chaloner, a celebrated writer and soldier, in whose family it continued till the attainder of Thomas Chaloner, one of the judges of King Charles I. It was then forfeited, but was repurchased of the grantee by the Chaloners. In the year 1705 Sir John Verney bought it of William Chaloner,

Possessors of the manor.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Claypole ....pa	Lincoln	Newark 4¾	Claypole	Gt. Northern	115	3370	853
Claythorpe ....chap	Lincoln	Louth....7¼	Claythorpe	Gt. Northern	133	...	84
Clayton ....to	Stafford	Newcastle....1½	Newcastle ...2	N. Stafford	149	...	170
Clayton ....pa	Sussex	Brighton 6¾	Hassock's Gt. 1½	L. B. & S. C.	45	2402	645
Clayton ....to	W. R. York	Halifax 5	Bradford....4	Midland	204	1610	5052
Clayton Bridge	Lancaster	Manchester ...3½	Clayton Bridge	L. & N. W.	192	...	...
Clayton-le-Dale ....to	Lancaster	Blackburn 4	Ribchester 2	Lanc. & Yorksh	218	950	471
Clayton-with-Frickley ....pa	W. R. York	Doncaster 8	Darfield....5½	Midland	186½	1640	331
Clayton Griffith....to	Stafford	Newcastle 3	Newcastle....3½	N. Stafford	150½	...	70
Clayton-le-Moors ...to	Lancaster	Clitheroe....4	Whalley	Lanc. & Yorksh	220	950	3292
Clayton, West....to	W. R. York	Penistone 7	Denby Dale ...4	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	183½	1098	1566
Clayton-le-Woods ...to	Lancaster	Preston 6	Euxton	L. & N. W.	204	1450	747
Clayworth* ....pa	Nottingham	Bawtry 6	Sturton 4	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	148	3080	601
Cleadon ....to	Durham	Sunderland ...3	Cleadon Lane ...	N. Eastern	266	...	...
Clears, St. ....pa	Carmarthen	Carmarthen ...9	St. Clears	S. Wales	253	2534	1240
Clearwell ....ti	Gloucester	Monmouth ...5½	Lydney 6	S. Wales	139½	...	703
Cleasby ....pa	N. R. York	Darlington ...2½	Darlington ...3	N. Eastern	238	970	197
Cleatham ....to	Durham	Barnard Castle 5	Darlington ...13	N. Eastern	248	1097	107
Cleatham ....to	Lincoln	Kirtn Lindsy 1½	Kirtn Lindsey 1	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	159	...	96
Cleator ....pa	Cumberland	Whitehaven ...4	Nethertown ...5	Whitehvn & Furnss	289	2844	1779
Cleckheaton ....to	W. R. York	Bradford....6	Cleckheaton ...	Lanc. & Yorksh	201	1726	5173
Cleet† ....pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby ...2	Gt. Grimsby ...2	Gt. Northern	156½	9790	1034
Clee, St. Margaret...pa	Salop	Craven Arms...9	Ludlow 7	Shrews. & Herefd	189	1589	303
Cleer, St.‡ ....pa	Cornwall	Liskeard 2½	Plymouth....19	S. Devon	266	11263	2343
Cleethorpe ....to	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby...2½	Gt. Grimsby ...3	Gt. Northern	157½	...	...
Cleeve, Bishop's§ p & t	Gloucester	Cheltenham ...3	Cleeve 2	Brist. & Bmgm.	119	8150	2117
Cleeve, Old ....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater 20	Taunton 17	Brist. & Exeter	180	...	...

CLAYDON, STEEPLE. Esq. The site of the old manor-house is now occupied by a farm. The church, enlarged and repaired in 1842, contains a handsome memorial of Edward Chaloner, Esq., who died in the year 1766, having been thirty years lieutenant in the navy. Thomas Chaloner, Esq., the regicide, in the year 1656, built a school-house at Steeple Claydon, which still remains, and endowed it with £12 per annum. In the woods in this parish an earthen pot was dug up, filled with the coins of Carausius and Alectus. On the south-eastern side of the village, not far from the church, are vestiges of an encampment, supposed to be of very considerable antiquity. The river Ouse flows through the parish.

* CLAYWORTH is in the North Clay division of Bassetlaw. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an old building in very good repair. Wiseton Hall, the manor-house, is a very handsome seat, the grounds of which command extensive prospects over the four surrounding shires of York, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby.

† CLEE, within the liberty of Great Grimsby, has a very ancient church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, separated by round massy columns, supporting semicircular arches, variously ornamented. Here is to be seen a curious font, over which is a Latin inscription, which informs us that it was dedicated by Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, 1192. In the neighbourhood of Clee are several of those remarkable springs denominated "draw or blow wells." They are circular pits, from whence issues a continual stream of pure water. These wells are of considerable depth, and by the common people supposed to be unfathomable; but of which the bottom was easily found by Sir Joseph Banks, when he visited this place. Southward of the village is the Beacon, on an elevated ridge.

Remarkable wells.

‡ CLEER (St.) Here are the remains of a Druidical monument, distinguished by the name of the Hurlers. This parish is not otherwise remarkable.

§ CLEEVE, BISHOP'S, or Bishop's Cleeve, was anciently the residence of a small fraternity of monks, established here about the year 790. The church is a curious and spacious edifice, of the architecture of different periods, from the Saxon or early Norman times, to the last century. Beneath a low arch, at the south end of the transept, is the effigy of a crusader; and in one of the aisles is an ancient recumbent figure of a nun. In the same aisle is a sumptuous mural and altar monument to the memory of Richard de la Bere, Esq., of Southam, and his lady; the effigy of the former is displayed in a sergeant's habit. The chancel was a few years ago fitted up in a very handsome manner. The rectory-house, an ancient and spacious building, was originally a residence of the bishops

Ancient effigies.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cleeve Prior ....pa	Worcester.....	Evesham..... .5	Honeybourn 4½	Oxford W. & W.....	106½	1580	329
Clehonger ....pa	Hereford	Hereford 3½	Hereford 3½	Newpt. & Herefd ...	203	1888	408
Clement, St.*....pa	Cornwall	Truro 1½	Plymouth.....49	S. Devon	296	3494	3465
Clenchwarton ....pa	Norfolk	Lynn Regis ...2½	Lynn 3½	E. Counties	102½	3505	789
Clennell.....to	Northumb. ...	Alwinton 1	Acklington ...21	N. Eastern	327	...	25
Cleut .....pa	Worcester ...	Kiddermin.....7	Bromsgrove...7½	Midland	135	2365	937
Cleobury Mortimer†.....m.t & pa	Salop	Ludlow 11	Kiddermin ...11	Oxford, W. & W. ...	144½	7077	1738
Cleobury, North ...pa	Salop	Kiddermin. ...18	Ludlow 11	Shrews. & Herefd....	193	1560	192
Clether, St.....pa	Cornwall	Camelford 7	Plymouth 30	S. Devon	277	2960	280
Cletterwood.....to	Montgomery	Welshpool 3	Shrewsbury ...17	Bmgm. & Shrews....	172	...	250
Clevedon‡.....pa	Somerset	Bristol 12	Clevedon	Brist. & Exeter	134	4067	1905
Cleveland Port ...ham	N. R. York ...	Guisborough...7	Cleveland Port	Stockton & Redcar.	252	...	...
Cleveley.....to	Lancaster ...	Lancaster 7	Bay Horse	Preston & Lanc.....	225	597	73

of Worcester. On the ridge of hills in this parish, called Cleeve Clouds, are many vestiges of military transactions: the extremity of the ridge is fortified by a deep vallum, extending 350 yards, in the form of a crescent; and on every side but the front inaccessible.

CLEEVE, BISHOP'S.

Vestiges of fortifications.

* CLEMENT (St.) is in the hundred of Powder; the church is nearly two miles from that town. Edward IV. gave the church as parcel of the possessions of St. Michael's Mount; and Elizabeth granted it in reversion to Robert, Earl of Salisbury. In the vicarage ground, observes the author of the Additions to Camden, is a stone, now used as a gate-post, inscribed Isnioc Vital fili Torrici, which Dr. Borlase supposes the most ancient Christian sepulchral monument in the county, and reads Isniocus Vitalis filius Torrici. Some antiquaries consider this monument to be of Roman origin. In the manor of Moresk formerly stood Moresk Castle, the residence of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall; but it was in ruins prior to the reign of Edward IV., and no remains thereof are now visible. The Rev. R. Polwhele, the learned author of the histories of Cornwall and Devonshire, and many other works, was the proprietor and occupier of Polwhele manor. The Polwheles are supposed to have been settled here before the Conquest. Polwhele Castle was in ruins in the reign of Edward IV. Drugo de Polwhele held the office of chamberlain to the Empress Maud.

Ancient sepulchral monument.

† CLEOBURY MORTIMER, in the hundred of Stottesden, consists of one long street, and is situated on the banks of the river Rhea, near the forest of Wire. Its second name, Mortimer, is derived from the illustrious family so called, to which it formerly belonged. It is said that a strong castle was formerly built here by one of the Montgomery family; but no traces of it are now to be found. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable Gothic building, and was formerly attached to a religious house, the superior of which was a mitred abbot; and on its north side is a free-school, founded by Sir L. W. Child, master in chancery, who bequeathed by will £3,500 for its endowment, for the children of the inhabitants. Coals are found in great abundance in the neighbourhood; but the trade carried on is comparatively small. Mawley Hall, about a mile to the west, is the seat of Sir Edward Blount, Bart. Robert Langland, the celebrated author of the "Vision of Piers Plowman," and the friend of Wickliffe, was a native of this place.

Origin of the name.

Inn, Talbot.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, April 21, May 2, Trinity-Mon., and Oct. 27, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

‡ CLEVEDON. A prettily situated, and rapidly improving watering-place, situated on the margin of the Bristol Channel. The high range of hills by which it is surrounded could once boast of excellent lead mines; and *lapis calaminaris* has also been found here. Myrtles and other delicate shrubs flourish in the gardens at all seasons, so temperate is the air. On one of the loftiest of these cliffs stood formerly an observatory, called Wake's Tower, from a family of that name, but it has long since been demolished The church is erected on the brow of a craggy eminence above the shore, on the western side of the village; one of the most interesting of the tombs scattered through the churchyard will be found erected to the memory of two brothers, sons of the late Sir Charles Elton, one aged twelve, and the other fourteen, who having on the 20th September, 1819, gone to Burnbeck Island, a short distance from the shore, were amusing themselves by searching for shells, when the tide, which steals round the island almost imperceptibly, overtook them, and formed a junction, which

Mild climate.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cleveley .....ham	Oxford	Woodstock.....6	Charlbury ...3½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	80½	...	228
Cleveload.....ham	Worcester ...	Upton-on-S. 4½	Wadborough...6	Midland	143	...	29
Clewer .....pa	Berks	Windsor 3	Windsor .....½	Gt. Western	21½	1666	3997
Cliburn.....pa	Westmorlnd	Appleby 7	Clifton.....4	Preston & Carlisle...	282	1360	259
Cliddesden .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke...1½	Basingstoke...2½	L. & S. W.	50½	2150	314
Cliffe-at-Hoo* .....pa	Kent	Rochester 5	Higham 3½	N. Kent	32½	7830	877
Cliffe .....to	Durham	Darlington.....5	Darlington.....6	N. Eastern	241	673	63
Cliffe-cum-Lund ...to	E. R. York ...	Selby 4	Cliffe 6	N. Eastern	186	2618	592
Cliffe, North .....to	E. R. York ...	Brough 8½	Mkt. Weightn 4	N. Eastern	217½	1298	81
Cliffe-Pypard .....pa	Wilts	Swindon 8	Wtton Bassett 4	Gt. Western	87	3985	890
Cliffe, South.....to	E. R. York ...	Brough 8	M. Weighton 4½	N. Eastern	218	2025	86
Cliffe, West.....pa	Kent	Deal 5½	Dover 4	S. Eastern	92	1194	129
Clifford .....pa	Hereford	Hay 3	Hereford.....18½	Newpt. & Hereford	218	6522	889
Clifford-cum-Boston .....to	W. R. York...	Wetherby 3	Newton Kyme 2	N. Eastern	188½	1491	1834
Clifford Chambers pa	Gloucester ...	Alcester.....10	Stratfrd-on-A. 2	Oxford W. & W.....	102	2500	305
Clifton .....pa	Bedford.....	Shefford 1½	Arlsey 2	Gt. Northern	39	1420	1053
Clifton, or Rockcavage .....to	Chester	Frodsham.....2½	Frodsham.....2½	Birk. L. & C. Junc.	185½	624	30
Clifton .....to	Derby.....	Ashbourne ...1½	Clifton	N. Stafford	146	...	...
Clifton† .....pa	Gloucester ...	Bristol.....1	Bristol.....2	Gt. Western	120	740	17634
Clifton .....to	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...6	Clifton Junc. ...	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	193	820	1647
Clifton-with-Salwick .....to	Lancaster ...	Preston 5	Salwick 1	Preston & Wyre.....	216	3776	471
Clifton-with-Glapton .....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...4	Nottingham ...4	Midland	132	1980	401
Clifton .....ham	Oxford	Banbury.....6	Aynho 1	Gt. Western	81	670	302
Clifton .....pa	Westmorland	Penrith.....	Clifton	Lanc. & Carlisle....	278	1520	239
Clifton ... .to	N. R. York ...	York.....1	York.....1	Gt. Northern	191½	...	2263
Clifton-with-Norwood .....to	W. R. York ...	Otley 2	Arthington ...6	N. Eastern	219	3510	474
Clifton .....to	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 6	Conisbrough ...2	S. Yorkshire	163	...	...
Clifton .....ham	W. R. York ...	Leeds.....13	Brighouse 2	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	196½	...	830
Clifton Campville‡ pa	Stafford.....	Tamworth 5	Tamworth 6	L. & N. W.	115½	6004	944
Clifton, Great§ .....to	Cumberland	Workington 2½	Cammerton ...1	Cocker. & Wkgtn ...	338	...	374
Clifton Hampden ...pa	Oxford	Abingdon 4	Abingdon Rd. 1	Gt. Western	57	1030	369
Clifton, Little.....to	Cumberland	Whitehaven ...8	Cammerton ...2	Cocker. & Wkgtn ...	339	...	239
Clifton Maybank ...pa	Dorset	Sherborne 4	Yeovil 3	Brist. & Exeter	179	1254	72

CLEVEDON.

Unhappy fate of two brothers.

cut off their retreat. At this crisis they were seen by a young lady, who made signs to them of danger, and gave the alarm. In attempting to reach the shore the youngest was carried out of his depth, when the eldest dashed into the foaming surge to the rescue of his brother. The tide, however, which in this place rushes like a torrent, was gaining rapidly upon them, and despite every exertion, they were enveloped in the flood. The bodies were found some days afterwards near Goldcliff, on the opposite Welsh coast, and were brought here to be interred, their untimely fate creating a sympathetic interest in the neighbourhood, which will be long before it is forgotten. Small as Clevedon is, there has been ample room for benevolence to manifest itself. In 1650 Robert Philips gave six acres of land, of the annual value of £11, for apprenticing poor children, and in 1727 Sir Andrew Elton bequeathed a similar sum for their instruction.

* CLIFFE, sometimes called Cliffe at Hoo, lies at the end of a long chalk range, forming a steep cliff, and commanding a fine view, at the edge of extensive marshes bordering on the Thames. The manor belongs to Earl Darnley, who holds a court-baron here once in seven years. Here are whiting and cement works, and chalk quarries, having a canal communication with the river. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is on the brow of an eminence, and is a handsome cruciform building, with an embattled tower. Part of the communion plate is very ancient. The chancel, in 1853, underwent a thorough repair. Hope Point, a small battery, built in 1796, was strengthened and enlarged in 1854.

Hope Point.

† CLIFTON. See "Bristol."

‡ CLIFTON CAMPVILLE is in the north division of the hundred of Offlow. The church in this parish, dedicated to St. Andrew, possesses one of the finest spires in the kingdom. It also contains some ancient monuments to the memory of the Vernon family.

§ CLIFTON (Great) is in the parish of Workington and Allerdale ward, above Derwent, situated on the Cockermouth-road, and is only remarkable as the birthplace of Jeremiah Seed, an English clergyman of the last century, whose merits as an able scholar and ingenious writer, were universally acknowledged at the

Jeremiah Seed.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Clifton, North*.....pa	Nottingham	Tuxford 6	Collingham ...7½	Midland	133	5050	1148
Clifton Reynes .....pa	Bucks.....	Olney 1	Wolverton ...10	L. & N. W.	62½	1444	217
Clifton, South.....to	Nottingham	Tuxford 6	Collingham...6½	Midland	132	...	367
Clifton-on-Duns-more .....pa	Warwick	Rugby 2	Rugby 2	L. & N. W.	85	4902	758
Clifton-upon-Teme pa	Worcester.....	Worcester.....10	Worcester.....11	Oxford, W. & W. ..	132	2972	547
Clifton-upon-Ure ...to	N. R. York ...	Bedale 5	Bedale 6	N. Eastern	235	569	44
Climping .....pa	Sussex	Arundel 3	Arundel 1	L. B. & S. C.....	69½	2185	273
Clinch .....to	Northumb. ...	Wooler 10	Alnwick 11	N. Eastern	326	...	...
Clint .....to	W. R. York ...	Ripley 2	Ripley 2	N. Eastern	209½	1750	454
Clippesby.....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 14	Brundall.....9	Norfolk.....	128½	861	120
Clipsham .....pa	Rutland	Stamford 8	Little Bythm 2½	Gt. Northern	94½	1655	264
Clipston .....pa	Northampton	M. Harboro' ...4	Welford 5½	L. & N. W	98	2800	865
Clipston .....to	Nottingham	Nottingham ...6	Ratcliffe 4½	Ambgte Not. & Bos.	127½	...	81
Clipstone † .....to	Nottingham	Tuxford.....11	Mansfield 5½	Midland	151	...	265
Clist, St. George ...pa	Devon	Exeter 5	Exeter 6	Brist. & Exeter	201	1066	370
Clist, Honiton .....pa	Devon	Exeter 4	Exeter 5	Brist. & Exeter	200	1725	422

time in which he lived. After receiving the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar-school of Lowther, in that county, he became a member of Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1725, and seven years after became a fellow. Having taken holy orders, he was appointed curate to the celebrated Dr. Waterland, at Twickenham, till, in 1741, the college living of Enham, Hants, becoming vacant, fell to him as an option. This piece of preferment he held nearly six years, till his death, which took place at his rectory, in 1747. As a divine, he was eloquent and impressive, as well as exemplary in his moral character. Two octavo volumes of his sermons were printed by him during his lifetime, and after his decease two additional volumes were published by his friend and fellow-collegian Mr. Hall, in 1750.

CLIFTON.

* CLIFTON. The two villages of North and South Clifton have but one church. North Clifton formerly had a collegiate chantry for secular priests. Pegge observes, that Clifton-hill has a red cliff near the Trent, for the space of a mile, which, though it seems natural, yet produces innumerable pieces of urns of various colours. He adds, that there are many scalps and bones often found, "and there lately tumbled out an ancient grave-stone, without inscription, but with some iron-work, wherewith the parts seem to have been united. The inhabitants tell of some pieces of lead with figures upon them, and discourse much of Clifton Castle, which they suppose to have been placed upon the hill." Here is a ferry over the Trent, but the inhabitants are "ferry free;" and in lieu the ferryman and his dog have each a dinner at the vicarage at Christmas, of roast-beef and plum-pudding, and the parson's dog is always turned out whilst the ferryman's eats his share of the entertainment. The ferryman has also a right on that day to claim from the villagers a prime loaf of bread. The custom latterly has fallen into some disuse. The walk from Dunham to Clifton is very picturesque, commanding an extensive view of the adjoining counties.

Curious traditionary custom.

† CLIPSTONE. Clipstone-park, the property of the Duke of Portland, has a handsome lodge, but small and modern. This park, nearly eight miles in circumference, was once famous for its fine oaks, but most of these were cut down during the civil wars. Much of it is now waste, but there is still some old planting. According to a paper in the Harleian collection, "the water of Man descendeth northward from the town of Mansfield through the forest and through Clipstone-park, and so by the town of Clipstone, where was an ancient house of the princes of this realm, but before the Conquest, by the king of Northumberland." King John frequently resided here, whilst Earl of Mortein, and also after his accession to the crown, and several deeds and grants are dated from this place, since which it has retained the name of King John's Palace. A parliament was also held here by Edward I. in the year 1290. It is uncertain, however, whether they met in the palace, or under an ancient oak on the edge of the park, to which tradition gives the name of the "Parliament Oak." The only part remaining of the palace, which stands in a large field close to the village, seems to have been the hall; and several of its Gothic windows are still entire. The foundations have formerly been very extensive. The archway lodge is a beautiful Gothic stone building, embellished with some finely carved figures, emblematical of the days of Robin Hood. Over the archway is a free-school, completed at the expense of the Duke of Portland, in 1844.

Clipstone-park, property of the Portland family.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Clist-Hydon .....pa	Devon	Collumpton ...4	Hele.....3	Brist. & Exeter	188	1725	342
Clist St. Lawrence pa	Devon	Collumpton ...5	Hele.....3	Brist. & Exeter	188	1060	184
Clist, St. Mary .....pa	Devon	Exeter.....4	Exeter.....5	Brist. & Exeter	200	582	197
Clist Satchfield .....to	Devon	Exeter.....6	Exeter.....7	Brist. & Exeter	202	...	...
Clitheroe* ...m.t & bo	Lancaster.....	Blackburn ...10	Clitheroe	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	224	2324	7244
Clive .....to	Chester.....	Middlewich ...2	Winsford 1	L. & N. W.	165½	457	155
Clive .....chap	Salop	Shrewsbury ...8	Leaton.....5	Shrews. & Chester...	164	...	295
Cliviger.....to	Lancaster ...	Burnley 5	Portsmouth.....	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	210	6160	1441
Clixby .....chap	Lincoln	Caistor.....2	N. Kelsey 3½	Manch., Shef. & Lin	163	...	51
Cloatly .....ti	Wilts.....	Malmsbury ...4½	Minety.....4	Gt. Western	89	...	93
Clocaenog.....pa	Denbigh	Denbigh 9	Mold 13	Chester & Mold	204½	6671	421
Clodock .....pa	Hereford	Hereford 16	Pontrilas 4½	Newpt. & Hereford.	193½	17833	1711
Clophill ....pa	Bedford.....	Baldock.....11	Arlsey 7	Gt. Northern	44	2140	1186
Cloford.....pa	Somerset	Bruton 6½	Frome 4½	Gt. Western	119½	2243	242
Clopton..... .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge...4½	Ipswich.....8½	E. Union	76½	2074	390
Closehouse .....to	Northumb. ...	Corbridge 8	Wylam 1½	Newc. & Carlisle ...	288	...	...
Closworth .....pa	Somerset	Yeovil 4	Yeovil 5	Brist. & Exeter	181	1071	169
Clothall .....pa	Hertford	Stevenage 6	Baldock.....2½	Hitchin & Royston	39	3444	535
Clotherholme.....to	W. R. York ...	Masham 4	Ripon.....3½	N. Eastern	219	328	17
Clotton-Hoofield ...to	Chester.....	Chester 8	Tattenhall ...3½	L. & N. W.	175	1539	390
Cloughton .....to	N. R. York ...	Scarborough ...4	Scarborough 4½	N. Eastern	231	3683	450

* CLITHEROE is seated on the eastern bank of the Ribble, near the northern border of the county, at the foot of a mountain called Pendle-hill; and it has been represented in Parliament from the year 1558. It is a small town on an insulated eminence, having its castle at one end, on an elevated lime-stone rock, the remains of which consist only of a square tower, distantly surrounded by a strong wall. In the latter part of the civil wars it was a post of the royalists; but in 1649 it was ordered to be dismantled. It is now the property of the Buccleuch family. The town, the inaccessible parts excepted, had been entirely moated round. Mention is made of a chapel here, in the grant of Hugh de la Val, a Norman baron; this was within the castle, and was erected for the use of the baron, his family, tenants, and foresters. This chapel, which had always been deemed a parish church, is now totally ruined. The several chapels of Pendle, Whitewell, Rossendale, and Goodshaw, are under Clitheroe; and in the church, which is a chapelry to Whalley, are the alabaster figures of a knight and his lady, probably some of the family of Hesketh. This parochial chapel is of high antiquity; and the fine Saxon arch between the nave and choir, is a complete specimen of the style that prevailed until the time of Henry I. All the ancient inhabitants of the forests, in the most inclement seasons, and by roads almost impassable in winter, were obliged to bring their dead here for interment; though in some parts nearly twenty miles distant, before the foundation of Newchurch, in Rossendale. The town has evidently assumed its name from its situation. It is of an origin purely British, Cled-dur, denoting a hill or rock by the water, and the additional syllable, hou, is purely Saxon, which also denotes a hill, and is merely an explanatory addition, adapted to the language and ideas of the Saxons. Clitheroe must have been a place of considerable importance, as we read of "Lambert, physician of Clyderhow," about the time of Henry I. It has an excellent grammar-school, contiguous to the churchyard, which strictly preserves its character as a classical seminary, and is of the endowment of Philip and Mary. On the Yorkshire side of the Ribble, at Edisforth, within the borough, was formerly an hospital for lepers. Dr. Whitaker notices a tract of country between the Ribble and Pendle-hill, bearing a distinct and peculiar character. After some general observations on the nature of the soil from Lancaster to this place, as abounding with coals, iron, and other kindred minerals, and as possessing a set of native plants adapted to itself, he observes that here, on a sudden, the crust of the earth appears to have undergone a violent disruption, in consequence of which, the edges of the beds of minerals are thrown up into the air, and downward towards the centre of the earth. At an angle of no less than forty-five degrees immediately beyond this appearance, rises the huge mass of Pendle-hill, which is 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, and which seems to have been thrown up by the same convulsion; and, immediately to the north again, appears a surface of lime-stone, with its concomitant system of plants and minerals; which, had the strata to the south maintained their natural position, must have lain at a vast depth beneath. The neighbouring hill of Wharnside, in Yorkshire, is said to be considerably higher than any of the others. It makes a conspicuous figure on the south side of the

Castle now demolished.

Name of British origin.

Pendle-hill.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Clovelly*.....pa	Devon	Bideford 11	Barnstaple ...10	N. Devon	249	3502	937
Clown .....pa	Derby.....	Chesterfield ...8	Eckington 4	Midland	166½	1860	660
Clun .....pa	Salop	Knighton 7	Craven Arms...9	Shrews. & Herefd ...	184	19782	2121
Clunbury.....pa	Salop	Clun.....5	Craven Arms...5	Shrews. & Herefd ...	180	5404	982
Clungunford .....pa	Safop	Ludlow 9	Onibury 4½	Shrews. & Herefd...	182	3620	601
Clunton.....to	Salop	Clun 2	Craven Arms 6½	Shrews. & Herefd...	181½	...	...
Clutton.....pa	Somerset	Bath.....9	Keynsham 7	Gt. Western	120½	1636	1480
Clutton .....to	Chester.....	Chester 10	Tattenhall ...4½	L. & N. W.	176	609	89
Clydach .....ham	Glamorgan ...	Swansea 5	Swansea 5	S. Wales	221	...	394
Clydey .....pa	Pembroke.....	Cardigan 10	St. Clears 15	S. Wales	268	8120	1200

CLITHEROE

plain. The sides are verdant, and the top moorish, and very extensive. On this hill stood Malkin Tower, celebrated in 1633 for being the rendezvous of witches. Seventeen poor wretches were condemned on perjured evidence; but the affair was scrutinised, and the poor convicts were set at liberty. A witness swore he saw them go into a barn, and pull at six ropes, down which fell flesh smoking, butter in lumps, and milk as it were flying from the said ropes, all falling into six basins placed beneath. On this hill are two large cairns, about a mile distant from each other: these were probably the ruins of some ancient speculæ, or beacon towers, erected by Agricola, after the conquest of the country. There is another of more modern date, which answers to one in Ingleborough-hill, twenty miles to the north. From this may be seen an amazing extent of country: York Minster is very visible, and the land towards the German ocean, as far as the powers of the eye can extend. Towards the west the sea is very distinguishable, and even the Isle of Man by the assistance of glasses; to the north, the mountains of Ingleborough, Wharnside, and other of the British Appenines. The other views are the vales of Hodder, Ribble, and Calder (the first extends thirty miles), which afford a most delicious prospect, varied with numberless objects of rivers, houses, woods, and rich pastures, covered with cattle; and in the midst of this vale rises the town of Clitheroe, with the castle at one end, and the church at the other, elevated on a rocky scar; the abbey of Whalley, about four miles to the south, and that of Salley as much to the north. Clitheroe was, until recently, a place of little trade, but extensive print works and cotton manufactories have been established, which, along with the lime-kilns, provide ample employment for the increasing population. The neighbourhood abounds with limestone, for which there is a great demand, as it can now be conveyed by water to any part of the kingdom. The chief establishment in the town is the celebrated print works of Messrs. Thompson, at Primrose Lodge, on the south-west margin of the town. A dam has been thrown across the valley of Mearly Brook, to form a reservoir for working the great water-wheel of these works. Attached to the works is a farm of eighty acres, supplied with manure by means of sewage refuse, which would otherwise contaminate the streams. The chief proprietor of these works is one of our most accomplished manufacturers. No calico-printer in this country has done more to study the chemistry of colours, and the application of taste to the production of designs. There are four cotton factories at Clitheroe. Nearly one third of the total population of Clitheroe, adults and children, are employed at the five large establishments. The Bolton and Blackburn railway now extends to Clitheroe.

Malkin Tower, long famed as a rendezvous for witches.

Beautiful landscapes.

Manufactures.

Inns, Swan, Brownlow Arms, Rose and Crown.—*Market*, Tues.; great market, fornightly.—*Fairs*, March 24, 25, Aug. 1, 2, Thurs. bef. 4, and Sat. aft. Sep. 29, Dec. 7.—*Bankers*, Alcock, Birbeck, and Co.; draw on Dimsdale, Drewett, and Co.

* CLOVELLY. The little village of Clovelly is situated in the hundred of Hartland, on a romantic steep adjoining the sea. This place is very curious, and deserves observation. It is built on the side of a steep rock, to which the houses seem joined like pigeon-huts against the wall. At the bottom there is a small pier; the harbour being an appendage to the port of Bideford. The place is famous for the best herrings taken in the channel. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value £19. 11s. 5d. The Black Church Rocks are of remarkable configuration, the greater mass rising from the sea in a pyramidical form, and being perforated below so as to admit the passage of small sailing boats. Clovelly-dykes, or Dicken-hills, an ancient British encampment, is situated on very high ground, commanding the only practicable coast road in this part of the county; the diameter of the outer trench is about 1300 feet. These works are of a square form; but when, or by whom they were constructed, is

Ancient British encampment.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Clygyrog ....to	Anglesey	Holyhead 16	Valley 12	Chest. & Holyhd ...	271½	...	457
Clyne.....ham	Glamorgan ...	Swansea 4	Swansea 5	S. Wales	221	2164	143
Clynnog*.....pa	Carnarvon ...	Nevin.....10	Carnarvon ...10	Bangor & Carnar. ...	257	12060	1650
Clyro.... .....pa	Radnor	Hay 1½	Hereford 22	Newpt. & Hereford	222	7225	883
Clytha .....ham	Monmouth ...	Abergavenny...5	Goytre 4½	Newpt. & Hereford	176½	1841	340
Coal Aston .....to	Derby.....	Sheffield 5	Eckington 6	Midland	168½	...	421
Coalbrookdale.....	Salop	Shiffnall	Coalbrookdale...	Shrews. & Bmgm....	137	...	...
Coaley .....pa	Gloucester ...	Dursley.....3½	Frocester 2	Midland	108	2463	788
Coalville	Leicester	Ashby 5	Coalville	Midland	119	...	...
Coanwood.....to	Northumb. ...	Haltwhistle ...3	Featherstone...1	Newc. & Carlisle ...	318½	2042	152
Coate.....ham	Oxford	Babton 2½	Faringdn Rd. 9½	Gt. Western	73½	...	...
Coates .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cirencester ...3½	Tetbury Rd. ...3	Gt. Western	94	2330	400
Coates .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 11	Marton 4	Gt. Northern	153	950	46
Coates .....pa	Sussex	Arundel Sta. 10	Horsham 17	L. B. & S. C.	55	345	63
Coates .....to	W. R. York ...	Clitheroe 5	Thornton 4	Midland	222	700	138
Coates, Great .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gt. Grimsby ...4	Gt. Coates.....	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	156½	4480	236
Coates, Little.....pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby ...3	Gt. Coates ...1½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	158	1024	42
Coates, North.....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth 11	N. Thoresby 3½	Gt. Nothern.....	151	4101	239
Coatham Mundeville .....to	Durham	Darlington.....4	Aycliffe 1	N. Eastern	241½	1517	149
Coatsawmoor .....to	Durham	Darlington.....5	Darlington.....6	N. Eastern	241	434	21

CLOVELLY. uncertain. The manor was anciently in the Gifford family, but in the reign of Richard II. it was sold to Sir John Cary, whose family constructed the harbour and pier. It now belongs to Sir John Hamlin, Bart. Clovelly Court, a neat mansion, the seat of Sir James Williams Hamlyn, Bart., has been rebuilt on the site of a more ancient structure, which was destroyed by fire: the views hence are extremely grand. In rendering assistance to the visitors at Clovelly, it would be difficult to point out every object worthy of attention. At each turn some fresh beauty presents itself, and in every direction both nature and art are happily combined to produce the happiest effects. The wilderness is a delightful walk, in which is a rustic seat called the Cave, commanding one of the best views of Gallantry Bower (which is 387 feet in altitude) and the surrounding scenery. At the termination of the grounds is Mouth-mill, where the rocks are extremely fine, receiving a beautiful addition from the woods, which rise majestically around. If the sea is smooth, the coast is best seen from that direction, where the curious contortion of the strata to the west of the village afford an interesting spectacle. The Black Church rock, as well as the whole line of coast, clothed as it is with oak and other trees, nearly to the water's edge, has a most striking and pleasing effect.

Gallantry Bower.

* CLYNNOG is a beautiful village in Carnarvonshire, guarded by mountains on three sides, and the sea on the fourth; shaded by trees, and situated on an excellent turnpike-road, midway to Pwlheli from Carnarvon. It was once celebrated as the residence of St. Bueno, who was born of noble parents in Flintshire, but assuming a monastic habit, retired to this place, where, in 616, he built a church and monastery; the monastery is totally ruined. The conventual church is the most magnificent ecclesiastical structure in North Wales, built in the cruciform shape, and pointed style. It consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, and transept, with a handsome square tower. Near the altar are three stalls with pointed arches, supported by slender columns. An altar-tomb supports two recumbent figures, in memory of William Glynne de Lleiar, his wife, and children. Another commemorates his son-in-law, and successor to the demesne of Lleiar, George Twisleton, Esq., who defeated and took prisoner in the civil wars, that zealous loyalist, Sir John Owen. In the south-east corner of the church stands an old oaken chest, belted with iron, and fixed down to the floor, called Cyff Bueno, or Bueno's Chest. An elongated aperture in the lid is for the purpose of receiving offerings. These alms and oblations have ceased, and there is no fund to preserve this venerable pile from falling into ruins. Adjoining the church is a small building called Elgwys Bueno, supposed to have been part of the original church; but the building, in the pointed style, is evidently of a subsequent date. The passage leading from the grand structure to this is a narrow vault covered with large flat stones, probably the only remaining part of the original building. St. Bueno was buried in his own chapel, and an altar-tomb lately removed, is said to have been his place of interment. One hundred yards from the church, adjoining the turnpike-road, is St. Bueno's Well, eight feet square, enclosed by a wall eight feet high. The place s now exposed to

Residence of St. Bueno.

St. Bueno's Well.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Coatyards.....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury 2	Acklington ...12	N. Eastern	318	235	6
Cobham* .....pa	Kent	Strood 4	Gravesend ...4	N. Kent	28	3096	718
Cobham .....pa	Surrey	Epsom.....7	Weybridge ...4	L. & S. W.	23	5228	1691
Cobley .....ham	Worcester ...	Bromsgrove ...2	Bromsgrove...1½	Midland	129	...	...
Cobridge .....to	Stafford.....	Newcastle ...2½	Etruria 1	N. Stafford	147	...	...
Cockayne-Hatley ...pa	Bedford.....	Potton.....2	Sandy 5½	Gt. Northern	49½	1161	112
Cockbury.....ham	Gloucester ...	Winchcomb ...2	Cheltenham ...6	Gt. Western.....	127	...	...

ruin and the vilest filth. The spring has been suffered to grow up, so that it now contains little water. After St. Bueno's death, this well was much famed for healing the sick, and particularly for curing the rickets in children. The process of cure was dipping the patient in the well at evening, and letting him remain all night upon the saint's tomb. A smattering of this devotional respect continued till about the year 1793, when Lord Newborough ordered the tomb to be opened. The workmen penetrated about the depth of a yard, but finding no saint, they desisted. The fragments of the tomb lie a confused heap upon the floor. About a quarter of a mile distant is an uncommon large Cromlech, in a field near the sea, belonging to a tenement called Bachwen. The inclination of the table stone dips towards the west, and contains upon its surface several hollow holes, and thirty yards distant stands a single stone pillar. After passing Clynnog, towards Llanhaiarn, the country becomes barren, desolate, and uninteresting. Clynnog contains two inns, where civility and comfort may be purchased at reasonable prices. A singular custom is still observed at this place: all calves born in the parish with a particular mark on the ear, called Nod Bueno, or St. Bueno's mark, are presented to the church-wardens on Trinity Sunday, who apply the produce of the sale to the repairs of the church.

Clynnog.

Singular custom.

Fairs, May 8, Nov. 6.

* COBHAM. This is a very interesting village, much frequented by visitors from Gravesend and the metropolis. The old church occupies rising ground in nearly the centre of the parish, and has on the southern side an extensive view. The antiquary may here enjoy a great treat in inspecting the ancient monuments to be found in the interior, as there are several brasses of the Cobham family, successive generations of which, from the year 1354, have lived and died in the parish, as these memorials testify. On an altar-monument, in the middle of the chancel, are two full length effigies, with several children around them in a kneeling position. This was erected to the memory of George Lord Cobham, who had been the governor of Calais in the reign of Elizabeth, and who died in 1558. On the tomb of Maud de Cobham is a curious sculptured figure of a dog, and one similar will be found in the chancel on the tomb of Joan, wife of Reginald Braybrooke. They are worthy notice, as exemplifying the attachment felt towards two faithful canine adherents to the fortunes of the family. Outside, on the southern wall, there are some elegant tablets, too, of the Darnley family, and around are many humbler tombs bearing quaint and curious inscriptions. At the back of the church is an alms-house for the reception of twenty poor people, who have each a quarter of an acre of land, and a monthly stipend of eighteen shillings. It was originally founded in 1362. The inmates of this ancient building, dignified with the name of a college, are nominated respectively by the proprietor of Cobham Hall, the wardens of Rochester-bridge, and the neighbouring parishes. Passing through the village, which the readers of "Pickwick" will remember to have been the scene of one of the most humourous adventures of that renowned club, we proceed to the old hall bearing the name of a family that, from the time of King John, to the accession of James I., was amongst the most eminent in the country. Before describing the building it will not be uninteresting to glance at the history of its former owners. In the fifteenth century the Cobham estate belonged to Joan, grand-daughter and heiress of John Lord Cobham. This lady had no less than five husbands, one of them being the celebrated Sir John Oldcastle, who assumed the title of Cobham. Sir John, who had been the intimate friend of Henry V. in his younger days, and in whom some have erroneously detected the original of Sir John Falstaff, was soon after charged by the clergy with favouring the Lollards, and inciting "grievous heresy" in the king's dominions. In the proclamation issued by the king it is declared that the Lollards meant to destroy him, confiscate the possessions of the church, and appoint Sir John Oldcastle president of the commonwealth. He

The church.

Interesting monuments

Cobham Hall and its history.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cocken ....to	Durham	Durham 4	Leamside 2	N. Eastern	259½	437	96
Cocker Bar	Lancaster.....	Preston 7	Cocker Bar	E. Lancashire.....	217	...	...
Cockerham* .....pa	Lancaster ...	Lancaster 6	Bay Horse 2	Preston & Lanc. ...	227	10480	2520
Cockerington, North .....pa	Lincoln	Saltfleet 6	Louth 3½	Gt. Northern	144	1750	261

COBHAM.

was in consequence taken prisoner in 1416, and, after an obstinate resistance, was sentenced to be hanged as a traitor and burned as a heretic. The estates, however, remained in the possession of his widow, who died in 1433, and from this period till 1596, they descended in lineal succession. In that year they came into the possession of Henry, Lord Cobham, who was lord warden of the cinque ports, constable of Dover Castle, and lord-lieutenant of the county. In 1603 this nobleman was accused, with others, of having been concerned in Sir Walter Raleigh's conspiracy, and being brought to trial at Winchester, on account of the plague then raging in London, they were found guilty, and judgment of death recorded. The brother of Lord Cobham was executed, but in his own case the sentence was remitted, and the estate being confiscated, he was reduced to the greatest poverty, his death, in 1619, being accelerated through absolute want. Having thus fallen into the possession of the crown, the manor of Cobham was granted by James I. to James Stewart, one of his own kinsmen, who seems, with his successor, not to have exhibited very thrifty management, for the house and grounds were sold at the close of the seventeenth century to enable the owner to satisfy his creditors. The price given furnishes a curious contrast with that which would be realised in the present day. The deer park, with the paddocks, containing, as by survey, 830 acres, was only valued at ten shillings the acre, the timber, woods, &c., being all included. It is also incidentally mentioned that at this time the mansion, which cost £60,000 building, had fourteen acres of orchard and garden-ground attached. The remainder of its history may be briefly told. In 1714 the hall and estate came by marriage into the possession of an Irish family of the name of Bligh, one of whom, in 1725, was created Earl of Darnley, and the seat of the earls of Darnley it has continued to be ever since. The hall is a massive and stately structure, consisting of two wings and a noble centre, the work of Inigo Jones. The oldest portions are those at the two extremities, flanked with octagonal towers, but modern art, in contributing the sashed windows and brickwork facing, has increased the comfort of the mansion at the expense of the picturesque. The picture gallery, having a choice collection of paintings by the old masters, and the unique gilt hall, form the most prominent features of attraction in the interior, but the apartments, besides, are elegantly furnished; and the quadrangle, and old brick passages of the out-buildings, wear about them an aspect of unmistakeable antiquity. On the south side, leading up to the principal entrance, is a noble lime-tree avenue, extending upwards of 3,000 feet in length. In the park, which is nearly seven miles round, there are some noble oak and chesnut-trees, many of them measuring twenty feet and upwards in circumference. It has, also, the reputation of producing venison of superior flavour, derived from the peculiar excellence of the herbage, and it was on this fare, probably, that both Queen Elizabeth and Charles II. were regaled when they visited Cobham; for the former, according to Strype, was welcomed with a "delectable banquet, and great cheer." In a romantic spot, towards the south-east end of the park, on an eminence called William's-hill, there is a spacious mausoleum, erected in 1783, by the present Lord Darnley's grandfather. It is built of Portland stone, in an octagonal form. after the Doric order, and cost £2,000, but never having been consecrated, it has not been devoted to the purpose for which it was intended. Cobham Hall and picture-gallery, are open to the public every Friday; admission is by tickets, price one shilling each, supplied at Caddel's library, Gravesend; and the proceeds thus resulting, are applied to the school, and other free institutions of the neighbourhood. Cobham-wood is a glorious region for the rambler, and the footpath to Rochester, through the very heart of its sylvan solitudes, a delightful track to follow. The pedestrian can also return through the wood and Upper Shorne, to Gravesend by way of Chalk. Either way, a day's enjoyment here is complete.

Reverses of the Cobham family.

Sale of the house and grounds.

Picture gallery.

Cobham-wood.

* COCKERHAM. [*Fairs*, March 24, cattle.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cockerington, South....pa	Lincoln	Saltfleet 6	Louth 4	Gt. Northern	144½	1880	305
Cockerton.....to	Durham	Darlington.....1	Darlington ...1¼	N. Eastern	236½	1748	537
Cocker-mouth* m.t chap & b	Cumberland	Whitehaven 12½	Cockermouth ...	Cocker. & Wkgtn ...	342	2326	5775
Cockney, Moor ...ham	Lancaster ...	Bury.....2	Black Lane ...1	Lanc. & Yorkshire	205	...	...
Cockfield .....pa	Durham	Darlington ...14	Bhp.Auckland 8	Stockton & Redcar	254	4416	887
Cockfield .....pa	Suffolk	Sudbury 11	Thurston 8	E. Union	98½	3626	988
Cocking .....pa	Sussex	Midhurst 2	Chichester ...8½	L. B. & S. C.	87¼	2602	482
Cockington .....pa	Devon	Totness 6	Torquay 1½	S. Devon	220½	1016	171
Cocklaw.....to	Northumb.	Chollerton 1	Hexham 5½	Newc. & Carlisle.....	304	3666	183
Cockley Cley .....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham 3	Swaffham 4	E. Counties	117¼	4312	263
Cockle Park.....to	Northumb.	Morpeth 3	Morpeth 4	N. Eastern	298	1335	95
Cockshutt ...to & chap	Salop	Shrewsbury 11½	Baschurch 5	Shrews & Chest. ...	167½	...	...
Cockthorpe.....pa	Norfolk.....	Wells 4½	Fakenham ...12	Norfolk.....	1 1	514	42
Cockthorpe.....chap	Oxford	Bampton 5½	Oxford 12	Gt. Western	75	...	...

* COCKERMOUTH. This is an ancient borough and market-town, situated in the ward of Allerdale, and having a convenient position at the junction of the two rivers Cocker and Derwent. The Cocker flowing through the town, is crossed by a bridge connecting the eastern and south-western parts, and another bridge of two arches, 270 feet in length, crosses the Derwent. Like most of our old towns, the streets are built after a very irregular fashion. The venerable church, which was one of the architectural features of the place, was unfortunately destroyed by fire in November, 1850. A new church has since been built. As early as the reign of Edward I., the borough enjoyed the privilege of sending two representatives to Parliament, and this it has since retained. Its importance has been lately increased by the extension of railway comunication, a branch of eight and a half miles connecting it with Workington, which lies near the mouth of the Derwent. The township occupies the site of the ancient barony of Allerdale. The ruins of the castle, which formerly was the baronial seat of the lords of Allerdale, and is now the property of the Earl of Egremont, stand on the brow of a bold eminence near the confluence of the rivers. It is supposed to have been erected shortly after the Conquest, though the Norman architecture of the remaining walls, which are of prodigious thickness, appears to be of the fourteenth century. The area enclosed by the outer walls consists of two courts. Beneath the gateway between them, are two deep and vaulted dungeons, capable of containing one hundred prisoners, and under a building in the larger court is a spacious chamber with a vaulted roof, supported in the centre by a single octagonal pillar. During the civil war in 1648, it was occupied by the Parliament army, and sustained a month's siege by the Royalists. Since that time it has gradually fallen into decay, and is now only habitable in a small part. To the north of the town is a tumulus, called Toot-hill, and to the west, the rampart and ditch of a Roman camp, 750 feet in circuit. A number of antiquities here discovered, and throwing some curious light on the habits and customs of the British and Roman people, have been carefully treasured in the local museums. The public buildings may be comprised in a court-house, wherein are held the Easter and Michaelmas quarter-sessions; a spacious market-house, and a saving's bank; from the front of the latter projects an illuminated clock with three dials; of late years considerable improvements have been effected in the appearance of the town, particularly in the market-place and main street. The town is governed by a bailiff, returned by a jury of burgesses at a court-leet, held within a month after Michaelmas-day each year. The trade comprises the manufacture of woollens, cotton checks, thread, tanned leather, hats, &c., and, upon the streams of the Derwent and Cocker, are corn and spinning-mills, and a carding-mill. There is an extensive brewery, and a depôt for the fine blue slate of Buttermere. About three miles distant are extensive coal mines and lime works. At Stanger, in this neighbourhood, is a mineral spring of celebrated efficacy in curing scorbutic and scrofulous complaints. Cockermouth was the birth-place of Wordsworth, the poet, who was born here April 7, 1770, and Tickell, another poet, Addison's friend, was born at Bridekirk, two miles distant. Dovenby Hall, Tallentire Hall, Isel Hall, and Woodhall, are fine seats in the neighbourhood.

Church destroyed by fire in 1850.

Ruins of the castle.

Remains of a Roman camp.

Trade.

Inns, Globe, Sun.—*Markets*, Mon., Sat.—*Fairs*, Feb. 18, horses; Wed. aft. 1st Mon. in May, and every alter. Wed. until Oct. 10, cattle; Whit-Mon., Nov. 11, hiring.—*Bankers*, Branch of Carlisle City and District Bank; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co. Branch of Cumberland Union Banking Company; draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Coddenham* ....pa	Suffolk	Needham 3	Claydon.....3¾	E. Union	76½	2719	1047
Coddington .....pa	Chester	Chester 9½	Tattenhall ...4½	L. & N. W.	176½	2957	256
Coddington .....pa	Hereford	Ledbury 4	Worcester ...13½	Oxford W. & W.....	134½	1076	158
Coddington .....pa	Nottingham	Newark.....2½	Newark 3	Gt. Northern	123	1850	577
Codford, St. Mary† pa	Wilts	Heytesbury ...3	Warminster...7½	Gt. Western	121½	2123	390
Codford, St. Peter...pa	Wilts	Heytesbury ...2½	Warminster ...7	Gt. Western	121	1611	401
Codicote .....pa	Hertford	Hatfield 6½	Welwyn.....2½	Gt. Northern	24½	2671	1039
Codnor .....ham	Derby.....	Derby.....10	Codnor Park ...2	Midland	139	...	1439
Codnor Park‡ ...ex. pa	Derby	Derby 12	Codnor Park ...	Midland	137	...	735
Codsall§ .....pa	Stafford.....	Wolverhamp. 5	Codsall	Shrews. & Birmgm.	130	2580	1195
Coedana .....pa chap	Anglesey	Llangefni 5½	Gaerwen 11	Chest. & Holyhd ...	256	1627	344
Coedcanlas .....pa	Pembroke.....	Pembroke 6	Haverfordwest8	S. Wales	284	1150	167
Coedfrank .....ham	Glamorgan ...	Swansea 7	Neath 2	S. Wales	210	...	1728
Coedkernew .....pa	Monmouth ...	Newport 4½	Marshfield 1	S. Wales	165	765	161
Coedlasson .....to	Radnor	Rhayader 8	Ludlow 35	Shrews. & Herefd ...	203	...	258
Coedtalog.....to	Montgomery	Welshpool 8	Shrewsbury...27	Bmgm. & Shrews....	182	...	...
Coed-y-Cymmar ham	Brecknock ...	Brecon 16	Merthyr 2	Taff Vale	195½	...	...
Coffinswell .....pa	Devon	Nwtn Bushell 3	Kings Krswell 1	S. Devon	217	1126	214
Cogan .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cardiff.....6	Cardiff.....4	S. Wales	174	602	33
Cogenhoe.....pa	Northampton	Northampton 5	Billing Rd.....1	L. & N. W.	72½	960	374
Coggeshall, Great‖ .....m.t & pa	Essex.....	Braintree 6	Kelvedon 2½	E. Counties	44	2770	3580

* CODDENHAM. In the park in this parish Nicholas Bacon, a descendant of Lord Bacon, erected a mansion, which has since been re-built. This park contains some of the finest chesnut-trees to be found in the county. The church of St. Mary is a noble Gothic building, with some good monuments. The soil is principally chalk.

Druidical remains.

† CODFORD, ST. MARY, in the hundred of Heytesbury. On the summit of an eminence, called Codford-hill, in this parish, is a very curious earthen work, forming a complete circle, and surrounded by a vallum and foss, which are constructed with singular uniformity. It is conjectured to have been the work of the Druids, dedicated to religious ceremonies.

‡ CODNOR PARK, in the parish of Heanor, and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, where are the ruins of a castle, which, in the reign of Henry III., was the seat of Richard Grey. It was possessed by his heirs, the barons Grey, of Codnor, until the reign of Henry VII., and was last inhabited at the commencement of the eighteenth century. Codnor-park and adjoining township is half a mile nearer Alfreton. There are here some extensive pottery works and collieries.

Sulphur well.

§ CODSALL is in the south division of Seisdon. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a very beautiful structure, consisting of a chancel and north aisle, separated by very fine pointed arches. It has been entirely re-built within the last few years, with the exception of the tower. Here is a sulphurous well, which springs up through the stump of an old tree, and is so strongly impregnated, that it leaves a yellow appearance wherever it flows.

Originated from an abbey being founded here.

‖ COGGESHALL. The market-town of Great Coggeshall is situated in the Witham division. It stands partly on low ground, near the north side of the river Blackwater, and partly on the acclivity of a pleasant hill, rising on the same side. According to Morant, it owes its existence to the abbey, whose foundation here drew round it a vast number of inhabitants and dependants; but some other antiquaries suppose it to have been of Roman origin, and the Canonium of Antoninus. Various remains which have been found here, though insufficient to prove that Coggeshall was the actual site of a Roman station, are yet admitted as evidence of its having been a Roman villa. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the manor belonged to Colo, a Saxon; but at the time of the Norman survey, it was held by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, whose heiress, Maude, conveyed it to the crown by her marriage with Stephen, Earl of Blois, afterwards King of England. In 1142 Stephen and his queen founded an abbey here, near the river, for Cistercian monks; and having dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, endowed it with this and other manors. In 1203 King John granted the abbot and his convent permission to enclose and impark their wood at Coggeshall; and in 1247 they obtained the liberty of free-warren from Henry III.; who also invested them with the privileges of holding a market weekly, and an eight days' annual fair. In the reign of Edward III. the monks founded a chantry in

Conventual privileges.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Coggeshall, Little* pa	Essex	G. Coggeshall ¼	Kelvedon 2	E. Counties	43½	830	430
Coggs pa	Oxford	Oxford 10	Handboro' 5½	Oxford, W. & W.	76	1820	814
Cogshall to	Chester	Northwich 3	Acton 4	L. & N. W.	175½	517	101
Coker, East pa	Somerset	Crewkerne 7	Yeovil 3	Brist. & Exeter	179	2121	1340
Coker, West pa	Somerset	Crewkerne 5	Yeovil 3	Brist. & Exeter	179	1299	1052
Colan pa	Cornwall	St. Columb 4	Plymouth 48	S. Devon	295	1545	254
Colaton-Raleigh pa	Devon	Topsham 7½	Exeter 12	Brist. & Exeter	206	3757	851
Colby pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 3½	Norwich 16	E. Union	129½	1115	336
Colby to	Westmorland	Appleby 1	Shap 8	Lanc. & Carlisle	279	919	147
Colchester† bo & m.t	Essex	Coggeshall 9	Colchester	E. Union	51	1120	19443

their church, to pray daily for the king, the queen, and their issue; in consideration of which, the sovereign, on the 11th of January, 1344, granted them a hogshead of red wine, to be delivered in London by the king's gentlemen of the wine cellar, every year at Easter. In 1538 Henry VIII. granted the manor of Coggeshall, and other estates, to Sir Thomas Seymour, brother of Edward, Duke of Somerset, who, in 1541, exchanged them with the king. This manor has since been divided, and passed through various families. Only a small part of the abbey is now remaining: near it is a bridge of three arches, originally built by King Stephen, over a channel that was cut to convey the water of the river nearer to the abbey. Coggeshall is noted for the excellent quality of its land, and numerous powerful springs of pure water. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a fine building in the perpendicular style, with a tower containing five bells. The chancel end was repaired in 1847; and the whole of the remaining portion underwent a thorough renovation in 1854. There are two silk factories, one for the manufacture of patent silk plush for hats, and a patent isinglass and gelatine factory.

COGGESHALL.

Church restored in 1854.

Inns, Chapel, White Hart.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fair*, Whit-Tues. cattle.—*Bankers*, Sparrow and Co; Draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co. Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company; draw on Head-office, 21 Lombard-street.

* COGGESHALL (Little), a hamlet to Coggeshall, was formerly a distinct parish, and had two churches; one of them erected by the monks of St. Mary's Abbey, in the field called the Park, for their own use; the other was a regular parish church. The former has long been demolished, but the latter is now used as a barn.

† COLCHESTER is situated in the north-eastern part of the shire. The place is of very remote origin; and there is the clearest evidence of its having been both a British and a Roman city. All the public buildings display Roman materials worked up in their walls; and to the present time urns, pavements, coins, &c., are frequently turned up by the spade or the plough, in the vicinity of the town. At the end of the year 1808, or beginning of 1809, in excavating the reservoir for the Colchester water-works, some vestiges of Roman baths were found. Since that period, in proceeding with the works, the workmen fell in with a quantity of Roman pavement, and what is extraordinary, beneath that, some oak framing, almost perfectly sound, although it must have lain there above a thousand years. By inspection, it appears that it had been previously charred as the crust was on it when first dug up. It is therefore evident, that charring of timber, to make it last under ground, was known to the Romans. Amidst some fragments of porcelain found, was one vessel of most exquisite workmanship and classical taste, the outside of which was highly embossed with basso-relievo, divided into different compartments, in two of which were Diana and Fauns, on pedestals facing each other. Diana, in her left hand, holds a boy, and in the right, the two fore feet of a leveret, standing in an upright posture against her. The attitude of the Fauns is nearly that of the antique Antinous; a wreath of a mask, and plumes of feathers hang between the two. In two other departments are the stags at bay with the dogs. Between this department and that before described, is a long, upright one, with a tripod in the centre, and an eagle hovering over the flame, with a plume of feathers erect on its back. In two other departments are Cupids sacrificing, in the act of pouring something from a vessel on the altar; round the border of this department is studded with diadems; in two other departments are represented the great wild bear passant, capitally executed; towards the cornice, or towards the upper edge or opening of the vessel, is a rich canopy, ornamented all round; on the bottom and sides of the departments are plumes of feathers studded with ornaments like mace. It is

Both a British and a Roman city.

Roman remains.

COLCHESTER.

nearly the colour of dark cornelian, has been hardened by fire, and is almost as dense as flint. Most of the coins dug up are of Claudius, Cæsar Augustus, and others of the emperors Trajanus, and Antoninus. The ancient name of Colchester appears to have been Camulodunum, under which appellation it occurs in Dion Cassius, who expressly mentions it as the residence of the British king Cunobeline, and the capital of the Trinobantes. Under the Saxon domination, Colchester, then called Colon-ceaster, or Colne-ceaster, lost much of its ancient consequence. The Danes afterwards obtained possession, but after the death of the Danish chief Guthrum, King Alfred became the nominal master of the district, but was long unable to subdue the Danish forces, who were receiving supplies by sea. Having constructed a superior navy, Alfred for a time kept them in check, but on his death, the Danes re-commenced their ravages under the command of Ethelwald, Alfred's nephew, who, intending to possess himself of the sovereignty of Britain, had assembled a large army of Danes and Normans, and, landing in Essex, became master of Colchester, and the neighbouring country. Ethelwald being defeated and slain in the following year, the Danes returned to their allegiance, but with so little sincerity, that Edward found it necessary, within a few years, to establish fortifications at Witham and Maldon, to restrain their incursions. In 921, Edward, finding the time favourable for a design he had long meditated, assembled a large army and laid siege to Colne-ceaster, which appears to have been taken by assault, as the Danes were all put to the sword, with the exception of a very few, who, leaping over the walls, fled into East Anglia. Edward is thought to have re-peopled the desolated city by a colony of West Saxons; and, in November, 922, he either re-built or repaired the walls. From this period to the Norman Conquest, the annals of Colchester offer nothing of a remarkable nature. In the time of King John, Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, besieged Colchester, in the year 1215, with an army of foreigners; but hearing that the barons assembled in London, were advancing to its relief, he retired to Bury St. Edmunds. Soon afterwards, however, Saher, or some of his party, obtained possession, and having plundered the town, placed a garrison in the castle, which was quickly invested by the king, and obliged to surrender. In 1218 Colchester was taken by the soldiers of Prince Louis, son of Philip II., of France, who had been invited into England to assist the barons; but, instead of remaining faithful to the cause they had undertaken, thought the opportunity favourable to make conquests for themselves. The castle walls were now disgraced by the banner of France; which, however, was not suffered to wave long; for the barons having submitted to their new sovereign, Henry III., consolidated their strength, and expelled the French prince from the kingdom. On the raising of the great naval armament to blockade Calais, Colchester furnished five ships and 170 mariners. In this reign, in the years 1348 and 1360, many of the inhabitants fell victims to the plague. On the demise of Edward VI., the inhabitants supported the interests of the Princess Mary with so much fervour, that a few days after she had obtained secure possession of the crown, she visited the town, purposely to display her strong sense of the attachment of its inhabitants. She was received with great rejoicings, and on her departure presented with a silver cup, and £20 in gold; a sum regarded in those days as worthy the acceptance of a sovereign. Her gratitude, however, was less powerful than her bigotry; and various persons, both male and female, were here commited to the flames, to expiate the crime of opposition to the religious ordinances prescribed by the existing laws. Colchester, indeed, at this period was distinguished for the diversity of its religious sects; and the flames of persecution were lighted up by the bigoted queen to amalgamate the contrariety of opinions into one uniform belief. The strange and absurd tenets of the sect named the Family of Love, were propagated here by Christopher Vitels, the disciple of Henry Nicholas, of Delft, its original founder, and obtained many converts. In the reign of Elizabeth, many Flemings, whom the barbarous policy of the Duke of Alva had expelled from their native plains, sought an asylum at Colchester; and in return for the protection afforded them, introduced the manufacture of bays and says, which rendered the town more flourishing than it had been for many years. In the autumnal progress of Elizabeth, in the year 1579, that sovereign continued here two days. At the commencement of the civil war the inhabitants of Colchester took part with King Charles; and in 1642 petitioned that the town might be better fortified. Soon afterwards some unwarranted acts of outrage were committed by the lower classes against the

Originally called Camulodunum.

Conflict between the Danes and Saxons.

Castle taken by French soldiers.

Visited by the Princess Mary.

Flemings find refuge here.

Lucas family; but the horrors of civil war were not felt in all their severity till the year 1648, when the memorable siege of Colchester reduced the inhabitants to the greatest distress. At this period the inhabitants, wishing to prevent the entrance of the Royalists, shut the gates, and collected a troop of about sixty horse to defend the passage; but on the approach of Sir Charles Lucas, with some companies of cavalry, they thought it most prudent to deliver up the town, on a promise that it should be preserved from pillage, and none of the townspeople injured. The main force had now arrived; and the approach of Fairfax being apprehended, guards were posted at every avenue, the walls were strengthened, and everything assumed the appearance of a vigorous resistance. The next day, June the 13th, the Parliament army arrived on Lexden-heath; and Fairfax summoned Lord Goring to surrender the town. To this message an insolent negative was returned by the earl; an assault was immediately commenced, the suburbs were forced after a dreadful conflict; and nothing but the most determined bravery prevented the place from being carried. Some foot soldiers of the enemy had entered with the retreating Royalists, but were again driven out by the pikes of the Royalist officers, who, in the confusion, closed the gate upon many of their own people. The assault continued between seven and eight hours; till at length wearied with the obstinate defence of the besieged, the troops of Fairfax retreated in much disorder. That general then commenced a regular blockade; and after a protracted investment of eleven weeks, in which many vigorous sallies had been made, obtained possession of the town. The terms of surrender were unusually severe, as the Parliamentary general refused to promise quarter to any but the common soldiers, and officers under the rank of captains. The necessity of the case admitted no alternative; every usual kind of provision having been long exhausted, and both inhabitants and soldiers reduced to satisfy the cravings of hunger on horses, dogs, and other animals. Soon after the troops of Fairfax had entered the town, a council of war was held at the Moot Hall, and Sir Charles Lucas, Sir George Lisle, and Sir Bernard Gascoyne, condemned to suffer death. The three unfortunate officers were then conducted to the castle; but it having been discovered that Gascoyne was a Florentine, his sentence was reversed, and he was ordered to be confined with the other prisoners. Soon afterwards, Colonel Ireton was dispatched to inform Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle to prepare for death. At seven o'clock the same evening they were led to a green spot of ground, only a few paces distant from the north wall of the castle, and there submitted to their harsh fate with the most intrepid bravery. The bodies of the two knights were privately interred in the vault of the Lucas family, in St. Giles's Church. After this execution, the Lord Goring, Lord Capel, and the other officers, were assured of "fair quarter as prisoners of war;" but this promise the paramount jurisdiction of the Parliament thought proper to annul, in respect to Lord Capel, who was impeached, and brought to trial, when, refusing to acknowledge the authority of the court, he was condemned to die, and suffered the pain of his sentence in March, 1649. After the surrender of the town, a contribution of £14,000 was imposed on the inhabitants; of which sum, £2,000 was afterwards remitted; £2,000 was bestowed to relieve the distresses of the poor; and the remaining £10,000 distributed among the soldiers. During the siege, upwards of 300 houses, and various other buildings, had been destroyed. Before the army of Fairfax quitted the town, the walls and fortifications were completely dismantled; the magistrates being obliged to supply the necessary tools to effect their destruction. In the year 1665 the dreadful plague which ravaged London extended to Colchester, and before the contagion had ceased to act, nearly 5,000 persons had been swept away by its influence. This town occupies the summit and northern aspect of a fine eminence rising from the Colne, which flows on the north and east sides, and is navigable to the spot called the New Hythe. The space inclosed by the remains of the ancient walls, forms a parallelogram, having its longest side towards the north and south; the buildings, without the walls, are very irregularly disposed, chiefly on the south and east. In the reign of James I. an Act was obtained for paving the town, and its provisions enforced by another Act, passed in 1750: by these, land-owners and proprietors of buildings are ordered to pave, and keep in repair, all the ways contiguous to their respective possessions. A new, spacious, and very handsome market was opened here in the year 1814. The walls of this town are now, in a great degree, destroyed; what remains being only kept in repair by those who have gardens or other

COLCHESTER.

Horrors of civil war.

Surrendered to the Parliament army.

Execution of Sir Chas. Lucas and Sir George Lisle.

Ravages of the plague.

Vestiges of the city walls.

COLCHESTER.

grounds adjoining. They consist of stone and Roman brick, united by a strong cement. The thickness varies, but is in general from seven to eight feet. The inclosed area contains rather more than 108 acres; the circumference of the walls being one mile and three-quarters. When the walls were in their perfect state, the town was entered by four principal gates, and three posterns, most of which are now destroyed. The walls were strengthened by several bastions, and on the west defended by a small, ancient fort, called Colkynge's Castel; the arches which remain are formed of Roman brick. On the north and west sides were deep ditches. To the north of the High-street, on an elevated spot, and commanding a fine view of the winding valley to the north and east, stands the castle.

The castle.

The outer walls are nearly perfect, and by their vast thickness and solidity, evince the importance which, in the early ages, was attached to this situation. The whole building is constructed with a mixture of stone, flint, and Roman bricks; but the latter are chiefly in pieces, conveying the idea of their having been taken from some more ancient building. The castle is built in the form of a parallelogram, the east and west sides measuring 140 feet each, the north and south sides 102 feet each: at the north-east and north-west angles are projecting square towers; at the south side, on the west face, is another square tower; and on the east face, a semicircular tower; the external radius of which is 20 feet. The foundations are 30 feet thick; the lower part of the walls 12 feet thick, and the upper part nearly 11. The principal entrance is near the south-west tower, beneath a strong semicircular arch, with three-quarter columns, having capitals, ornamented in the Norman style; this was anciently defended by a portcullis. On the right, within the entrance, is a niche, where the guard or porter was stationed. At a little distance beyond is a square room, at the further end of which is a flight of stairs leading to the vaults. Beyond the stairs is the entrance to a large area, formerly inclosed by a roof, and divided by a wall running north and south. This space included, upon its different floors, the principal apartments of the castle; and also a gallery that runs between the wall which crosses the area, and that which is demolished. At the south end of the gallery on the ground floor, is a strong arched room, which receives a scanty portion of light through a small aperture in the south wall of the castle: this miserable hold, as tradition asserts, was the last lodging of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle. At the extremity of a wall which separates this area from a second, is a door above and below, which led into apartments that filled the space between the east wall of the castle and the gallery. At the south end of this space, in the south-east tower, on the ground floor, is a strong arched room, the walls of which are of extraordinary thickness. In the south-west tower is the grand staircase, which is circular, arched above, and built of stone: this leads to a modern room, used for a subscription library. An arcade of modern workmanship, which runs along the north wall of the library, conducts to the ancient chapel. This is a venerable piece of architecture; the beauty of its proportions strike the eye, notwithstanding the massiveness of its construction. The roof is strongly arched: the light enters through five windows, two of which have been enlarged, but the others remain nearly in their original state. An arched vault beneath is used for the confinement of prisoners. In the north-east and north-west towers, upon the same floor as the chapel, are various small rooms or recesses; and in the latter is also a staircase, which descends from the upper part of the tower, and terminates at the first floor. At the foot of the stairs, in the north wall of the castle, is a sally-port, now closed up, which opened upon an abutment of the north-west tower. This sally-port, and the great door-way in the south wall, are the only original entrances into the castle. From the principal staircase, in the north-east tower, another flight of steps leads to what was the second floor; the walls of this story were nine feet thick. The dome, which covers the staircase, the passage formed upon the west and north wall of the castle, and the small room upon the summit of the north-east tower, are all of modern construction. The great door-way in the north wall, and the small port in the east wall, are also modern, and have been formed with great labour by the enlargement of a narrow window in each place. The peculiar construction of the windows is worthy of observation. An arched niche, about three feet deep, formed the inner opening of the window; in the back of which niche another of less dimensions, gradually decreasing in breadth, penetrated about seven feet further, at the extremity of which, a narrow aperture, only eight inches wide, lined with hewn stone, was made through the remaining thickness

Large area.

Ancient chapel.

of the wall. From the floor of the rooms an ascent was made to the narrow aperture of the window by a small flight of steps. On the north and east sides the castle was defended by a high rampart, raised upon a more ancient wall, and by a deep fosse, now partly filled up. On the south and west sides it was strengthened by a massive wall, in which were two gates, the site of which is occupied by a range of modern houses. The castle, with its precincts, called the Bailey (ballium), is extra parochial, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the borough officers. The castle came very early into the power of the crown. The Empress Maud granted it to Alberic de Vere, ancestor to the Veres, earls of Oxford. By Edward I. it was bestowed on Laurence de Scaccaris, Sheriff of Essex, for a county gaol; and its demesnes were ordered to be ploughed and sown for the king's use. The next possessor was Robert de Benhall, Knight, to whom it was granted for life by Edward III.; from whose reign to that of Charles I. it was granted to various noblemen, during life or pleasure, by successive sovereigns. Of the latter monarch, James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, purchased the reversion to him and his heirs for ever. It was then held by Sir John Stanhope; and has since passed through various families, chiefly by purchase. One of its possessors was a Mr. John Wheeley, who bought it in the year 1683, for the purpose of pulling it down, and disposing of the materials to advantage; but this intent was defeated by the solidity of the building and strength of the cement. Much damage was, however, done; large quantities of the Roman bricks were taken away, and most of the free-stone of the door and window cases, and interior of the arches. The tops of the towers and walls were forced down with screws, or blown up with gunpowder; but the expense of effecting this destruction was so great that the idea was abandoned, as the price procured for the materials would not defray the charges. There is a library in the castle, founded by Dr. Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York, which is superintended by a society that holds its meetings every Wednesday. Here the county justices hold their petty sessions. In the room is a very ancient and elaborately carved mantel-piece, well worthy the attention of the curious. St. John's Abbey, a very magnificent structure, founded by Eudo Dapifer, in the year 1097, on the south side of the town, has now scarcely a vestige remaining. On some portions of its site a wooden church had previously stood, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, whose influence was reported to have performed several miracles near this spot: this occasioned Eudo to make choice of it for his intended foundation. This abbey continued in a flourishing state till the time of the dissolution. Its annual revenues were estimated at £523. 17s. 10d.; but this sum is thought to be far below the actual produce. St. Giles's Church is near the north-west corner of St. John's garden. This was the burial-place of the Lucas family, several of whom are commemorated by inscriptions. Here, also, with his fellow-sufferer Sir Charles Lucas, were interred the remains of Sir George Lisle: the fate of these lamented friends is thus recorded:—"Under this marble ly the bodies of the two most valiant captains, Sr. Charles Lvcas, and Sr. George Lisle, Knts. who for their eminent loyalty to their soverain, were on the 28th day of Avgvst, 1648, by the command of Sr Tho. Fairfax, then general of the Parliament army, in cold blovd barbarovsly mvrdered." These letters are cut very deep into the marble: according to tradition, this was done by the command of Charles II., from the following circumstance:—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who had married the only daughter of General Fairfax, applied to the king for permission to have it erased, as it reflected on the memory of his father-in-law. The king mentioned the request to Lord Lucas, who replied that he would readily accede to his majesty's wish, provided he would permit him to insert in its room, "that Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, were barbarously murdered for their loyalty to Charles I., and that his son, Charles II., ordered this memorial of their loyalty to be erased." The king, struck with the observation, is said to have immediately ordered the letters of the original inscription to be engraven as deep as possible. North-east from St. John's, at a little distance, are the remains of St. Botolph's Priory, which, like the former, owes its principal demolition to the siege in 1648. This structure is generally reported to have been founded by a monk named Eynulph, or Ernulph, in the beginning of the twelfth century, for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. This was the earliest establishment of this order in England. The possessions bestowed by the founder and other benefactors, were increased by Henry I., who granted the canons the whole tithes of his demesnes in Hatfield Regis, or Broad-Oak; and confirmed the ser-

COLCHESTER.

Castle extra parochial.

Granted by the crown to different noblemen.

Library and curious mantel-piece.

Abbey.

Historical anecdote.

St Botolph's Priory.

COLCHESTER.

geantry and lands given by Hugh Fitz-Stephen, on condition that on every Welsh war they should find a horse of five shillings value, a sack and a spur, for the king's use for forty days. The site and possessions of the priory were granted by Henry VIII. to the Lord Chancellor Audley, but have since passed into various families. The Priory Church continued perfect till the time of the siege, it having been parochial as well as conventual: it was then, in a great measure, destroyed. Its ruins are extremely interesting to the architectural antiquary, from presenting some curious specimens of brick ornaments, and of interlaced arches, from which the idea of the pointed arch is thought by some to have been conceived. A very handsome church has been built for this parish on the east of St. Botolph-street, at a short distance from the priory, and in a style of architecture to correspond with it. Eastward of St. Botolph's, is St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, originally founded by Eudo Dapifer, in the reign of Henry I., for persons afflicted with the leprosy. The endowment was augmented by King Stephen; and Richard I. granted the brethren liberty to hold a two days' fair. After the suppression of this hospital, in the reign of Edward VI., its possessions were much dissipated, and the chapel entirely destroyed; but in the year 1610 it was refounded for a master, and five poor pensioners, unmarried, under the title of the College or Hospital of King James, and the brethren were incorporated. What is now called the hospital, consists of a few old buildings on the north of Magdalen Church. In the church of St. Leonard, still further to the east, and not very distant from the river, were formerly two chantries, On the south-west side of the town, in St. Mary's parish, was a monastery of crutched friars, founded about the year 1244, when that order first came into England. In 1407 it became the seat of the rich guild of St. Helen, with whose possessions, four chantries established here, and in the church of St. Nicholas, were incorporated. In 1637, the monastic buildings having been converted into a dwelling-house, were inhabited by Sir Harbottle Grimston; but were partly destroyed during the siege. The remains were fitted up as a work-house, but have since been entirely removed. The principal church within the walls is dedicated to St. James, and appears to have been founded about the reign of Edward II. In the south aisle is a monument to Arthur Winsley, Esq., alderman of the town, who founded alms-houses for twelve poor persons, in St. Botolph's parish. All Saints' Church was built before the year 1356: the tower is mostly of flint, having only a small quantity of stone work at the angles. Near the east gate in this parish, was a monastery of grey friars, founded in the year 1309, by Robert Lord Fitzwalter, who, a short time before his decease, in 1325, is recorded to have assumed the habit of this order. St. Nicholas Church was for some time partly in ruins, the tower having fallen upon the body and chancel some years ago, while the workmen, who had been employed to repair it, were absent. In this parish stands the chapel of St. Helen, so named from its dedication to Helena, the mother of Constantine; and traditionally asserted to have been founded by her. Eudo, founder of St. John's, re-built it about the year 1076. It has been repaired in the modern style, and is now used as a Quaker's meeting-house. In Trinity Church is a monument to the memory of Dr. William Gilbert, a native of this town, who was principal physician to Queen Elizabeth and James I.: he was author of an essay on the loadstone, intituled De Magnete, and some other works. St. Runwald's is a small building in the middle of the High-street, which, after lying in ruins nearly a hundred years, was repaired at the expense of the parishioners, and again opened for divine service in 1760. St. Martin's Church was founded about the year 1327; the tower is partly composed of Roman brick, but is now in ruins, having been damaged during the siege. St. Peter's Church was founded previously to the Conquest, and is the only church in this town mentioned in the Doomsday Book. St. Mary's Church stands near the south-west corner of the town, in a high situation: the body of this church was re-built in 1713; and in 1729 the ancient tower was heightened twelve feet, and repaired. Some of the houses of Colchester are of considerable age; and two ancient dates remain carved on wood in different buildings, which have occasioned several disputations among antiquaries, as to the time when Arabic numerals were introduced into England. Colchester is one of the twenty-four towns included in the will of Sir Thomas White, of Reading, Berks, to receive £104 in yearly rotation, for ever, from lands vested in the corporation of Bristol, to be lent to four necessitous young men, clothiers, £26 to each for ten years, without interest. Many other charitable benefactions have been given by

Priory Church.

St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital for leprosy.

St. James's Church.

Chapel of St. Helen.

St. Mary's Church.

Introduction of Arabic numerals.

various persons for the use of the poor. A free-school, and several charity-schools have been established here for the education of youth: and various meeting-houses have been built for different religious denominations. The principal street, and two others which unite transversely, resemble in the plan the shafts and arms of a cross. The Town Hall stands on the north side of the High-street, and is formed of a Roman Doric façade, of six pilasters, with a rusticated basement. The chief entrance is by a bold central archway, and wide flights of stone steps, leading to the principal floor. The old Moot Hall, in 1843, being found quite inadequate in size and accommodation, was razed to the ground, and the present elegant structure was erected in its place. Near the Town Hall is the market-place, built in 1813. The corn-market, near St. Peter's Church, was erected in 1820. In conjunction with this, a second elegant edifice has also just been completed to meet the requirements of the increasing business of the town. On the Lexden-road is the Essex and Colchester Hospital, a very handsome building. The jail and house of correction for the county is situated at the entrance of the town from Ipswich, and is of modern erection. Near the railway-station is a new and splendid building, originally designed for an hotel, but now converted into an asylum for poor idiot children. At the north end of the town is North-bridge, an elegant structure of cast iron, crossing the river Colne with three arches, and constructed by the town-council, at an outlay of £1,800. There is a large union workhouse on the west side of Balkerne-hill, that cost £10,000 in building, and a spacious infirmary, costing upwards of £2,000 more, has recently been added. Colchester contains altogether thirty-four places of worship; of which sixteen are of the Church of England. A Roman Catholic chapel has been built in Priory-street. A theatre, assembly-rooms, and a literary and scientific institution, provide for the amusement and intellectual recreation of the inhabitants In 1853 the old school-house of the ancient grammar-school became so much dilapidated, that the trustees erected another edifice, upon a more eligible site than the old one. The new edifice is situated at the entrance of the town, on the London-road, and is built in the Tudor style: the cost was nearly £4,000. Colchester Free Grammar School was founded by Henry VIII., in the year 1539; but it was not effectually endowed until the 25th year of Elizabeth, who, by letters patent, re-granted the revenues of the dissolved chantries in the chapel of St. Helen, and in the church of St. Mary, towards the endowment of a free school. The exhibitions and scholarships consist of a scholarship founded in 1620, in St. John's College, Cambridge, by the executors of Mary Lewis; and a fellowship and scholarship in the same college, founded by Ambrose Gilbert, in 1642, conditionally, in default of the Gilberts and Torkingtons, to Colchester School. Amongst its earliest records (1637) found in the register of the then master, the Rev. W. Dugard, are the following curious particulars:—That it was customary in winter, for the scholars to bring each a pound of candles to light the school, to subscribe one shilling each to entertain the visitors on speech days, and to dispute (or wrangle), once a week for the sum of money made up of the contributions of each scholar's farthing. Several celebrated men have received their education at this school. The eminent Dr. Parr was for some time master, and under him the school greatly flourished. Among the scholars are to be found the names of an archbishop of York, and the present Astronomer Royal, whose name, carved in large characters, might, till very recently, be seen on one of the desks in the old school-house. It is understood that this, with other similar relics, will be carefully preserved. Colchester sends two members to Parliament. The town is divided into sixteen parishes. The civil courts are held in the Town Hall, on Monday and Thursday in every week, the deputy recorder presiding. The municipal authorities consist of a mayor, six aldermen, eighteen councillors, a high steward, recorder, deputy recorder, six justices of the peace, town clerk and registrar of the civil courts of record, and the usual subordinate officers. Amongst the regalia of the corporation is a large and massive silver mace, an ancient silver wassail bowl, used on festive occasions, a gold chain of office, worn by the mayor, and a silver oyster, used by the water-bailiff as a gauge to regulate the size of oysters permitted to be caught. The oyster fishery has always formed a valuable part of the local trade here. The fishery not only includes the course of the Colne, but also all the creeks with which it communicates; or, as it is commonly called, the Colne-water. Licenses to dredge are granted by the town-council; and two courts of conservancy are held, one of

COLCHESTER.

Public buildings.

Ancient Free Grammar School.

Early records.

Relics worthy preservation.

Local government.

Oyster-fishery

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cold Ashby ....pa	Northampton	Northamptn 11½	Stanford Hall 5	L. & N. W.	93	1940	467
Cold Ashton ....pa	Gloucester ...	Bristol 10	Bath.....6	Gt. Western	113	2300	479
Coldcoats .....to	Northumb. ...	Newcastle 9	Newcastle ...10	N. Eastern	288	1060	40
Cold Hanworth....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln 9	Snelland 4½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	150	707	80
Cold-Higham.....pa	Northampton	Northampton 8	Blisworth 5	L. & N.W.	68	1660	406
Cold Newton .....to	Leicester	Billesdon 3	Leicester.....10½	Midland	113	...	111
Cold Norton .....pa	Essex.....	Chelmsford ...12	Maldon 6	E. Counties	50	1651	213
Cold-Norton .....to	Stafford.....	Stone 2	Norton Brdg. 2	L. & N. W.	140	...	18
Cold Overton ....pa	Leicester	Leicester 16	Oakham 3½	Midland	106	1657	106
Cold Rowley	Durham	Wolsingham ...8	Cold Rowley ...	Stockton & Redcar.	265	...	...
Cold Waltham .....pa	Sussex	Chichester...13½	Arundel 9	L. B. & S. C.....	77½	1193	441
Cold Weston .....pa	Salop	Craven Arms 10	Ludlow 6	Shrews. & Herefd....	188	670	28
Coldhesleton .....to	Durham	Durham 10	Murton 3	N. Eastern	264	1031	117
Coldmeece .....to	Stafford.....	Eccleshall 2	Norton Brdg. 2½	L. & N. W.	141	...	54
Coldred.....pa	Kent	Canterbury ...10	Dover 6	S. Eastern	94	1532	182
Coldrey .....ex pa	Hants	Farnham 5	Bentley 1	L. & S. W.	46½	200	19
Coldsmouth.....to	Northumb. ...	Coldstream ...4	Cornhill 2½	N. Eastern	356	...	...
Colebrooke .....pa	Devon	Crediton.....4	Copplestone ...2	N. Devon	205½	4989	871
Coleby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln 7	Lincoln 7	Midland	143	2600	423
Coleby .....ham	Lincoln.....	Burton 2½	Barton-on-H. 9½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	185½	...	...
Coledale, or Porting-scale .....to	Cumberland	Penrith 20	Cockermouth 8	Cockrmth & Wrkgn	350	...	293
Coleford* .....ti	Gloucester ...	Monmouth.....5	Lydney 8	S. Wales	141½	...	2310
Colemore .....pa	Hants	Petersfield.....6	Alton 6	L. & S. W.	56½	1485	149
Cole-Orton .....pa	Leicester	Ashby-d-l-Z ...2	Swannington 2½	Midland	122	1999	549
Cole Park .....ti	Wilts.....	Malmsbury ...1	Minety 8	Gt. Western	93	...	22
Coleridge .....pa	Devon	Crediton 10	Eggesford ...2½	N. Devon	214	3670	607
Colerne .....pa	Wilts.....	Bath 6	Box 2	Gt. Western	104	3620	1086
Colesborne .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham...6½	Cheltenham...7½	Gt. Western	128½	2200	269
Coleshill†.....pa	Berks.....	Faringdon ...3½	Shrivenham ...5	Gt. Western	76	2301	391
Coleshill-Fawr .....to	Flint	Mold.....4	Flint.....2	Chester & Holyhd...	193	...	...
Coleshill .....ham	Bucks	Amersham 2	Wycombe ...6½	Gt Western	40½	2810	558

COLCHESTER.

them at the Town Hall, and the other at the Block House, Mersea Island, about eight miles down the river, to which place the town-council go in great state to open the court. The town of Colchester had anciently the right of probate and enrolling of wills, which it continued to exercise till about the year 1560: and among the privileges which it still enjoys from prescription, is the right vested in a femme-covert, or married woman, who, if her estate lies in the town, can convey it by deed, without being obliged to pass a fine, having previously declared her consent before the mayor. Dr. Samuel Harsnet, successively Bishop of Chichester and Norwich, and Archbishop of York, was the son of a baker in this town, where he was born in the year 1561. At the age of fifteen he was admitted into King's College, Cambridge; but afterwards he removed to Pembroke Hall, of which he was elected fellow in the year 1583; and on the resignation of Bishop Andrews, in 1605, chosen master. Being a favourer of the tenets of Arminianism, he was accused of various misdemeanours by the Puritan party, in May, 1624. He died in the year 1631, and was buried in the church at Chigwell, where he had established a free-school. One of his publications was intituled "A Discovery of the Fraudulent Practices of John Darrel, in his Proceedings concerning the pretended Possession and Dispossession of William Somers, at Nottingham, and others: detecting, in some Sort, the deceitful Trade in these latter Days of casting out Devils." Colchester is well supplied with water from works situated at the base of the Balkerne-hill, where there are some excellent springs.

Dr. Samuel Harsnet.

His writings.

Inns, George, King's Arms, Red Lion, Three Cups.—*Markets*, Wed. and Sat.—*Fairs*, July 5, 23. Oct. 20, and three following days.—*Bankers*, Round, Green, and Co; draw on Barnett, and Co. Mills, Bawtre, and Co; draw on Hankey, and Co. Branch of London and County Bank; draw on Head-office, 21 Lombard-street.—*Newspapers*. Esssex Standard and Eastern Counties Advertiser (conservative), Wed. and Sat. Essex and West Suffolk Gazette (conservative), Fri. Ipswich Express, and Essex and Suffolk Mercury (liberal), Tues.

* COLEFORD. [*Fairs*, June 20, 21, wool, cattle; last Fri. in Aug., Dec. 5, sheep, cattle.

† COLESHILL is in the hundred of Shrivenham, three and a-half miles west-south-west from Great Faringdon. It seems to have derived its name from its elevated situation above the river Cole, which runs near the bottom of the village, and forms the western boundary of the parish. Coleshill Church is a handsome structure, dedicated to St. Faith: it is ornamented at the west end by a tower, with battlements and pinnacles. The inside is fitted up in an elegant manner, and there is some fine painted glass of modern workmanship, in a curious circular window in the south aisle; the painting represents the arms of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, and his lady. An elegant marble monument, executed by Rysbrack, to

Monument by Rysbrack.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Coleshill*.....m.t & pa	Warwick	Birmingham 10	Coleshill	Midland	108½	6200	1980
Collfryn .....to	Montgomery	Oswestry 11	Shrewsbury 19	Bmgm. & Shrews. ...	174	...	152
Colkirk .....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham 2	Ryburgh 2½	Norfolk	139½	1482	464
Colleyweston .....pa	Northampton	Stamford 3½	Ketton.... 1	Midland	93½	1690	469
Collierley .....to	Durham	Durham 13	Cold Rowley ...7	Stockton & Redcar.	272	1055	576
Collingbourne Ducis p	Wilts	Andover 10	Hungerford 12	Gt. Western	73	3381	536
Collingbourne Kingston .....pa	Wilts	Andover 11	Hungerford 11	Gt. Western	72	7293	922
Collingham .....pa	W. R. York ...	Tadcaster 6	Wetherby 2	N. Eastern	192	2553	310

the memory of the only daughter of the above persons, and wife of the Hon. William Bouverie, afterwards Earl of Radnor, is in the same aisle. There is another of artificial stone, in the Gothic style, in memory of Sir M. S. Pleydell, Bart., and his lady. In the east window of the chancel is some finely stained glass, purchased at Angiers, in 1787, by the Earl of Radnor, and put up here at his expense. It represents the Nativity. The Rev. John Pinsent, vicar of this parish in the year 1706, gave an estate of about £15 per annum, for apprenticing the children of such of the poor inhabitants of Coleshill and Great Coxwell as had never received relief from their parish. The sum of £5 to be allotted for each child. It has been since so arranged by a decree of the Court of Chancery that they are now enabled to give a premium of £25 with each boy. Near the village of Coleshill stands Coleshill House, the seat of Lord Viscount Folkstone, eldest son of the Earl of Radnor. It was built by Inigo Jones, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and still retains its original form. In speaking of Inigo Jones as an artist, the late Lord Orford observed, that he was "the greatest in his profession that had ever appeared in these kingdoms; and so great, that in the reign of arts (Charles I.) we scarcely know the name of another architect." The grounds have undergone a complete alteration, and have been laid out under the direction of the Earl of Radnor, according to the present improved taste of landscape gardening. They are remarkably beautiful, possessing every requisite to render the scenery perfect and interesting.

Coleshill House built by Inigo Jones.

* COLESHILL is situated on an ascent, at the foot of which flows the river Cole; circumstances from which it evidently had its name. It is one of the towns termed ancient demesne; and appears in old records to have had a castle at a very early period. The first possessors after the Conquest were the De Clintons, from whom it passed by marriage to the Mountfort family. Sir Simon Mountfort was one of the persons who believed in the personal identity of Perkin Warbeck and the Duke of York, son of Edward IV., in consequence of which he sent him a sum of money. For this offence he was hanged at Tyburn, and his estates granted to Simon Digby, whose descendants, ennobled in the reign of James I., attained eminence in various passages of the national history. The town consists of one long street, due north and south, with a bridge over the Cole at the north end, leading to the church, which is on the summit of an eminence commanding pleasing views of the surrounding country. The church of Coleshill, a fine specimen of the ornamented Gothic, has a square tower, and a lofty octagonal spire. The monuments which it contains of the Digby family are numerous; and beneath two arches are the recumbent effigies of two knights, in a cross-legged position, supposed to be Clintons. The widow of the first Digby bequeathed certain possessions for the performance of religious offices; but on their abolition the revenue was partly applied to the maintenance of a free-school. Coleshill Park was long the seat of the Digbys, created earls of Bristol in the reign of James I. This title became extinct in the Digby family on the death of the third earl, in 1698. The present Earl Digby takes the title of viscount from the town of Coleshill. Moxhull, in the parish of Wishaw, was long the property of the L'Isle family, from whom it passed to a son of Bishop Hacket. Sir William Dugdale, an English herald and antiquary of great celebrity, was the son of a country gentleman, and was born at Shustoke, near Coleshill, in 1605. He was educated at a free-school at Coventry, and afterwards pursued his studies at home, under the direction of his father, on whose death he purchased Blythe Hall, in the parish of Shustoke, and made it his residence. He employed himself in making collections for a history of his native county; and in 1638, while on a visit to London, he became acquainted with Sir Henry Spelman, and other persons of congenial taste, through whose interest he was made a pursuivant in

Sir Simon Mountfort hanged at Tyburn.

The Digby family.

Sir William Dugdale, the celebrated antiquary, and his works.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Collingham, North pa	Nottingham	Newark.....5½	Collingham	Midland	125	1820	935
Collingham, South pa	Nottingham	Newark 5	Collingham	Midland	125	2763	834
Collington .....pa	Hereford	Leominster 12½	Worcester ...15	Oxford, W. & W. ...	136	985	165
Collingtree .....pa	Northampton	Northamptn 3½	Roade 2½	L. & N. W.	62½	1190	234
Collins Green	Lancaster ...	Newton 2	Collins Green ...	L. & N. W.	187½	...	...
Collumpton, or Cullompton*...m.t & pa	Devon	Exeter 10	Collumpton.....	Brist. & Exeter	181	7370	3655

COLESHILL. the Herald's Office. On the commencement of the civil war he was summoned to attend the king, and was with him at the battle of Edgehill, and afterwards at Oxford, where he was created M.A. In 1644 he was appointed Chester herald; and he continued at Oxford till its surrender to the Parliament, in 1646. At that period he was engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Dodsworth, in procuring materials for his "Monasticon Anglicanum," designed to comprise the history of the monastic and other religious foundations existing in England previously to the Reformation, with copies of all the charters and documents extant relating to them. The first volume of this great work appeared in 1656, the second in 1661, and the third in 1673. Two supplementary volumes were published by John Stephens, in 1722 and 1723; and the "Monasticon" has been recently edited, with improvements, by the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel. In 1656 Dugdale published

List of his publications

"The Antiquities of Warwickshire illustrated," folio; a work of vast research, which Gough places at the head of all county histories. The "History of St. Paul's Cathedral," folio, was the next production of our author, who, on the restoration of Charles II., was made Norroy-king-at-arms. In 1662 he published the "History of Embanking and Draining of divers Fens and Marshes, &c.," folio; and he edited the second volume of Sir Henry Spelman's Councils in 1664, and the second part of his Glossary. A miscellaneous work on legal antiquities, entitled "Origines Juridicales," was the next of his literary labours; to which succeeded "The Baronage of England," three vols., folio, which, in spite of almost unavoidable errors, may be regarded as a work of unrivalled merit in its kind, and alone sufficient to secure the fame of the author as a genealogical historian and antiquary. In 1677 Dugdale was made garter-principal-king-at-arms, and received the honour of knighthood. His remaining publications were—"A Short View of the Late Troubles in England," 1681, folio; "The ancient Usage in bearing of Arms; with a Catalogue of the Nobility, and of Knights of the Garter, and Baronets," 1681, 8vo.; and "A perfect Copy of all the Summonses of the Nobility to the great Councils and Parliaments, from 49th of Henry III. to the Present Time," 1685, folio. He died at his seat of Blythe Hall, in February, 1686, and was buried at Shustoke. His numerous manuscript collections are preserved in the Bodleian Library, and at the Herald's College. He left a son, Sir John Dugdale, Knight, who was a herald; and a daughter, the second wife of Ashmole, the antiquary. Three miles from Coleshill is Maxstoke Castle (Dilke, Esq.), a considerable part of which remains in the same state as when erected by Edward III. Here, also, are the remains of a priory, built by the same monarch.

Maxstoke Castle.

Inns, Coach and Horses, Swan.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, Jan. 8, May 7, July 9, Oct. 1, cattle; Shrove-Mon, horses.—*Banker*, Branch of Coventry Union Bank; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co.

* COLLUMPTON, or Cullompton, which, according to Risdon, "is the chiefest place on the river Culme, and was the king's demesne in the Saxon heptarchy," is situated in the hundred of Hayridge, twelve miles north-east by north from Exeter. The parish comprises four villages, *viz.*, Langford, Mutterton, Ponsford, and Weaver. Collumpton Church, an ornament to the town worthy of notice, is a fine structure, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, having a nave, chancel, three aisles, and a lofty tower at the western end. The inside is decorated with a richly carved roof, and a beautiful rood-loft, which separates the nave from the chancel. The south aisle was erected by John Lane, a clothier of this town, on whose tomb the following inscription appears:—"Here lies John Lane, merchant, who, with his wife, Thomasine, founded this chapel. He died on the 15th February, Anno Dom. 1527." This aisle is of elegant architecture, the windows large, and the roof ornamented with rich tracery. On the outside are numerous ornaments emblematic of the founder's profession. An inscription on the east end informs us that it was finished in 1552. Running round the whole aisle, and every word cut on a separate stone, appears the following:—"In honour of God and his

Curious tomb and inscription in the church.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Colmworth .....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford.....7¾	St. Neot's.....5½	Gt. Northern	57	2310	543
Coln, St. Aldwins ...pa	Gloucester ...	Fairford 2½	Cirencester ...8½	Gt. Western	103½	3420	492
Coln, St. Dennis ...pa	Gloucester ...	Northleach ...3	Cirencester ...8	Gt. Western	103	2430	229
Colnbrook*.....chap	Bucks.....	Staines 4	W. Drayton ...4	Gt. Western	17	...	...
Colne†.....m.t	Lancaster ...	Burnley 6	Colne	E. Lancashire.....	222	4575	8987

blessed mother Mary, remember the soule of John Lane, Wapentaki Custos, Lanarius, and the soule of Thomasine, his wife, to have in memory with all other their children and friends of your own charity, which were founders of this chapel, and here lie in sepulture, the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and six and twenty. God of his grace on both their souls to have mercy, and finally bring them to the eternal glory, amen for charity." The town, which has suffered considerably at different periods from fire, carries on the woollen manufacture with spirit, and, most of the houses having been lately re-built, now assumes a much improved appearance. The river abounds with every temptation to the angler.

COLLUMPTON.

Injured by fire.

Inns, Railway Inn, Half-Moon, White Hart.—*Markets*, Sat.; great market, 1st Sat. in each month, except May and Nov.—*Fairs*, 1st Wed. in May and Nov.—*Bankers*, Branch of Devon and Cornwall Banking Company; draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

* COLNBROOK. The town of Colnbrook lies partly in the first division of the hundred of Stoke, in the county of Buckingham, and partly in the hundred of Spelthorne, in the county of Middlesex; partly in the parish of Horton, partly in the parish of Iver, and partly in the parish of Langley. It was incorporated in the year 1543, by the style of bailiff and burgesses; and its charter of incorporation was renewed in 1632. This town, which is very ancient, derives its name from the small river Colne, upon several channels of which it is built, and over each of which there is a small bridge. According to Camden, it is the Pontes of the itinerary of Antoninus. Gale, Baxter, and some others, agree with this opinion: but Leland places that station at Reading, in Berkshire; Salmon, at Dorking, in Surrey; and Horsley, at Old Windsor. Some of the small islands, formed by the different branches of the Colne in this neighbourhood, are supposed by Camden to have been the places where the Danes secured themselves from the attacks of Alfred, in the year 894; but Bishop Gibson, perhaps with more probability, refers their successful defence to the Isle of Mersey, formed by the river Colne, in Essex. The ancient chantrey chapel at Colnbrook, which formerly stood in a narrow part of the town, in the parish of Langley, was removed many years ago by the commissioners of the turnpike roads, and re-built on the opposite side of the road, in the parish of Horton. The market-house, for which there was no longer any use, was taken down at the same time. A neat chapel was erected in a more convenient part of the town, and a church has been lately built. [*Fairs*, April 5, Oct. 6, horses, cattle, sheep.

Derivation of name.

The Danish defences.

† COLNE. The little market-town of Colne, supposed by some to be the Colunio of the Ravennas, is situated on a rising ground, near the eastern extremity of the county. Gough observes, that Colne has no other marks of a Roman station than what arose from the discovery of some Roman copper coins, and others of silver, which have been found here at different periods. The chapel of Colne is subordinate to the church of Whalley. It is a spacious and respectable building, and appears to have been restored or re-built about the time of Henry VII. or VIII. The font is angular, and bears the name of Townley. On three sides of the choir are portions of an old wooden screen, extremely elegant, and resembling one in the chapel of Townley, which Dr. Whitaker considers to be of the age of Henry VIII. In this building are two chantries, one in the north side of the choir, belonging to the Banister family, of Parkhill; and one on the south side, belonging to the Townleys, of Barnside. Four additional churches have been erected within the last twenty years. The manufactories of Colne formerly consisted in woollen and worsted goods. In the 4th of Edward II. here was one fulling-mill, charged at 6s. 8d.; a circumstance which implies that cloth was manufactured here at an early period, and contradicts the generally received opinion, that English wool was universally manufactured in Flanders, till an Act of the 10th of Edward III. The cotton trade now prevails here, and the articles of manufacture consist chiefly of calicoes and dimities. A cloth-hall, or piece-hall has been erected here. The Leeds canal, passing within a mile of the town,

Roman coins discovered here.

The cloth manufacture.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Colne, Earls* ....pa	Essex	Halstead 3	Chapel 2	E. Union	52	2959	1518
Colne-Engaine†....pa	Essex	Halstead 2	Chapel 3	E. Union	53	2444	670
Colne‡ .....pa	Huntingdon	St. Ives 5	Somersham ...1	E. Counties	79	2011	439
Coln Rogers.....pa	Gloucester	Northleach ...4	Cirencester ...7	Gt. Western	202	1508	156
Colne, Wakes.....pa	Essex	Colchester 8	Chapel	E. Union	50	1926	499
Colne, White .....pa	Essex	Halstead.....5	Chapel 1	E. Union	51	1467	459
Colney .....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 2½	Norwich 3	E. Union	116½	948	88

COLNE.

has proved eminently serviceable to the manufactures of this place. The country is hilly, and abounds with coal, stone, lime-stone, slate, &c. At Barnside, in the vicinity of Colne, is an old house belonging to the Townleys; and about half a mile south of Barnside is Emmott Hall, the seat of Richard Emmett, Esq., of whose family Robert de Emot held lands in the year 1310. The house contains many family portraits. Near the house is a perfect cross, with the cyphers 1. p. 8. and M., half obliterated upon the capital. A very curious spring in an adjoining field, now an excellent cold bath, is called Hullown, *i. e.* the Hallown, or Saints-well. There are several handsome seats near this town.

Emmott Hall.

Inns, King's Head, Walton Arms.—*Market*, Wed., Sat., great market last Wed. in each month.—*Fairs*, March 7, May 13, Oct. 11, cattle, general.—*Bankers*, Alcocks, Birkbecks, and Co.; draw on Dimsdale, Drewett, and Co.

* COLNE, EARLS. Earls Colne derives its name from the river Colne, and its ancient occupation by the De Veres, earls of Oxford, who had a seat here, called Hall Place, with a park of 700 acres attached. The town is as ancient as the time of Edward the Confessor. In the church, built 1532, were buried no less than thirteen earls of Oxford, of the princely house of De Vere.

Fair, March 25.

† COLNE-ENGAINE is situated on the north bank of the river, on rising ground. A neat national school was erected here in 1847. Wakes Colne, and White Colne, or Colne le Blanc, are also places of great antiquity.

‡ COLNE consists principally of thatched cottages, scattered over a large plot of ground. Here, in the reign of Edward III., resided the Lady Blanch Wake, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, nephew to Edward I., whose mansion was about a mile from the palace belonging to the Bishop of Ely, at Somersham. The contiguity of their estates occasioned "many controversies to arise daily concerning bounds, and other matters," between the then bishop, Thomas Lylde, and this lady; and as "the bishop was a rough and plain man, hardly brooking such indignities as it is likely a woman of that nobility would be ready enough to offer," she "conceived a deadly hatred against him, for wreaking whereof she awaited an opportunity." This soon occurred; for the bishop having offended the king, by reprehending him for appointing Robert Stretton to the bishopric of Lichfield, the lady, "thinking it now a fit time, commenced a suite against him, the ground and colour whereof was this:—'Certain lewde persons had fired some housing belonging to the said lady, and being apprehended, were contente to accuse the bishop of this foule fact; and before ever the bishop heard anything of the matter, at the instance of the lady and commandment of the king, a nisi prius passed against him, and adjudged to the payment of £900, which presently, he was faire to lay downe.'" Notwithstanding this, he appealed to a jury; but the lady's influence having prevented him from obtaining a copy of the former judgment, "nothing could be done;" on which he complained to the king, but with so much warmth, that Edward accused him to the Parliament then assembled, by whom he was sentenced "never more to come into the king's presence." The enmity of the principals was taken up by the domestics; and not long afterwards, the bishop's chamberlain slew one of the Lady Blanch's servants, in a violent affray that originated in a dispute about the boundaries of the two estates. The bishop was soon accused as an accessory to the murder; and, though, "knowing himself guiltless," yet fearing that this would prove as his other suits had done, he sold all his moveable goods, put the money into the hands of trusty friends, and hid himself. This might not serve his turn; he was found guilty by the coroner's inquest, and his temporalities seized into the king's hands. Seeing, therefore, the worst, as he thought, he was content, upon summons, to appear in the King's Bench, where he demanded trial by his peers, which his judges denied him, well knowing

Lady Blanch Wake.

Dispute about boundaries.

Accusation of murder against a bishop.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Colney Hatch* ...ham	Middlesex.....	Fryern Barnet ¾	Colney Hatch...	Gt. Northern	6	...	...
Colomb David .....ti	Devon	Collumpton ...10	Wellington ...6	Bríst. & Exeter	176	...	...

COLNE.

that by an honourable trial they should not be able to condemn him. A common jury of twelve knights of the post found him guilty as accessory after the fact; which, notwithstanding, he to the last gasp with great protestations denied." Judgment being pronounced against him, he appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that he might be put to his "canonical purgation;" but the primate advising him to intreat favour of the king, he resolved to "have recourse unto the pope, to whom repayring, he declared all his trouble, from the beginning unto the end. Hereupon his accusers were cited to appear in the pope's court, and for not appearing were excommunicated. The Bishoppe of Lincolne was commanded to denounce this excommunication, which he did to his great trouble; and also, that if any of the excommunicated were dead, he should cause them to be digged out of their graves, and forbid them buriall in holy earth. This peremptory dealing of the pope moved the king unto great choller; for divers of those that were excommunicated were persons of no small account; some of them of his privy council. Proclamation was therefore made throughout the realme, that, upon paine of death, no man should hereafter be so hardy as to bring into the realme any kind of writing from the pope's court. Some, notwithstanding, contrary to this prohibition, delivered letters to the Bishoppe of Rochester, then treasurer of England, from the pope, concerning this matter; and fearing the worst, had armed themselves: this done, they shrunke away, and fled; but were soon after apprehended, and diversely punished; some dismembered, other faire and well hanged. The pope hearing of this was so incensd, that hee wrote a very sharpe letter unto the king, breathing out terrible threats against him if he did not presently reconcile himself unto the bishoppe, and cause full amends to be made him for all the loss he had sustained, eyther by the lady, or him, in those troubles. The king was too wise either to do all he required, or utterly to despise his authority: the one he knew was not for his honour, nor (so farre had this tyrant encroached upon the authority of princes), the other for his safety. Warned by the examples of King John, Henry, the Emperor, and other, hee thought good not to exasperate him too much; and so was content to yealde unto somewhat; but before the matter could grow to a full conclusion, it was otherwise ended by God, who took away the bishop by death: he deceased at Avignon, June 23, 1361, and was there buried." Not a fragment of the Lady Blanch's house is now standing; and the bishop's palace at Somersham has been equally destroyed. The former was in the last century inhabited by the Drurys; and was wholly pulled down about fifty years ago: the grounds round the site have a park-like appearance. Colne Church, which is almost half a mile from the village, appears from the style of its architecture to have been erected about the time of Henry III. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower at the west end, standing within the area of the church, and open to the aisles, but not to the nave, on which side the arch has been walled up for additional support. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina; and at the end of the south aisle, where was probably a chapel, is a double piscina. Some mutilated remains of arms and figures in stained glass appear in two or three of the windows. The walls are supported by buttresses, those on the west side being particularly strong. This edifice was new roofed, and otherwise repaired, in the year 1807. A large fire occurred here in 1844, which consumed a great portion of the village.

Excommunication by the pope.

Dilemma of the king.

Decease of the bishop at Avignon.

Extensive fire in 1844.

* COLNEY HATCH. Close to the Colney Hatch and Southgate station, on the Great Northern railway, is the New Middlesex and County Lunatic Asylum; an extensive brick structure, the first stone of which was laid the 1st of May, 1849, and received the first patients 17th of July, 1851. It occupies fourteen acres of ground, and has accommodation for 1,258 patients, with residences, farm-houses, water-works, gas-works, and lodges. The whole occupied eighteen months in completion. The farm comprises 140 acres, with large and diversified grounds affording a variety of useful occupations calculated to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted. Her Majesty, on the 8th of May, 1849, founded the Victoria Fund, with £500 per annum, which has been increased by subscriptions

The New Lunatic Asylum.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Colsterworth* ... ..pa	Lincoln	Grantham ...7½	Corby 3½	Gt. Northern	100¾	3300	1345
Colston Bassett.....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham 10	Bingham 5½	Ambgte Not. & Bos.	124½	2391	337
Coltishall.....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 7	Norwich 8	E. Union	121½	1180	907
Colton .....pa	Lancaster ...	Ulverstone.....6	Oxenholme ...16	Lanc. & Carlisle	266	13330	2008
Colton .....pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 6	Wymondham 6½	Norfolk	122½	911	241
Colton .....pa	Stafford.....	Stafford 9	Rugeley 1½	L. & N. W.	125	3665	652
Colton .....to	W. R. York ...	York.....6	Bolton Percy...2	N. Eastern	183	1129	144
Colton .....ham	W. R. York ...	Leeds 4	Batley	L. & N. W.	194½	...	...
Columb, St., Major† .....m.t &pa	Cornwall	Bodmin 12	Plymouth.....44	S. Devon	291	12697	2930
Columb, St., Minor pa	Cornwall	Columb. St. M. 5	Plymouth.....49	S. Devon	296	5897	2253
Colva .....pa chap	Radnor	N. Radnor ...6½	Hereford 24	Glouces. & Herefd.	168	2293	184
Colveston .....pa	Norfolk	Swaffham ...9½	Brandon.....6	Norfolk	94	861	30
Colwall .....pa	Hereford	Ledbury 4½	Worcester ...12	Oxford, W. & W. ...	133	3771	1095
Colwell .....to	Northumb. ...	Hexham 8	Corbridge 8	Newc. & Carlisle ...	303	...	...
Colwich‡ ....pa	Stafford	Stafford 7	Colwich.....	L. & N. W.	126¾	8975	2072

Colney Hatch.

for the benefit of poor patients leaving the asylum. St. James's Church, in the parish of Fryern Barnet, was extensively restored and enlarged in 1853, and now forms a very ornamental feature of the neighbourhood.

* COLSTERWORTH is situated on the Great North-road and the river Wytham. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been recently restored, and is principally in the early English style of architecture. Woolsthorpe and Twyford, are hamlets contiguous to Colsterworth, and the former contains a farm-house, which was the birth-place of Sir Isaac Newton, a fact recorded by a tablet placed on the front of the mansion, bearing the following inscription:—"In this manor-house was born, Sir Isaac Newton, Knight, 25th December, 1642."

Birth-place of Sir Isaac Newton.

† COLUMB, ST., MAJOR, in the hundred of Pyder, is beautifully seated on the banks of the river Trent. It derives its name from the church. The scenery from this place is the most delightful imaginable. The town, which is very pleasantly situated on an eminence, surrounded by some fine grass land, is considerable, and the houses in general are well built. It chiefly consists of one respectable paved street. Near this town are the ruins of Castle An-Dinas. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome structure, and was formerly of great note, having three chantries; and the rectory, valued in the king's books at £53. 6s. 8d., is still one of the most considerable in the county. The parsonage-house is a respectable edifice., pleasantly situated below the town on the east side: it is said to have been built by Bishop Arundel. The church contains several monuments and grave-stones of the families of Hoblyn, Vyvyan, Bealinge, Pendarvis, Arundel, &c. The Arundel chapel is considered to have been built by Renfrey Arundel, who died A.D. 1310. There was a monument to the memory of this gentleman; but it was destroyed in 1676, when, by the carelessness of some school-boys, a barrel of gunpowder which was kept in the rood-loft, was exploded, and the church greatly injured. Three of the boys were killed, and the painted glass windows of the church were totally demolished. In the reign of Henry VI., Sir John Arundel founded a chantry of five priests in the Arundel Chapel. They are supposed to have formed the college of black monks which Hals mentions as having their residence near the church-yard. The college was accidentally destroyed by fire in the year 1701; and there are now no remains of buildings on its site.

Ruins of the castle.

The Arundel Chapel.

Explosion of gunpowder.

Inns, Red Lion Hotel, Commercial Inn.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, Thurs. aft. Nov. 12, and Mid-Lent-Sun., horned cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

‡ COLWICH is most delightfully situated on the north bank of the river Trent, which at this part flows through a rich verdant vale having on its banks numerous elegant villas. Mr. Pennant, speaking of the village, says, "it is perfectly prodigal in its beauties, and spreads at once every charm that can captivate the eye." The church is a very ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael, in which are a number of monuments of the Ansons and Wolseleys. The burial-place of the former is in the shape of a catacomb; and an inscription to one of the latter (Sir William) informs the reader that he was drowned in his chariot owing to the bursting of a mill-dam; this accident was the result of a thunderstorm. The four horses were lost, but the coachman having been conveyed by the force of the flood into an orchard, remained fast till it had abated, and by

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Colwick.....to	Nottingham...	Carlton 2	Nottingham ...2	Midland	130	1255	120
Colwinstone .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Bridgend 4	Pencoed 5	S. Wales	191¼	1760	270
Colwyn	Denbigh	Conway 5	Colwyn	Chester & Holyhd...	218¼	...	...
Colyford .....ham	Devon	Colyton 1	Collumpton...19	Brist. & Exeter	200	...	...
Colyton* .....m.t & pa	Devon	Honiton 8	Collumpton...18	Brist. & Exeter	199	7196	2504
Colyton Rawleigh.....	Devon	Exeter 10	Exeter 11	Brist. & Exeter	205	...	...
Combe .....ti	Gloucester ...	Wttn.-un-Edg ½	Charfield 3½	Midland	119	...	...
Combe .....ham	Gloucester ...	Evesham 8	Campden 1½	Oxford. W. & W. ...	98¼	...	...
Combe .....to	Hereford	Presteign 2	Berrington ...11	Shrews. & Herefd ...	171	599	101
Combe .....pa	Hants	Newbury 8	Kintbury 5	Gt. Western	63	2226	228
Combe Abbey† .....pa	Warwick	Coventry 4½	Stretton 3½	L. & N. W.	91	4210	232
Combe Florey.....pa	Somerset	Milverton 4	Taunton 6½	Brist. & Exeter	160½	1369	380
Combe-Keynes .....pa	Dorset	Wareham 6	Wool 2	L. & S. W.	133	2004	154
Combe, Long .....pa	Oxford	Woodstock.....3	Handboro' ...1½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	72	1450	655
Combe Monkton	Somerset	Bath.....2	Bath 2	Gt. Western	109	...	...
Combe St. Nicholas pa	Somerset	Chard 2	Taunton 11	Brist. & Exeter	174	4203	1312
Combeinteignhead pa	Devon	Teignmouth ...4	Newtn. Bush.11	S. Devon	216½	2407	435
Comberbach .....to	Chester	Northwich ...2½	Acton.....4½	L. & N. W.	176	362	295
Comberford.....ham	Stafford	Tamworth ...2½	Tamworth ...2½	L. & N. W.	112	...	...

that means escaped. This place gave birth to George, Lord Anson, an eminent naval commander, who was the third son of William Anson, Esq., a gentleman of an ancient and respectable family in Staffordshire, and was born at his father's seat in this parish, on April 23, 1697. Shugborough Park, the place of his nativity, and seat of the Earl of Lichfield, is a beautiful mansion in the midst of most delightful grounds.

COLWICH.

Shugboro' Park, birthplace of Lord Anson.

* COLYTON, Culliton, or the town upon the river Coly, is a small but ancient market-town, called by Risdon, "a borough of reputation." It is situated in the hundred of the same name. The greater part of the houses are erected with flint and covered with thatch. Colyton was a demesne of William the Conqueror; and John granted it an annual fair of eight days. A port-reeve is chosen every year at the lord's court, by the inhabitants of a small district called the borough. Colyton Church is a large stone building, having an octagonal tower rising from the chancel. The De la Poles had a burying-place here, on the south side of the chancel, in which are numerous decorations and effigies. In the small aisle between the church and chancel, is the figure of a girl about five years of age, reported to have been the grand-daughter of Edward IV., and to have been choked by a fish-bone. She is represented standing under a stone canopy, and has both the royal and Courtenay arms over her. The petty sessions are held here.

Grand-daughter of Edward IV. choked by a fish-bone.

Inn, The Commercial.—*Market*, Thurs.,—*Fairs*, Thurs. aft. May 1, and aft. Oct. 14.

† COMBE ABBEY. This noble mansion, the seat of the Earl of Craven, is situated in a park of about 500 acres, the ornamental part of which is most tastefully laid out, and beautifully diversified with wood and water. The house, being in rather a low situation, does not command the many fine views which may be seen from other parts of the domain. The present abbey stands on the site of a religious edifice, founded by Richard de Courville, for Cistercian monks. The course of the ancient structure may still be traced, and many portions of the monastic edifice may be distinguished, although it was for the most part re-built by Lord Harrington, in the early part of the seventeenth century, and since that time has received various additions. The mansion contains a collection of paintings by the old masters, among which are several of the Stuart family. The possession of the latter by the present family is accounted for by a story much allied to the romantic and the marvellous. The king of Bohemia, according to this statement, was possessed of a collection of very beautiful paintings, and also of a still more beautiful wife, the Princess Elizabeth, who was the youthful daughter of James I. It was from Combe Abbey that Digby, Tresham, and some other of the conspirators in the Gun-powder Plot, proposed to carry her off, but their design was frustrated by Lord Harrington removing her to Coventry. The princess then married the king of Bohemia, who, after the battle of Prague, was assisted in his efforts to recover his crown by an ancestor of the present Earl Craven, and other Englishmen, stimulated to this knight-errantry by their admiration of the charms of the lady: she subsequently returned to England, and became the wife of the earl, who thus obtained both the lady and the pictures. As, however, from motives of policy their marriage had been kept secret, she bequeathed the paintings to the earl at her death.

Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, married to Earl Craven.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Combermere* ....to	Chester	Whitchurch 4½	Madeley 13	L. & N. W.	162½	...	...
Comberton ....pa	Cambridge	Cambridge ...5	Cambridge ...6	E. Counties	63½	1925	548
Comberton, Great...pa	Worcester	Pershore 2	Eckington ...2½	Midland	134	960	239
Comberton, Little...pa	Worcester	Pershore 2	Eckington ...3½	Midland	135	770	216
Combhay ....pa	Somerset	Bath 3½	Bath 3½	Gt. Western	110½	1091	272
Combmartin† ....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe....5	Barnstaple ...10	N. Devon	239½	3815	1441
Combpyne ....pa	Devon	Colyton 3½	Collumpton 21½	Brist. & Exeter	202½	796	138
Combrawleigh ....pa	Devon	Honiton 1	Collumpton...11	Brist. & Exeter	192	1747	289
Combrook ....chap	Warwick	Stratford 9	Fen. Compt....9½	Gt. Western	104	...	247
Combs ....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket ...1	Stowmarket...1½	E. Union	81½	2745	1148
Combwich ....to	Somerset	Bridgewater ...5	Bridgewater ...6	Brist. & Exeter	157	...	...
Commondale ....to	N. R. York	Guisborough 6	Grosmont 6	N. Eastern	246	1131	91
Compton, or Compton Parva....pa	Berks	East Ilsley 2	Goring 5½	Gt. Western	50	3795	569
Compton ....to	Derby	Ashborne	Ashborne	N. Stafford	147	...	...
Compton ....ti	Gloucester	Bristol 6½	Bristol 7½	Gt. Western	125½	...	141
Compton ....ti	Gloucester	Newent 2	Gloucester ...10	Gt. Western	124	...	553
Compton ....pa	Hants	Winchester ...2	Winchester ...3	L. & S. W.	70	2099	275
Compton ....to	Hants	Yarmouth 4	Southampton 26	L. & S. W.	106	...	...
Compton ....pa	Surrey	Godalming ...2½	Guildford 3	L. & S. W.	33½	1971	502
Compton ....pa	Sussex	Chichester ...10	Emsworth 7	L. B. & S. C.	93	1661	285
Compton Abbas....pa	Dorset	Dorchester....9	Dorchester....9	L. & S. W.	150	846	100
Compton Abbas....pa	Dorset	Wimborne M. 16	Salisbury 21	L. & S. W.	117	1516	465
Compton Abdale ...pa	Gloucester	Northleach ...4	Cheltenham ...9	Gt. Western	130	2215	256
Compton Bassett ...pa	Wilts	Calne 2½	Wttn. Bassett 9	Gt. Western	92	2632	436
Compton Beauchamp ....pa	Berks	Faringdon 6	Shrivenham ...4	Gt. Western	75	1453	138
Compton-Bishop ...pa	Somerset	Axbridge....2	Banwell....8½	Brist. & Exeter	142½	2535	795
Compton Chamberlain ....pa	Wilts	Wilton 4½	Salisbury 9	L. & S. W.	105	2130	352
Compton-Dando ...pa	Somerset	Bath 6½	Keynsham 3	Gt. Western	116½	1974	384
Compton Dunden...pa	Somerset	Somerton 3	Glastonbury 4½	Somerset Central	157½	2571	725
Compton Durvill ...ti	Somerset	Crewkerne 6	Martock 4	Brist. & Exeter	173	...	...
Compton, East....ti	Somerset	Glastonbury 7½	Frome 12	Gt. Western	127	...	...
Compton, Fenny ...pa	Warwick	Warwick 13	Fenny Compton	Gt. Western	94½	2330	802
Compton Gifford ...ti	Devon	Plymouth ...1½	Plympton 3	S. Devon	243½	641	391
Compton Greenfield p	Gloucester	Bristol 6½	Bristol 7½	Gt. Western	125½	650	64
Compton, Little....pa	Warwick	Moreton 4	Addlestrop ...4½	Oxford, W. & W.	92	1670	378
Compton, Long....pa	Warwick	Shipston-on-S. 5	Moreton 6	Oxford, W. & W.	98	3530	845
Compton Martin ...pa	Somerset	Yatton 10	Keynsham ...12	Gt. Western	125½	2314	577
Compton, Nether ...pa	Dorset	Yeovil 3	Yeovil 3½	Brist. & Exeter	179½	892	454

* COMBERMERE, or Cumbermere, is on the borders of Shropshire. In 1133 Hugh de Malbanc founded here an abbey for Benedictine monks, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael: it was valued at £258. 6s. 6d. per annum; and in 1540 the site was granted to George Cotton, Esq. Combermere Abbey, the seat of Viscount Combermere, stands on the site of the ancient priory, some of the walls of which form a part of the present mansion: it is pleasantly situated on the banks of an extensive and beautiful mere that gives name to the place.

Silver, tin, and lead-mines.

† COMBMARTIN was anciently Marhuscombe, the first part of which name, observes Camden, "flows from the British Kum, a valley;" and the second from Martin de Tours, a Norman lord, who had great possessions there in the reign of Henry I. Silver, tin, and lead mines were discovered here in the reign of Edward I., at which period 337 men were brought from the Peak of Derbyshire to work them; and we find from accounts now extant in the Tower of London, "that in the twenty-second year of that reign, William Wymondham accounted for £270 weight of silver, forged for Lady Eleanor, Duchess of Barr, and daughter of Edward I.; on the twenty-third of the same reign, £522. 10s. weight; on the twenty-fourth, brought to London in fine silver wedges, £704. 3s. 1½d. weight; and on the twenty-fifth, great profit in silver and lead." In the reign of Edward III. the produce of these mines went far towards defraying the expenses of his war with France. They were also worked during the time of Henry V.; but from that period they appear to have been neglected until the reign of Elizabeth, when a new lode was discovered in the land of Mr. Richard Roberts, by Adrian Gilbert, Esq., which was afterwards worked by Sir Beaver Bulmer, Knight, whose skilful management caused them to yield a considerable revenue. By Camden we are informed that Queen Elizabeth presented two silver cups, made from the metal there produced, one to William Bourchier, Earl of Bath (to whom this manor belonged, having inherited it from the Lords Martins, Barons of Barnstaple); and another to Sir R. Martin, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, with inscriptions, bearing date 1593; which latter one is used annually at the inauguration of the Lord Mayor. "The same gentleman (Bevis Bulmer),"

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Compton, Over ....pa	Dorset	Yeovil 2½	Yeovil 3	Brist. & Exeter	179	788	158
Compton Pauncefoot .....pa	Somerset	Glastonbury 14	Frome 19	Gt. Western	134	672	229
Compton Scorpion to	Warwick	Shipston 3½	Campden 5	Oxford, W. & W. ...	102	...	...
Compton Vallence pa	Dorset	Dorchester.....7	Dorchester.....7	L. & S. W.	148	1296	137
Compton Verney ...pa	Warwick	Stratford 8	Fen. Comptn. 9½	Gt. Western	104	1740	48
Compton Wyniates pa	Warwick	Shipston 5½	Banbury 10	L. & N. W.	88	997	48
Conderton .....ham	Worcester ...	Tewkesbury ...6	Bredon 2½	Midland	131	...	178
Condicote.....pa,	Gloucester ...	Stow-on-Wold 3	Addlestrop ...6	Oxford, W. & W. ...	93½	890	174
Condover .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury 4½	Condover	Shrews. & Herefd....	159	7422	1723
Coneysthorpe .....to	N. R. York ...	Pickering 13	Malton 5	N. Eastern	217	1192	165
Coneythorpe .....to	W. R. York ...	Knaresboro' ...4	Hammerton ...2	N. Eastern	201½	...	125
Coney-Weston .....pa	Suffolk	Diss 10	Thetford 8½	Norfolk	104	1341	266
Congerston .....pa	Leicester	M. Bosworth ...3	Atherstone ...7½	L. & N. W.	109	1020	298
Congham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Castle Rising 3½	Lynn 7	E. Anglian	106	2850	321
Congleton* .....m.t	Chester.....	Macclesfield ...8	Congleton.....	N. Stafford	157	2564	10520
Congresbury .....pa	Somerset	Bristol 12	Yatton 2	Brist. & Exeter	132	4443	1258

according to Stow, "on the 18th of October, gave unto Sir Richard Martin then Lord Maior of the cittie of London, and to the cittie for ever, one cup of Silver with a Kiver, weighing 137 ounces of fine, better than the sterling; the silver of which cuppe, with other, was by his means digged out of the mine in England, (Combmartin) in the month of August last, before passed. 36. Elizabeth." These mines were again opened in 1813, and worked four years, which produced a total of 208 tons of ore, shipped for Bristol. Vancouver has observed that between 1796, and 1802, 9,293 tons of rich iron ore were shipped from Combmartin to South Wales. These mines are at present in full operation, having been re-opened in 1835, by a company, with a capital of £30,000, about half of which was expended before any important discovery was made, and the shafts were on the point of being again abandoned, when a lode was found which offers a fair prospect of remuneration, three dividends having been already paid, besides procuring the means of defraying all expenses. Three steam-engines have been erected, with other machinery, and the expenses are about £500 a month; and from the favourable appearance of the lode, it bids fair to provide employment for many years to come; and consequent circulation of capital has tended to add comfort and improvement to a poor and extensive population. The town of Combmartin consists of a long irregular street, extending nearly a mile from the sea, which is approached by a winding road, having a few picturesque cottages near the beach, which add to its romantic appearance. The church is remarkably handsome, and built in the perpendicular style: the outline of the north aisles is good, and the tower ranks among the best in the neighbourhood. Near the church is one of the lead and silver mines, where the different processes of washing the ore may be seen. The bay is a point of much attraction from the beautiful scenery that surrounds it.

COMBMARTIN.

Recent improvements.

The bay.

* CONGLETON is a neat town of considerable antiquity, situated on the southern bank of the Dane, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, built in 1782, at a cost of £700. In Doomsday Book the town is called Cogleton, but the origin of that name has not been clearly ascertained. The first charter of incorporation was granted to the inhabitants in the reign of Henry III., and subsequently confirmed by several monarchs; but the one granted by James I., in 1624, was considered the magna charta of the borough, until superseded by the Municipal Act, passed in 1835, by which the borough was divided into three wards, and the government vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and sixteen councillors. The celebrated John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., was apprenticed to an attorney of this town, and served the office of mayor in 1637. The Town Hall, in High-street, was erected, in 1804, on the site of the old hall, at a cost of £632. Adjoining it is the market-hall, and assembly-room, built in 1822, at a cost of £2,000 defrayed by Sir Edmund Antrobus, of Eaton Hall, the corporation granting the site. There are three churches or rather chapels of the Establishment, under the mother church at Astbury, namely, St. Peter's, St. Stephen's, and St. James's. St. Peter's stands in an elevated position on the south side of the town, and was re-built in 1740. The interior is neatly fitted up. St. Stephen's is a plain building of brick, in Spragg-street, and St. James's, built in 1848, is an elegant edifice, built in the style of architecture belonging to the thirteenth century, and marking the period of transition from the early English to the decorative style. A free grammar-school was founded in the sixteenth

The celebrated John Bradshaw mayor in 1637.

Churches.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Conhope ....to	Hereford	Presteign 7	Berrington.....7	Shrews. & Herefd ...	167	...	...
Coningsby ....pa	Lincoln	Tattershall.....½	Dogdyke 1½	Gt. Northern	120	...	2098
Conington ....pa	Cambridge ...	Huntingdon ...7	Swavesey 4	E. Counties	73	1477	235
Conington ....pa	Huntingdon	Huntingdon 10	Holme.....3	Gt. Northern	72	3089	319
Conisbrough ....pa	W. R. York...	Doncaster 5	Conisbrough ...	S. Yorkshire	161	4107	1551
Coniscliffe ....pa	Durham	Darlington ...4	Darlington ...5	N. Eastern	240	3008	451
Conisholme ....pa	Lincoln.....	Saltfleet 4½	Louth... 7	Gt. Northern	147½	1195	153
Coniston ....to	E. R. York ...	Hedon 5½	Hull 6½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	180	600	115
Coniston, Cold....to	W. R. York ...	Skipton 6	Gargrave.....2	Midland	219	1282	289
Coniston-with-Kilnsay....to	W. R. York ...	Kettlewell 4	Gargrave 11	Midland	228	8583	178
Coniston, Monk* ...to	Lancaster.....	Ambleside 6	Windermere 10	Kendal & Winder....	270	...	...
Conock ....ti	Wilts.....	Melksham ...13½	Hungerford 22½	Gt. Western	83½	...	161
Cononley ....to	W. R. York ...	Skipton 3	Cononley	Midland	210	1431	1272

CONGLETON

century. A delightful prospect is obtained from either Daisy-bank or the hill-field, on the north of the town, commanding at one view the ground beneath, the church on an eminence, the high grounds behind, and the hills of Biddulph in perspective. The North Staffordshire railway passes within half a mile of the town to the east. The church of St. Mary, at Astbury, about a mile and a-half distant, is one of the handsomest country churches in this county. It is of considerable antiquity, and is built in the gothic style: the tower is crowned by an elegant spire. At one period the chief manufactures of Congleton were gloves, and tagged-leather laces, called Congleton points, but for nearly a century the silk manufacture has been the principal occupation of the inhabitants of the town. A number of mills for the manufacture of silk (chiefly black silk) for silk-throwing, silk-spinning, &c., are situated in Congleton and its immediate vicinity. The making of silk ribbons has of late years grown into an important branch of industry, in which females as well as males find employment. In the neighbourhood are several extensive coal mines. The Congleton viaduct of the North Staffordshire railway, about half a mile from the station, is a fine work of ten arches. It is constructed of blue brick, with stone bastions, and stone parapet. The arches are fifty feet in span. The height, from the bed of the stream to the rails, is 114 feet; the length of the viaduct, exclusive of the embankments, is 231 feet. Mole-cop, or Mowcop, a neighbouring hill on the borders of Staffordshire and Cheshire, is 1,091 feet high. The silk mills are mostly on the banks of the river Dane, which passes through the town, and the black silks are those chiefly produced. As we shall have to speak of the manufacture in connection with Manchester and Derby, it is unnecessary here to anticipate the details that will be found in succeeding pages. The ruins of a picturesque old mansion, called Biddulph Hall, are within an easy walking distance of both Leek and Congleton, and deserve a visit from those who can spare the time to see something of the environs. The mansion was built in 1558, and it owes its present ruinous condition to the ravages of the Roundheads, who thus about a century later revenged themselves for the support which the Biddulph family had given Charles I.

Handsome church of St. Mary.

Congleton viaduct.

Mole-cop-hill.

Inns, Lion and Swan, Bull's Head, Corporation Arms.—*Markets*, Sat.. great market, alter. Sat., until May 12.—*Fairs*. Thurs. bef. Shrovetide, Nov. 22, cattle; May 12. clothing, July 12.—*Bankers*, Fitz-Adams, and Co.; draw on Rogers and Co.

CONISTON. The village of Coniston is at the base of the Old Man, and has two small inns. Half a mile from it is the western margin of Coniston-water, six miles long, and three-quarters of a mile broad, with a depth of 160 feet. The lake abounds with trout and char, the latter being considered the finest to be met with in the district. By the eastern shore are two small islands. Waterhead Inn, at the head of the lake, is delightfully situated, and admirably adapted for making excursions round the neighbourhood. Coniston Old Man, 2,577 feet above the ocean level, forms the highest range of the peak called Coniston Fells, and occupies the north-western angle at the foot of Coniston-water. Those who wish to make the ascent can do so by taking the Walna Scarr-road from the village of Coniston, and following for a few hundred yards a pathway across the common, a track is seen leading up the sides of the mountain to the right. This will conduct the tourist without difficulty to the summit, from which there is a fine view over a noble expanse of country, including the Isle of Man, Snowdon, which is recognised a little to the left of Blackcombe, over Millom-park, and the glistening surface of Duddon-sands, whilst besides the full view of Coniston-lake, and a glimpse of Windermere towards the east, there is a

Coniston Old Man, 2,577 feet high.

Coniston-lake.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Conside-cum-Knitsley ....to	Durham	Durham 14	Cold Rowley ...2	Stockton & Redcar.	267	2617	2777
Constantine .....pa	Cornwall	Falmouth 6	Plymouth.....63	S. Devon	310	8179	2017
Conway* .....m.t & pa	Carnarvon ...	Bangor 15	Conway	Chester & Holyhd.	222½	2437	1523
Conwil-Cayo†.....pa	Carmarthen...	Lampeter 9	Llandilo 13	Llanelly	259	41785	2198
Conwil-in-Elfet p. chp	Carmarthen...	Newcastle ...10½	Carmarthen...6½	S. Wales	251½	13153	1711
Cookbury.....pa	Devon	Holsworthy ...5	Eggesford.....19	N. Devon	230½	2710	280
Cookham .....pa	Berks	Maidenhead ...3	Cookham	Gt. Western	27	6509	3914
Cookham	Northumb. ...	Coldstream ...6	Cornhill 4	N. Eastern	357½	...	...
Cookley.....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth ...3	Halesworth...3½	Norfolk	159½	1704	275
Cook's Bridge	Sussex	Lewes 3	Cook's Bridge ...	L. B. & S. C.....	47	...	...
Cooling‡ .....pa	Kent	Rochester 6	Higham 4½	N. Kent.....	33½	1544	128
Cool-Pilate .....to	Chester	Nantwich 5	Madeley 9½	L. & N. W	159	685	43
Coombe .....ti	Somerset	Crewkerne 2	Martock 9½	Brist. & Exeter	178½	...	...
Coombe .....ti	Wilts	Andover 16	Hungerford 18	Gt. Western	79	...	...
Coombe-Bissett ...pa	Wilts	Salisbury 3	Salisbury 3½	L. & S. W.....	99½	2196	415
Coombs.....pa	Sussex	Steyning.....2	Shoreham 4	L. B. & S. C.....	60½	1292	72
Coombs Edge .....to	Derby.....	Chapel-en-le-F 2	Macclesfield...11	N. Stafford	176	...	346
Cooper Bridge.....	W. R. York ...	Huddersfield 3½	Cooper Bridge	Lanc. & Yorksh	192½	...	...
Copdock .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 4	Capel 2	E. Union	67	954	349
Copford .....pa	Essex.....	Colchester 5	Marks Tey ...1½	E. Counties	48	2397	767
Copgrove .....pa	W. R. York ...	Harrowgate ...7	Borobridge.....4	N. Eastern	216½	832	85
Copple.....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford 4	Sandy 5	Gt. Northern	49	2109	552
Copmanthorpe .....to	W. R. York ...	York 4	Copmanthorpe	N. Eastern	187	1610	316
Coppenhall .....pa	Chester.....	Nantwich ...4½	Crewe 2	L. & N. W.	159	2848	5066
Coppenhall .....chap	Stafford.....	Stafford 3	Stafford.....3½	L. & N. W.	136	...	91
Coppingford .....pa	Huntingdon	Huntingdon ...7	Huntingdon ...8	Gt. Northern	67	1030	65
Copplestone	Devon	Crediton 6½	Copplestone.....	N. Devon	203½	...	...
Coppull.....to	Lancaster ...	Wigan 6	Coppull.....	L. & N. W.	200	2279	1107
Copston Magna ...ham	Warwick	Nuneaton ...6½	Ullesthorpe ...4	Midland	94½	...	119
Copt-Hewick .....to	W. R. York ...	Borobridge.....5	Ripon.....1½	N. Eastern	217	626	187
Corbridge.....pa	Northumb. ...	Hexham 4	Corbridge	Newc. & Carlisle ...	295	13130	2163
Corby .....pa	Northampton	Oundle 10	Rockingham 3½	L. & N. W.	114	2800	860
Corby§ .....m.t & pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham ...10½	Corby 1	Gt. Northern	98	2726	958
Corby, Great .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 6	Wetherall 1	Newc. & Carlisle ...	304½	...	297
Corby, Little .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 6	Wetherall 2	Newc. & Carlisle.....	305½	352	297

striking prospect northward of a group of mountainous ridges, in which Scawfell, Bowfell, and the far-off summit of Skiddaw, form prominent objects. The tarns about the mountain are worth visiting. There is Low-water, immediately under one of the highest precipices; Goat's-water, at the foot of Dow-crag; and Lever's-water, under Wetherlain, a stupendous hill on the north, rising to the height of 2,400 feet. Besides the slate quarries, there is the copper-mine on the side of the mountain, well worthy the inspection of the traveller, if he can procure leave. Coniston.

* CONWAY. See "Aber-Conway."

† CONWIL-CAYO, or Cynwf-Caeo, is in the hundred of Cayo, or Caeo, situated near the junction of the rivers Cothy and Turrock. In this vicinity are several springs: one at Pump-Saint is held in much estimation. Two sulphurous springs at Briw Nant are preferred to those of Brecknock and Radnor; and there is a well of remarkably cold water here, peculiarly efficacious in rheumatic complaints. Many antiquities, evidently Roman, continue to be found in this vicinity, such as golden torques. Roman bricks are frequently dug up in the fields. Several tumuli stand near a place called the bridge of Remus's Ford. The remains of an aqueduct are still to be seen, leading to the ruins of the soldier's-mill; and there is a Sarn Helen or Roman road in this parish, on the road near to Llan-Dewi Brefi. Gold mines were formerly worked here by the Romans. Conwil-Cayo is celebrated in the poetry of Llywarch Hen. Roman antiquities.

Fairs, May 6, Aug. 21, Oct. 6, cattle, horses; Nov. 10, hiring; Aug. 22. pigs.

‡ COOLING, or Cowling Castle, was built in the reign of Richard II., and was once a place of great strength; it is now chiefly in ruins, parts of which are very picturesque. The gateway, flanked by two semicircular towers, and an ivy-crowned turret, remain. It was besieged by Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the reign of Queen Mary, and soon after nearly demolished; the area encloses a large tract used as a farm. Picturesque ruins.

§ CORBY. Corby is on the line of the Great Northern railway, and situated on a Roman road, the traces of which are yet perceptible. Of late years the trade of the place has much decayed. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a large and ancient structure, with a square tower and pinnacles.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Corely ....pa	Salop	Ludlow 8	Kiddermin. ...16	Oxford, W. & W. ...	149½	2175	554
Corfe ....pa	Somerset	Taunton 3	Taunton 4	Brist. & Exeter	167	1127	396
Corfe Castle* ....bo m.t & pa	Dorset	Wareham 4	Wareham 5	L. & S. W.	131	9884	1966
Corfe Mullen ....pa	Dorset	Bere Regis.....9	Wimborne 3	L. & S. W.	118	3086	763
Corhampton ....pa	Hants	Winchester ...11	Botley 8	L. & S. W.	87	2410	225
Corley ....pa	Warwick	Coventry 4	Coundon Rd. 3½	L. & N. W.	99	1378	325
Cornard, Great ....pa	Suffolk	Sudbury 1	Sudbury 1	E. Union	59	1567	857
Cornard, Little ....pa	Suffolk	Sudbury 2	Sudbury 2	E. Union	60	1657	380
Cornbrough ....ham	N. R. York	York 11	Flaxton 5	N. Eastern	205½	1082	53
Cornbury Park...ex pa	Oxford	Witney 6	Charlbury ...1½	Oxford W. & W.....	78½	...	48
Cornelly ....pa	Cornwall	Tregony .....½	Plymouth.....44	S. Devon	291	1348	102
Corney ....pa	Cumberland	Ravenglass 3	Bootle 3	Whitehvn & Furnss	273	3890	278
Cornforth ....to	Durham	Durham 6	Ferry Hill.....2½	N. Eastern	250½	1689	1040
Cornhill ....chap	Northumb. ...	Coldstream ...2	Cornhill	N. Eastern	353½	4746	973

CORBY.

A grammar-school was founded in 1669, by Charles Reid, Esq., for an unlimited number of boys of the parish; but a preference is given by some of its provisions to the sons of deceased clergymen. There are some stone quarries in the vicinity.

Market, Wed.—*Fairs*, Aug. 26, Mon. bef. Oct. 11.

Founded in Saxon times.

* CORFE CASTLE. This is a small town situated in the district called the Isle of Purbeck. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring clay works and stone quarries. Corfe Castle, the existing ruins of which give celebrity to the place, was founded in Saxon times, and was the scene of many historical events, from the reign of Alfred down to the time of its gallant defence by Lady Banks. The first mention of the fortress occurs in connection with the descent of the Danes on our southern coast, in the reign of Alfred the Great, and then the fort at "Corfe-Gate," is referred to, as affording security against their incursions. Ere long it seems to have become a royal residence, and, under Edgar, is said to have been greatly enlarged and embellished. Here his widow Elfrida dwelt, and here she plotted and effected the murder of her step-son, Edward the Martyr. At the Conquest it became a royal castle, and during the wars of Stephen and the Empress Maude, was in possession of the latter.

Its romantic history.

During the reign of John, it again frequently became a royal residence, and also, doubtless from its strength, the depository of his crown jewels and treasure, and from hence were sent the two "barrels of pennies," which he required to redeem the large quantity of jewels and plate, which, previously to his signing the charter, he had pledged, as we learn from the patent rolls, to various religious houses. In Corfe Castle the "damsel of Brittany" passed several years of her long captivity; and Edward II. is also said to have been confined here. During the wars of the Roses, it was held by the Duke of Somerset, and on his execution it was granted to George, Duke of Clarence. After the accession of Henry Tudor, it became the property of his mother, the Lady Margaret; and then again lapsed to the crown, until Elizabeth bestowed it on her courtly favourite, Sir Christopher Hatton. Sir Christopher appears to have expended large sums in restoring and improving Corfe Castle; he soon, however, left it to his nephew, and, on his death, which speedily followed, it became the property of that handsome termagant, Lady Hatton, his widow, who, ere long, became the second wife and perpetual cause of trouble to Sir Edward Coke. On his death, in 1634, Lady Hatton disposed of Corfe Castle to Sir John Bankes, then the attorney-general, and who, in 1640, succeeded Sir Edward Littleton as chief justice of the Common Pleas. It may appear a matter of surprise that a private gentleman should have made purchase of a palace for his residence, also that the profession of the law should have enabled a practitioner to have possessed himself not only of this large mansion and domain, but also of an extent of lands purchased in addition, but this may be explained by the greatness of the gains of legal practitioners in those days on account of the smallness of the number then engaged. To Corfe Castle, however, Sir John Bankes came, with his lady, and a large family, and here Lady Bankes continued, until compelled by fortune of war to seek another home. Sir John Bankes appears to have been a most worthy man, and although a Royalist, seems to have been far from maintaining those narrow views, or slavish opinions, which mostly characterised that party. On the breaking out of the civil war, Sir John Bankes, who was now lord-chief-justice, and a privy-councillor, accompanied the king to York, and afterwards came with him to Oxford. The respect in which he was still held by the Parliamentary

Bought by Sir John Bankes, attorney-general.

leaders is proved by the circumstance, that in the eighth proposition of the two houses to the king, it is requested, among other appointments, "to continue the Lord Chief Justice Banks, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas." In the meantime, Lady Bankes and her family had continued peaceably at Corfe Castle, until May, 1643, when, suspecting an attempt might be made to seize the castle, "she called in a guard to assist her, proceeded to collect supplies, and sent a message to Prince Maurice, who was marching upon Blandford, requesting that a commander might be sent. Captain Laurence was therefore despatched: and he, with Captain Bond, held out against the assailants—these, however, were not the regular Parliament troops—until the 4th of August. Soon afterwards Sir John Bankes returned to his family, to pay, as it proved, a last visit; for on the assembling of the Parliament at Oxford, in January, 1644, he returned there, and died at the close of the same year. But the tide of success, which had flowed so steadily through the western counties, was now ebbing fast in the county of Dorset. On the 16th of June Weymouth surrendered; three days later Dorchester also; and soon after, Wareham was compelled to yield. Corfe Castle was now almost the only place of strength between Exeter and London which still held out for the royal cause, and the constant valour of the lady who defended it is to be estimated, not so much by her active enterprise, and resistance in the hours of excitement and attack, as by her long endurance through weeks and months of anxiety, encompassed as she was by threats and dangers on every side. She had now a second gloomy winter to look forward to: all the neighbouring towns had become hostile; and the only encouragement and aid she could expect, her husband being absent, and her sons quite young, was that of a garrison to consist of soldiers brought from a distance, under the command of officers who were little, if at all, known to her. Early in the winter the misfortune which she had least reason to anticipate befel her. On the 28th of December, 1644, her husband, the chief justice, died at Oxford. His illness must have been a short one. Whether Lady Bankes had any notice of it is not known few of her papers having escaped from the plunder of the castle. Sir John Bankes died in the house of his son-in-law, Sir Robert Jenkinson, his two eldest daughters attending him. Still Corfe Castle held out; and through the next year, too; at the close of which, orders were given for more effective operations against it, and Colonel Bingham was sent. It was at last taken by stratagem. The governor of Wareham, who had been imprisoned there, persuaded Captain Laurence to accompany him in his escape; while another officer, on pretence of reinforcing the garrison conveyed a hundred Parliament soldiers into the castle. Further contest was therefore useless; and thus, after a resistance of nearly three years' duration, this brave lady was dispossessed of the fortress. The work of plunder throughout the castle was soon achieved. Here were found stores of victuals and supplies, including seventeen barrels of powder, with match, &c.; and there are not a few of the fair mansions in Dorsetshire which have been constructed in a large measure with the stone and timber carried away from this castle. The halls, galleries, and other chambers throughout the building were nobly decorated with rich tapestry and carpeting: other articles of furniture also, suitable in taste and value, which had remained probably since the splendid days of Sir Christopher Hatton, were there in abundance, and all of these fell into the hands of the despoilers. The county sequestrators and officers commanding at the siege had been ordered by the Parliament to slight the castle, but the solidity of the walls defied in many parts even the force of gunpowder. Whole months were occupied in the endeavour, and heavy charges thrown upon the county-rate for effecting the slow progress of this destruction, and in spite of all these endeavours, the remains of the castle present at this day one of the most imposing masses of architectural structure that are to be seen throughout the kingdom. These ruins have now ivy mantles on their towers, and the grass grows in the vaults and dungeons, but the lapse of two centuries has had no more effect than the ravaging attempts of man in destroying the substantial portions of the building. A strong bridge of four high narrow arches leads over the deep moat which separates the castle from the town. The castle was formerly composed of four wards, of which the first remains tolerably entire, probably from the great strength of its walls, which measure nine yards in thickness. The outer gate, which leads to the first ward, is large, and has a round tower on each side. Within the ward are six other towers, on one of which are the arms of Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. Some old people who were living in 1710, and remembered the

CORFE CASTLE.

Gallant defence by Lady Bankes.

Taken by stratagem

Plunder and attempted destruction of the castle.

Its present aspect.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cornsey.....to Cornwall, County of*	Durham	Durham 9	Tow Law.....4	Stockton & Drlgtn.	259 ...	3404 873600	370 355558

CORFE CASTLE.

siege of the castle, showed a room in this ward, where smiths, plumbers, and other artificers, wrought. After passing another bridge, the second ward is entered by a gate smilar to the former. The left side of this gate, with the tower, is parted from the wall and rest of the gate, and projects four feet nine inches further than the other part. Just within the gate, on the right hand, was a flight of stairs, which led up to the Great-tower. At the higher end the hill forms an angle, called the "Dungeon," and the tower on its extremity is called the "Dungeon-tower," and is said to have been the place where prisoners were confined. The wall, on the west, in this angle seems to be the most ancient part of the castle, and is built in a different style from the rest: the courses of the stone being oblique, in the Roman manner, show it was built so, early in the Saxon times, when that mode was not quite laid aside. The third ward appears to have been the chief. In the west part stood the "Great-tower," two battlements of which, with the northern side, and part of the southern, are still remaining. This seems to have been the state prison, all the windows that remain being extremely high from the floor, to prevent escape. A little south of this tower is a small platform, which overlooks the town, and affords a fine prospect over the south and west parts of the isle. In this ward the lords of the castle appear to have resided; and the remains of the buildings show a more neat and elegant taste. The fourth ward, which lies on the north side of the last, is the smallest.

The well.

In the east end of this is a sallyport, where the enemy entered when the castle was surprised; and near it a well, into which, tradition asserts, Lady Bankes threw money and plate to a considerable amount. The remains of the entrance which led to the second ward, are, perhaps, the most remarkable. The tower near it is also very singular: "The latter," observes Dr. Maton, "which once adjoined to the gate, was separated with a part of the arch at the time of the demolition of the castle, and is moved down the precipice, preserving its perpendicularity, and projecting almost five feet below the corresponding part. Another of the towers on the same side is, on the contrary, inclined so much, that a spectator will tremble when passing under it. The singular position of these towers seems to have been occasioned through the foundations being undermined (for blowing them up) in an incomplete manner. On the higher part of the hill stands the keep or citadel, which is at some distance from the centre of the fortress, and commands a view of boundless extent to the north and west; it has not hitherto suffered much diminution from its original height; the fury of the winds being resisted less by the thickness of the walls than by the strength of the cement. The upper windows have Saxon arches, but are apparently of a later date than any other part of the building west of the keep, the stones of which being placed herring-bone fashion, prove it to be of the earliest style. The chapel is of a very late date, as appears from its obtuse Gothic arches; and I have really an idea that almost all the changes of architecture, from the reign of Edgar, to that of Henry VII., may be traced in this extensive and stupendous ruin. We could not view without horror the dungeons which remain in some of the towers: they recalled to our memory the truly diabolical cruelty of King John, by whose order twenty-two prisoners confined in them were starved to death. Matthew Paris, the historian, says, that many of these unfortunate men were among the first of the Poitevin nobility. Another instance of John's barbarous disposition was his treatment of Peter of Pontefract, a poor hermit, who was imprisoned in Corfe Castle for prophesying the deposition of that prince. Though the prophecy was in some measure fulfilled by the surrender which John made of his crown to the pope's legate, the year following, yet the imprudent prophet was sentenced to be dragged through the streets of Wareham, tied to horses' tails." The chief employment of the inhabitants is the digging of potter's, and various other kinds of clay, upwards of 30,000 tons of which are now shipped annually for the Staffordshire potteries. The grey marble, generally known by the name of Purbeck-marble, is also exported hence, and formerly constituted the great trade of the town. [*Fairs*, May 12, Oct. 29.

The keep.

Beautiful view from the summit.

Purbeck-marble.

* CORNWALL. This is the most westerly county in Great Britain. It is entirely bounded by the sea, excepting on its eastern side, which is separated


CORNWALL.
SCALE
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
HUNDREDS
Stratton 1
Lasnewth 2
East 3
West 4
Trigg 5
Pyder 6
Powder 7
Kerrier 8
Penwith 9
SCILLY ISLES
St Helens I.
Tresco I.
St Martins I.
Bryer I.
Eastern Is
Hugh Town
St Marys I.
Annet
Crebawethan
St Agnes I.
Roseveat
Corregan
BRISTOL
Padst
Trevose H.d
Watergate Bay
Mawgan
Towan
St Columb Major
St Columb Minor
Holywell B.
Crantock
Cubert
Tregilian
Perran B.
Newlyn
Penscaw
Perranzabuloe
St Agnes
St Allen
Pentreath
Mingise
Truro
Chasewater
Illogan
Redruth
Carnmenellis
Gwennap
Gunnards H.d
St Ives
Zennor
Towednack
Lelant
Gwithian
Camborne
Crowan
Wendron
Helston
Marazion
Penzance
Sancreed
Morvah
Maddern
Carthen
Choon Cas.
Laidgvan
Hilary
Porkellis
Sithney
Mawgan
Manaccan
Gunwalloe
Mullion
Ruan Major
Ruan Minor
St Grade
Lizard P.t
Lands End
White Sand B.
St Burvan
Sennen
Pendrea
St Levan
St Paul
Perran Uthno
Germoe
Breage
Constantine
Mawnan
St Anthony in M.
St Martin
St Keverne
Tursullan
Black H.d
Landewednack
Mounts Bay
St Ives Bay
C. Cornwall
Tol Peden Penwith
Scilly I.s 25 Miles
West of 5° Green
50°
5°



Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer, Pentonville, London.

from Devonshire by the Tamar, and an artificial boundary of a few miles in length at its northern extremity, so that it almost forms an island. From this boundary to the westward the land continually decreases in breadth, and assumes a figure nearly resembling a horn. The north side is skirted by the Bristol Channel, and the south by the British Channel, both seas seeming to meet near the point called the Land's End, at the extremity of the promontory on the west. The widest part, from Morvinstow, on the north, to Rame Head, on the south, is about forty-three miles, but this extent rapidly contracts, and twenty miles may be regarded as the medium breadth, till we approach Mount's-bay, between which place and St. Ives, it is not more than five miles and a-half. The length of the north-east side, from Morvinstow to the Land's End, is about ninety miles. The circumference is estimated at 200 miles. The Rev. Mr. Polwhele justly considers that the advantages which this county derives from its maritime situation, in a commercial light, are incalculable. "The sea-coast," says he, "spreads itself along the south and north parts of Cornwall to such a degree, that if we estimate the curvatures of the south and north coasts, and make also a just allowance for the much fewer curvatures of the boundaries towards Devonshire, we shall find that four parts in five of the outline of Cornwall are exposed to the sea. It is this which fills our bays and harbours, makes a number of fishing creeks, brings our native products, sands, sea-weed, and fish (as well as foreign merchandise), home to our doors in a multitude of places; exports tin and fish with great convenience; from vapours generates and feeds our brooks, and softens the air; from cliffs, so near on either hand, facilitates the drains of mines, opens the treasures of metals, useful earths and minerals to the inquisitive eye; and, in short, procures plenty and promotes trade and employment in a variety of shapes unknown to more inland counties." From its soil, appearance, and climate, Cornwall is apparently one of the least inviting of the English counties. A ridge of bare and rugged hills, intermixed with bleak moors, runs through the midst of its whole length, and exhibits the appearance of a dreary waste. The roads being chiefly carried over the higher land, or the extensive commons they intersect, convey a much greater idea of sterility to the traveller than the produce of the county will warrant him to entertain; for the sea shores and the vallies display marks of abundant fertility, the natural richness of the soil being greatly increased by the use of sea-sand and weeds collected on the beach. There is much beautiful scenery near the southern coast of Cornwall; especially on the banks of the Lynher, near Trematon Castle, and Nottar-bridge; at east and west Looe, Polperro, and Fowey. There is also some fine scenery on the banks of the Tamar, in the neighbourhood of Pentilly, Calstock, Cothele, &c. Mount's Bay, and the bay of Falmouth, are not surpassed in beauty in the island. Perhaps, however, the most remarkable and interesting scenery in the county is that which presents itself along a line of bold and abrupt coast bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the British Channel. Many of the vallies of Cornwall are well wooded. The sea air, however, is considered to be injurious to vegetation; and the salt particles with which it loads the atmosphere, conjointly with the violence of the winds, will hardly suffer any trees to grow upon the coasts; and it is only in the sheltered vales that any remains of the ancient natural woods are to be found. In situations exposed to the south-west and northerly winds, the attempt to rear plantations, till within these few years, was scarcely ever successful; but latterly the endeavour has been attended by more promising indications; the pineaster fir being first planted as a shelter to the more tender trees. At present the best wooded parts of the county are in its south-east division, and in the neighbourhood of Bodmin and Lostwithiel. The surrounding body of water renders the air of Cornwall exceedingly moist; and the clouds being intercepted in their passage by the high lands in the centre of the county, occasions frequent and heavy showers. These, however, seldom continue long, and may be considered as highly conducive to the health of the inhabitants, by clearing the air of pernicious vapours arising from the operations of refining the ores, and leaving in their room the vivifying qualities wafted by the genial breezes of the ocean. The seasons are more equal than in most other parts of England; the heat of the summer being seldom intense, nor the cold of the winter piercing. Frosts are but of short duration, and snow seldom lies upon the ground above two or three days. The variety of sea-sands round Cornwall is probably greater than in any other county in Great Britain; the sand of almost every cove being different. The sand of the same shore, cove, or bay, has generally the same colour; and a

Boundaries and extent.

Advantages of situation

Romantic scenery.

Climate.

CORNWALL.

Coloured sands.

microscope shows it to be of the same substance as the adjacent cliffs, and also the strata under the sea, upon and against which the waves are perpetually acting, and driving to the shore what they wash or fret off from them. Hence the sands near Chandour-creek, near Penzance, and thence to Marazion, are of a pale-blue colour, like the rocks at Chandour, and the shingle on the strand. On the Scilly Isles the sands are of a bright and shining colour, composed, for the most part, of the mica, and crystals of the granite, commonly called moor-stone, which edges all these islands: the same may be said of most other parts of Cornwall, the sands being reddish, yellow, bright, or blue, according as stones of each particular hue prevail in the places adjoining. The sand of Trereen Cove, White-sand Bay, and also of the vast tracts on the north coast, is composed of broken shells, and is constantly used for manure; the more generally, perhaps, from the want of lime, which is always found in this county combined with fluoric acid and only in small quantities, as schiefer spar. That Cornwall formed a part of Britannia Prima, in the time of the Romans, seems to be unquestioned; but many disputes have arisen amongst antiquaries as to the extent of dominion which those conquerors enjoyed there. Dr. Borlase was firmly of opinion that they made an actual conquest of Cornwall; and he imagined them to have taken possession at the same period that the southern part of the island was subdued by Claudius Cæsar. This opinion Dr. Borlase proceeds to strengthen by descriptions of many coins, pavements, urns, and sepulchres, which have been found in different parts of the county, chiefly within the eighteenth century. He also adduces the form of various forts, encampments, and road-ways, and contends that the mass of evidence which he has collected is so decisive of the Romans being in possession of Cornwall, that it cannot be any longer a matter of doubt. The length of time, however, that the natives retained their original language, and the numerous vestiges of the ancient religion and manners of the Britons, which overspread, as it were, the entire district, indicate that the sway of the Romans in Cornwall was rather nominal than real. The same policy which induced that people to destroy the monuments of Druidism in the Isle of Mona, to consume its groves with fire, level its altars, and massacre its priests and trembling votaries, would also have inclined them to press the observance of its ordinances, and level its superstitious memorials with the dust of Cornwall, if it had ever been equally subordinate to their power. On the retreat of the Romans, the British chiefs associated in defence of their independence, and chose Gortheyrn, or Vortigern, then Earl of Cornwall, as their supreme governor. The events which followed proved the choice to have been unwise; for Gortheyrn, instead of calling the natural bravery of his people into action, and teaching them to defend their country against the murderous incursions of the Scots and Picts, had recourse to Saxon auxiliaries. These were, indeed, pregnant with evil more destructive in its consequences. Seeing the fruitfulness of the land, and knowing the weakness of the inhabitants, the Saxons resolved to undertake the conquest of what they had been invited to defend; and being continually strengthened by fresh arrivals of their countrymen, each band of whom was more ferocious than the former, succeeded in their intended usurpation. The most horrible deaths awaited the unfortunate Britons; and the miserable fugitives which escaped the sword, in the provinces subdued by the Saxons, were either made slaves, or forced to take refuge in the wilds of Cornwall, or the mountainous recesses of Wales. About this period numerous bodies of fugitives, and of the inhabitants of this county, and other western parts of the kingdom, are supposed to have sailed to Gaul, where, settling on the coasts opposite Cornwall, in the province of Armorica, they formed a new nation; and the name of Armorica was changed to that of Bretagne, which it retained till modern times. The same language which was so long spoken in Cornwall continued for centuries to be the language of Bretagne; and the frequent intercourse of friendship and trade which was carried on between the natives of each county has been considered as ample testimony of their having been originally one people. Vortimer, the son of Gortheyrn, bravely, but ineffectually endeavoured, with other British chiefs, to defend his territory from Saxon tyranny. The united efforts of the Britons of Cornwall and Wales were long exerted in the arduous conflict; but the superiority of Saxon discipline, and the continued accessions of strength which the Saxons received from the nations on the continent, rendered every attempt to repel usurpations unavailing. Tradition regards Cornwall as the birth-place of the renowned Arthur, whose history is so enveloped in monkish fable, that no endea-

Cornwall in the time of the Romans

The British chiefs assert their independence.

Language of Bretagne spoken here

vours could succeed in distinguishing his real from his pretended exploits. This celebrated prince and warrior is, however, admitted by all writers to have been the offspring of adulterous intercourse. His father, Uther Pendragon, loved the wife of the Duke of Cornwall. The duke's household, or his lady, was incorruptible, and Merlin had to enchant the adulterous Uther into the external figure of the husband, before his illicit passion could be gratified. Arthur is supposed to have succeeded his father Uther about the year 516; and he was immediately engaged in warfare against the Saxons, with whom he is said to have fought twelve successful battles. Twenty-two years are calculated to have intervened between the battle of Bath, in which he checked the stream of the Saxon conquest, and that fatal period in which he was torn from his lamenting friends by domestic treachery and civil rebellion. This catastrophe was produced by the infidelity of his queen Gwenhyfar, and the hostility of Medrawd, his nephew. As Medrawd was able to defy the vengeance of the potent Arthur, and even to meet him in battle, we may suspect that chieftains jealous of Arthur's authority supported the rebellion. Some authors intimate that to obtain the aid or neutrality of the West Saxons, Medrawd gave them several provinces in their vicinity. As usurped power always seeks to maintain itself by crime, and absurdly hopes to obtain from new transgressions that impunity which it can never find, Medrawd may have sacrificed his country to his revenge; but all who love truth in history, will tread lightly and cautiously over these events, and not bring any incident too strongly into notice. Camelford, on the banks of the Camel, as already stated, was the scene of that disastrous conflict in which Medrawd dared to meet his injured uncle with the sword of revolt, and to consummate the crime of incest by murder. The battle lasted two days. The poem of Myrzin adds, that seven only escaped from the slaughter. We may interpret this of chiefs or officers. The traitor fell, but Arthur also received a mortal wound. From the coast of Cornwall he was conveyed into Somersetshire. Sailing along the shore they reached the Uzella, which they ascended, and the king was committed to the care of his friends in Glastonbury, but their skill could not avert the fatal hour. In the reign of Ivor, King of Wales, which commenced in the year 680, the Cornish Britons defeated the Saxons in three engagements, one of which occurred at Heyle. These destructive wars between the Britons and the Saxons continued nearly 240 years, under the general direction, on the part of the Britons, of the reigning sovereign, who was sometimes chosen from the natives of this county, and sometimes from those of Wales. Cadwallar, their last sole monarch, died about the year 689; and from this time the affairs of the Britons were conducted by various petty chieftains; and Cornwall having no longer a governor in common with the Welsh Britons, became a distinct principality. These divisions favoured the efforts of the Saxons, who appear to have penetrated with success into this county. Their progress, however, was for a time interrupted by a strong party of Armorican Britons, who had been solicited by their Cornish brethren to engage in their assistance. With their aid, the places possessed by the enemy were re-conquered; and even a portion of the eastern side of Devonshire reduced; but victory proved only the prelude to defeat, for Ina, king of the West Saxons, repulsed them in several engagements about the year 710, and obtained much renown from the general triumph of his arms. From that period to the year 766, several battles were fought between the Cornish Britons and the Saxons, but the former were almost invariably unsuccessful. In 787 the piratical Danes, who now first began to infest the English seas, visited the coasts of Wessex, under which name the Saxons had comprehended the whole of the ancient Dumnonia, and within twenty years afterwards were engaged in alliance with the Cornish Britons, who had required their assistance, that they might be enabled to make a more effectual stand against the progress of the Saxon arms. This union drew upon them the concentrated power of Egbert, the reputed founder of the English monarchy. The military talents of this prince were superior to all the resistance they could offer; and in the year 813 Cornwall was entirely over-run by his forces. Its natives, however, were again assembled in opposition to his government in 823, when they fought a furious battle with the Devonian Saxons at Camelford, in this county, which terminated with the slaughter of many thousands on each side. This indecisive contest seems to have animated the Britons to act offensively; and in the year 835, having been strengthened by a body of Danes, whose services on this occasion had been particularly solicited, they attempted to expel the Saxons from

CORNWALL.

The romantic story of King Arthur.

Sanguinary encounter.

Incursions of the Saxons.

The Danes.

Devonshire, and marched eastward for that purpose. At first, the combined forces were successful; but being opposed by Egbert at Hengston-hill, they were totally overthrown. After this victory Egbert enacted the severe law, that no Briton should pass the limits of his country, and set foot on English ground, on pain of death. Notwithstanding this prohibition, the struggles for superiority continued till the year 938, when, in the reign of Athelstan, all Cornwall was subjugated by the Saxons, and the beautiful country lying between the Ex and the Tamar taken into the exclusive possession of the conqueror, who made the latter river the boundary of his dominions. Thus ended the contest which the Cornish Britons, with unabated perseverance, had maintained against the Saxons for the full space of 500 years. According to Dr. Borlase, many vestiges of the Danes exist in different parts of the county; but they are so intermixed or combined with British remains, that in some places it becomes difficult to ascertain to which nation they belonged. It is, however, proper to remark that this opinion of the establishment of the Danes in Cornwall is contested by some learned antiquaries of the county, who ascribe the fortifications to the Cornish Britons. In 1068 Cornwall was plundered by Goodwin and Edmund, the sons of Harold, as they returned to Ireland, after they had defeated the conqueror's forces in the county of Somerset. For three centuries from this period, Cornwall is scarcely noticed in military history; a circumstance which may be attributed to the remoteness of its situation. In the reign of Stephen, however, the inhabitants rose in favour of the Empress Maude. "The story of Henry de la Pomeroy, in the rebellion against Richard I.," says Polwhele, "stands alone (during a certain period) as a detailed account of warlike enterprise in Cornwall." Pomeray, or Pomeroy, had large possessions in this county; and during the captivity of Richard on the continent, he seized on St. Michael's Mount in favour of John, Earl of Cornwall, who was then in rebellion against the king, his brother, but it appears that he surrendered it in 1194, on hearing of the king's release; and that without the least defence, to Hubert Walter, then Archbishop of Canterbury; and it is even said that, on hearing the king had returned, he died with fear. Queen Margaret landed at Weymouth in 1471, and the whole of Cornwall and Devon having risen in her behalf, through the influence of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, and Sir Hugh Courtney of Boconnoc, she was joined by them at Exeter, and accompanied to Tewkesbury. In September the same year, John Vere, Earl of Oxford, got possession of St. Michael's Mount, and kept it till the 3rd of February the next year, when he was compelled to surrender it to John Fortesque. In the year 1497 the commons of Cornwall, headed by Lord Audley, marched as far as Blackheath, in Kent, where they met and were defeated by Lord Daubeny; and the ring-leaders, being taken prisoners, were executed. In September the same year, the celebrated Perkin Warbeck landed at Whitsand-bay, near the Land's End, when in a short time he gathered together a body of 3,000 men, with which force he marched to besiege Exeter. His wife, Lady Catherine Gordon, having been left at St. Michael's Mount, was, after the flight of her husband, taken from thence by a party of horse, and brought to the court of Henry VII. In 1548, at the instigation of Hugh Arundell and others, another rebellion broke out in Cornwall. The rebels proceeded as Warbeck had done before, and besieged Exeter; but they were afterwards obliged to raise the siege, through the perseverance of its inhabitants; and being defeated, Arundell, with some others of their chiefs, was taken and executed. The town of Marazion was burnt during this rebellion; and Tonkin and Hals make mention that it again underwent the same calamity in 1513 or 1514, when a fleet of French ships, then cruising in the channel, landed a body of soldiers, who obtained possession of the town, but thought proper to retreat to their ships as soon as the sheriff with the posse comitatus approached. On the 20th of July, 1595, a party of Spaniards having landed near Mousehole, burnt that town as well as Newlin and Penzance. The county of Cornwall, before the commencement of the civil war in the reign of King Charles, presented a petition to the House of Commons for redress of grievances: a part of this petition ran—that the havens of Fowey and Helford might be fortified and put into the possession of trusty persons, as being very good harbours; and that St. Maw's and Pendennis Castles, both much decayed in their fortifications, should be repaired and put into trusty hands. In the early part of the civil war Sir Alexander Carew of Anthony, and Sir Richard Buller, of Morval, the latter one of the members of Parliament for Cornwall, took possession of the eastern part of the county,

Severe edict of Egbert.

Contest continued for 500 years

The story of Henry de la Pomeroy.

The commons of Cornwall defeated at Blackheath

Incidents of the civil war

and placed garrisons in Saltash and Launceston. The Parliament now thought they might easily possess the whole county, with the exception of Pendennis Castle, of which Sir Nicholas Stanning, a stanch royalist, was the governor; but Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir John Berkeley, both firmly attached to the royal cause, retiring into Cornwall, were soon joined by Sir Beville Grenville, who accompanied them to Truro. Sir Ralph Hopton and his adherents were presented by the committee, at the ensuing quarter sessions, as persons who were come armed into the county against the peace; but when Sir Ralph Hopton produced his commission from the king, by which he had been appointed lieutenant-general of horse in the west, they both acquitted him and his party of any disturbance of the peace, and preferred a cross indictment against Sir Andrew Carew and Sir Richard Buller, who had assembled their forces to cut off Sir Ralph's retreat. The bill being found by the grand jury against Sir Andrew Carew and Sir Richard Buller, an order of sessions was made for the calling out of the posse commitatus, which produced a body of 3,000 men, well armed, for the king's service. Sir Ralph now marched to Launceston with his forces thus increased, and Sir Robert Buller, who occupied the town, quitted it without risking a battle, and it was taken possession of by the assailants. Their next attack was made on Saltash, which also surrendered without resistance. Cornwall being now wholly occupied by the royal party, the trained bands were dismissed, volunteer regiments raised, and Lord Mohun, who possessed a large estate in Cornwall, and had not before declared for either party, joined Sir Ralph Hopton and the rest of the king's party. Forces being ordered by the Parliament out of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire to join with those of Devonshire in repelling the king's troops, General Ruthen, who commanded them, entered the county at a bridge six miles above Saltash, and advanced to Liskeard. The king's army now retired to Bodmin, being much inferior in numbers. The trained bands being again summoned, they met Ruthen's army, the 19th of January, on Bradock-down, and obtained a complete victory. They took Liskeard the same day, and Ruthen retreated to Saltash, which town he fortified as soon as possible; but it being soon after taken by assault, Ruthen escaped by water to Plymouth. Soon after a proposal was made by some of the Cornish gentlemen attached to the Parliament, that a treaty might be entered into, whereby the peace of Cornwall and Devonshire might be settled. The treaty took effect, and was ratified by oaths; but it nevertheless proved inefficient; for the Parliament annulled it, and both counties became the repeated scene of bloodshed. Some time afterwards, the king's forces being at Launceston, the Earl of Stamford marched into the north of Cornwall with a considerable force, and encamped on the top of a hill near Stratton, from whence he sent Sir George Chudleigh, with a body of horse, to surprise Bodmin, and prevent the high-sheriff from joining the army at Launceston with the trained bands. The king's troops, however, resolved to give them battle; and on the 15th of May they took their station within a mile of the Parliament's army. The following day, having divided into four detachments, they gained the summit of the above-mentioned hill, and obtained a decisive victory. The Earl of Stamford fled to Exeter, and Major-General Chudleigh was made prisoner. This has been accounted by historians as one of the most brilliant victories gained by the royal party during the whole of the civil war. The king, as a reward for his services and bravery on this occasion, created Sir John Hopton Lord Hopton of Stratton; Sir Ralph Berkeley, after the death of the former, had the same honour conferred on him. Cornwall being now in a state of security, the king's generals left garrisons in Saltash and Millbrook to check any incursions from Plymouth garrison; and left the county with their troops to assist Prince Maurice, and the Marquis of Hertford, in Somersetshire,; and the Cornish army greatly distinguished themselves at the battle of Lansdowne, and at the siege of Bristol: in the former fell the brave Sir Beville Grenville; in the latter Sir Nicholas Slanning, governor of Pendennis Castle, and Col. John Trevanion, men of distinguished valour: they had all from the first assisted Sir Ralph Hopton, by raising the regiments of volunteers which they themselves commanded. About the middle of July, 1644, the queen retreated to Pendennis Castle, at which place she embarked for France. On the 30th of the same month, the Earl of Essex, being pressed, as it is said, by Lord Roberts and some Cornish gentlemen, who had great hopes that their presence and interest would do much for the Parliamentary cause, after a sharp conflict with Sir Richard Grenville and a body of the king's forces, entered the

CORNWALL.

Parliamentary struggles.

Brilliant victory gained by the Royalists.

Pendennis Castle.

CORNWALL.

county at Newbridge, and took possession of Launceston and Saltash. Sir Richard Grenville's house was taken by storm. After this Essex fixed his head-quarters at Fowey, and summoned the county to come to his assistance. Sir Richard Grenville, after sustaining some loss in a skirmish with the brigade commanded by Lord Roberts, retreated to Truro. At this juncture the king entered Cornwall, August the 1st, at Polsten-bridge, and slept that night at Trecarrel, Mr. Manaton's, in Lezant, in the midst of his army, which was quartered around the place. August the 2nd he drew up his forces on Carraton-down, whence, after being joined by Prince Maurice's troops, he proceeded to Liskeard. He next fixed his head-quarters at Boconnoc House. About this time the king wrote to the Earl of Essex, inviting him to a pacific accommodation; but without effect. On the 13th the king's army obtained possession of Hall House, opposite Fowey Haven and Pernon Fort at the mouth of it, and by this means acquired the command of Fowey-harbour. On the 21st Restormel Castle was taken by General Goring and Sir Thomas Basset. Soon after the Earl of Essex thought proper to quit Lostwithiel, and the soldiers, it is said, after having desecrated the church, blew it up. Essex soon after embarked for Plymouth; and General Skipton being left in command of the Parliament's forces, surrendered, and the whole of the ammunition, &c., was delivered up the next day. On the 2nd of March, 1645-6, Charles II., then Prince of Wales, after having spent great part of the preceding autumn and winter in Cornwall, embarked at Pendennis Castle for the Scilly Isles. Whilst he remained there he found himself much distressed for provisions, and was invited by the Parliament to place himself under their protection. Soon afterwards a fleet of about twenty-seven sail surrounded the island where he was, with the intention, as was supposed, of taking possession of his person; but a storm arising, it was dispersed. The prince quitted the island on the 16th, and landing the next day in Jersey, sailed from thence to France. Not long afterwards the Scilly Isles were surrendered to Parliament. In the autumn of 1649, John Berkeley and Colonel Slingsby having been sent into Cornwall to incite their friends to rise in favour of King Charles II., were both taken at Colonel Trevanion's house, and sent prisoners to Truro. In the year 1650 the Scilly Isles were held against the Parliament by a large body of English and Irish forces, and it appears that Mr. Godolphin commanded them under Sir John Grenville. In April, 1651, Van Tromp, the Dutch admiral, lay off Scilly, and offered to assist in the reduction of these islands. In the month of May they were all taken, except St. Mary's, by Sir George Ascough, who commanded the Parliament's forces. St. Mary's was surrendered the month following. In 1667 the Dutch attempted to land near Cowsand, but were beaten off by the infantry. The Dutch Admiral De Ruyter was also repulsed in making an attempt on the harbour of Fowey. Since this period nothing has occurred in connection with the history of the county to call for special mention. The climate of Cornwall is extremely damp, from its vicinity to the Atlantic; but both the heat in summer and the cold in winter are moderated by the sea breezes, whence the atmosphere is generally salubrious, and the inhabitants are remarkable for longevity. The general aspect of the country is dreary, in consequence of the county being intersected from east to west by a ridge of rugged and barren hills. Railway communication from Exeter to Penzance now exists, the line being opened from the Truro-road station to Penzance August 24th, 1852. Copper and tin are the most important minerals of Cornwall. The extent of the metalliferous veins is unknown, as well as the depth to which they extend: no miner has yet seen the end or bottom of a vein. Their width varies much, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to thirty feet; but they are usually from one to three feet in thickness. The ores of copper or tin do not often occur together in the same vein at any great depth. If tin be discovered first, it sometimes disappears after sinking 100 feet more, and is succeeded by copper; in others tin is found at the depth of 1,000 feet beneath the surface, almost without a trace of copper. If copper be first discovered, it is very rarely, if ever, succeeded by tin. It is seldom that either ore is found nearer to the surface than 80 or 100 feet. The copper and tin mines, excepting a few near Callington, are south-west of the rivers Alan and Fowey. The chief mining district extends from St. Agnes, on the north coast by Redruth, to the neighbourhood of Helston and Marazion, and some mines are worked west of Marazion. St. Austell is in the centre of another but less extensive mining district near the south coast. The lead mines of Cornwall are not numerous, though the ore has been dis-

Embarkation of Charles II., then Prince of Wales, for the Scilly Isles.

Van Tromp, the famous Dutch admiral.

Aspect of the country.

The mining districts.

CORNWALL.

covered in many parts of the county. Silver ores have been obtained from several mines in Cornwall, chiefly in lodes or cross courses in the graywacke. Gold has been found in the tin streams. Iron ore is also obtained and shipped to Wales. Zinc, antimony, cobalt, and arsenic are procured, as well as some other of the semi-metals. Freestone of different qualities is quarried. During the forty years from 1815 to 1855, there were 220 copper mines in the county, the produce of which was sold at the public ticketings. In the year 1845, 35 of these mines had been worked upwards of 20 years, 40 had been worked between 10 and 20 years, 31 had been worked between 5 and 10 years, and 114 had been worked less than 5 years. The average per centage of copper from all the mines during the above thirty years, was $7\frac{7}{8}$; the highest average from any one mine was $26\frac{1}{4}$, and the lowest average from any one mine was $2\frac{7}{8}$. In 1852, owing to the high price of copper, the money produce reached nearly one million of pounds sterling. It is found that granite rocks abound in those localities where the tin and copper occur most plentifully; whereas, the other metals rather avoid than court, so to speak, this primitive formation. The lodes or veins traverse the rock in tolerably uniform directions, and are broken or dislocated by "faults," due to some remote and unrecorded convulsions of nature. Most of the lodes traverse east and west; while "cross-courses," as they are termed, cut the lodes nearly at right angles. Whether called veins, faults, lodes, or cross-courses, these may all be regarded as fissures in the hard stony rock, afterwards filled up with earth or ore containing a greater or less per centage of metal; and the object of the miner is to get out this metallic ore with as little disturbance of the surrounding granite, or clay-slate, as may be. Some of the smaller ramifications of mineral veins are called by the miners "strings" and "branches." The earthy matter which forms the accompaniment of the metal in the vein or lode, is generally closely allied in character to the surrounding rock, as if produced by a crumbling of the primitive material. A vein or lode containing metal is not equally rich throughout; there are portions called "bunches," so rich in copper and tin as to pay the miner amply for his labour; while other portions in the same vein may barely pay the expense of extraction. It is found that the melting of two lodes, either in depth or in a horizontal direction, is generally advantageous to the production of ore, more particularly when the angle at which they meet is not great. Other things being equal, there seems to be a reasonable probability of rich ore being found at the junction of two different kinds of rock—such as granite and clay-slate—at least in respect to some of the metals; others are found more exclusively in the granite. The miners' tools are simple. The pick and the gad (a kind of wedge) suffice to excavate the rock when not too hard; but for granite, and such-like materials, blasting is adopted. A hole is bored by repeated blows with a hammer on a boring-rod; the hole is supplied with gunpowder, properly "tamped," or secured; a safety fusee is inserted, and the blast is fired from a safe distance. Whether it be the actual ore itself, or the non-metalliferous ground which surrounds it, the excavating proceeds by the same mechanical process, depending rather on the hardness than on the richness of the stuff. But when loosened into fragments, the ore is of course brought to the surface with more care than the rubbish. In raising the ore to the surface, a "whim, whimsey, or gin," is frequently employed. This is an upright shaft, carrying a large cylindrical drum, and turned round by a long lever, to which horses are attached; a rope is coiled round the cylinder, so managed that one iron bucket or kibble may be descending while another is ascending. In deep mines it is more profitable to use a steam engine to draw up the kibbles. To illustrate the remarkable circumstances under which mining is sometimes conducted in Cornwall, we may briefly refer to the truly singular Bottallack mine. Situated at the extreme west of the county, within a few miles from the Land's End, it is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic. An enormous steam engine had to be lowered, in pieces, 200 feet down a nearly perpendicular rock. Mules and their riders may be seen trotting down paths at this spot, where ordinary pedestrians could scarcely venture to walk; and the view from the beach below strikes the observer with amazement at the establishment of a mine in such a locality. The workings are near the edge of the cliff; they descend below the level of the bed of the sea, and extend out under it to a distance of 500 feet beyond low water-mark. In some spots the thickness overhead between the workings and the sea is barely twenty feet; and at such places the roar and rolling of the sea, the dashing of great stones by the flux and reflux of the tide,

Statistics of the mines.

Mode of extracting the ore.

The Bottallack mine, 100 feet beneath the sea.

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are heard with startling distinctness, and give tremor to all but a sturdy Cornish miner. On some occasions even these have been driven back, when a rich vein had tempted them to encroach too far upon their only roof of protection. The faintest outline of what the visitor has here to undergo is sufficient to make the reader's head dizzy to think of. First, there is the clothing in a suitable dress of coarse flannel, for the submarine journey, and the arming of the adventurer with sundry tallow candles, attached to button-holes, and stuck in hatband.

Perilous situation.

Then, down he goes below the light of day, by a succession of common ladders, with an occasional permission from the guide to rest and breathe on a narrow platform. No light, but the small sickly emission from the dip which is carried, and no solid resting-place, until awful galleries open, in which all looks black, and as if the feet which entered them could never retrace their steps. But the guide leads on through these mysterious passages, in which two stout people can scarcely scrape by each other; and then information is given that the spot attained is actually one hundred feet vertically below the sea level, and 480 feet horizontally below low-water mark. The great sea itself is actually over head! Incredible! And how near is the water to the explorer's head, which almost touches the dripping roof? Why, five or six feet only; and the wet above arises from the oozing of the sea through the separating rock; a little way off, where the roof has been plugged, the separating wall is not more than three or four feet thick.

Stream tin

The kind of ore called the stream tin, is disseminated, both in the alluvium which covers the gentle slopes of the hills adjoining the rich tin-lodes, and also in that which fills the valleys that wind round the bases of such hills. The most important of these scattered pebbles—for such they may be deemed—are near St. Just and St. Austell. The works are called stream-works, because flowing water is the chief working agent. Tin-streaming, as it is called, is thus managed:— A "sett" or lease of the ground having been taken, an excavation is made down to the rock on which the stratum of stanniferous gravel rests; and streams of water are so conducted as to wash away the gravel from the tin-stones. The tin-gravel is sometimes so little distance below the surface that three or four men, or even one solitary man, may be met with streaming in a small spot. Sir H. de la Beche says:—"It is very common for stream-tin, the produce of these small works, to be brought into the towns on market-days, and sold to the smelting-houses; and a solitary man may often be here and there seen on the moors, turning over his little heap of half-dressed stanniferous gravel, giving it the final preparation for the market. The copper of England is chiefly produced from copper pyrites, yielded by the mines of Cornwall and Devonshire. As the coal is scarce in those counties, and plentiful in South Wales, the ore is conveyed to the latter district for smelting. The first process in smelting copper is to calcine the ore, this is done by heating it in a calcining oven, which expels the arsenic and the sulphur contained in the ore, oxidises the copper and the iron, and reduces them to a black powdery state. This powder is then melted in a highly heated oven, and when liquid the mass is well stirred, to allow the metallic sulphuret to separate from the earthy matter. This metallic sulphuret is drawn off into a vessel of water, and granulates into coarse metal, which is, weight for weight, four times as rich in copper as the original ore. The coarse metal is again calcined, and again melted; if drawn off into water it obtains the name of fine metal, but if into sand, blue metal; it now contains 60 per cent of copper (the coarse metal having about 33 per cent). Another calcination, and another melting, bring it to the state of coarse copper, which contains 80 to 90 per cent of pure copper. This coarse copper is exposed to a high heat in a roasting furnace, by which volatile matters are expelled, and the metals become oxidised; it is kept in a melted state for many hours, and is drawn forth from the furnace as blistered copper, almost wholly free from sulphur, iron, and other impurities. The blistered copper is transferred to a refining furnace covered with charcoal, and is brought to a liquid state. It is thus rendered tough and malleable, and fit for subsequent manufacturing processes. Attention has for some years been directed to the commercial advantages of smelting copper ore by electric agency.

Smelting by electricity.

Several years ago Messrs. Claubry and Dechaud submitted to the French academy of sciences a plan in which the ore was first to be converted into a sulphate of copper by ordinary chemical means, and then the copper precipitated from a solution of this salt by electricity. In 1843 and 1844 Mr. Wall took out patents, and Mr. Ritchie, in 1844, took out another patent, having similar objects in view, *viz.*, to separate the pure copper

from the impurities of the ore, while in either a melted or liquid state, by electric agency. Electro-smelting, however, has not yet been practised to any considerable extent. Various important applications are made of copper in the state of sheets, or rolled copper. Copper, like most of the unmixed metals, is generally rolled hot, being malleable at all degrees of heat till it approaches its melting point. Most of its alloys with zinc forming brass, are malleable only when cold, with the exception of one or two lately brought into use, which are extremely malleable at a certain high temperature. Copper for the purpose of rolling, leaves the smelting works in cakes about 12 by 18½ inches, each weighing about 90 pounds. The cakes are put into muffles, where they are uniformly heated, and the heated copper is drawn between cast-iron rollers. This double process of heating and rolling is repeated until the cake of copper is reduced to the form of a sheet. An oxide forms on the surface during these operations, but this is easily removed by the application of a saline liquid aided by heat. The edges are then trimmed, and the sheet copper is fit for application to manufacturing purposes. Copper forms valuable alloys with other metals. Those which result from its union with tin and with zinc, are the most important, such as bronze, bell-metal, and brass. Tutenag is an alloy of copper, zinc, and a little iron. Tombac, Dutch gold, similor, Prince Rupert's metal, and pinchbeck, are alloys containing more copper than exists in common brass. Manheim gold is a peculiar alloy of copper and zinc, which is said to consist of three parts copper and one part of zinc. Packfong, or the white copper of China, is an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, now extensively employed in this country, under the name of German silver. The compounds of copper with non-metallic substances are numerous and important. The oxides are often employed to give a blue colour to other substances. The sulphuret constitutes one of the most valuable ores of copper. Acetate of copper, more commonly known as verdigris, is much employed in painting, dyeing, and calico-printing. The arsenite of copper forms Scheele's-green, a well known valuable pigment; green verditer, and refiner's verditer, are obtained from carbonate of copper, and blue verditer, from the nitrate. Sulphate of copper, under the name of blue vitriol, is largely employed by colour-makers, dyers, and others. The principal peculiarity of manufactures in copper, arises from the facility with which it may be fashioned by the hammer. The processes of casting and rolling, both of which are extensively practised in the manufacture of copper goods, so closely resemble the like operation on other metal that they require no notice; but the operations of the copper-smith are very distinct from any other branch of metallic manufactures. For example, in the manufacture of the lower half or hemisphere of the large vessels called sugar-pans, used in sugar refining, the copper is in the first place cast into a form resembling that of a double convex lens, or spectacle glass, thickest in the middle and diminishing gradually towards the edges. This lens is then subjected to the powerful blows of a tilt hammer, directed more continuously near the centre than near the edges. This hammering, while it reduces the thickness of the copper, makes it curl up at the edges, and assume a dished or hollow form. Another process no less peculiar to the manufacture of copper, is the hammering, technically called "planishing," by which the metal is rendered dense and firm, and its toughness is increased. Anyone who examines a large copper vessel will perceive both in the hammer marks, and in the density and close grain of the surface, evidences of the planishing process. It is by the combined operations of casting, rolling, hammering, and planishing, aided by the fastening processes of riveting and soldering, that nearly all articles of copper are made. There are five different modes of forming copper piping out of sheet-metal; in the first the edges of the sheet, which is curved round a mandril, are made to meet without overlapping, and united by a hard solder; in the second they overlap and are united by soft solder; in the third they overlap and are secured by rivets; in the fourth the edges are folded one over another, and made close and firm by hammering; while in the fifth both edges of the pipe are turned back and covered with a strip of sheet metal, the two edges of which are turned in and hammered down. Copper was at first obtained in this country in small quantities in working the tin mines in Cornwall; but about the close of the seventeenth century mines were set at work purposely for copper. Improvements in the art of smelting have greatly increased the products of the mines, and ores which produce only three or four per cent of metal are now smelted. The average annual produce of the Cornish mines was only about 33,000 tons in 1780. The later produce

Copper, and its different alloys.

Modes of manufacture.

CORNWALL.

Value of the produce.

Amount of copper sent to Swansea.

Tin mines.

The stannary laws.

Singular privileges.

we have already mentioned. The value of the produce of all the British copper mines is in good years £1,500,000. Four-fifths of the whole quantity is raised from the Cornish mines, the rest being derived from Devonshire, Staffordshire, Anglesey, and the Isle of Man. The duty on foreign copper ore, previous to 1842, was £12 per ton, and on smelted but unwrought copper, £27 per ton: these rates were greatly lowered in 1842, and were reduced to merely nominal amounts in 1848. The Cornish copper ore sent to Swansea to be smelted, from 1820 to 1850, has varied from 100,000 to 160,000 tons annually. The quantity has gradually increased, but the quality of the ore has deteriorated. The selling value of this ore for the last few years has been from £800,000 to £900,000. Between 1844 and 1848 the foreign copper ore smelted at Swansea varied from 36,000 to 47,000 tons annually. There are three terms used in connection with tin-mining—namely, "several, wastrel, and bounds,"—which illustrate the curious arrangements in respect to ownership of mining property about the latter end of the sixteenth century. The tin-works were considered to lie either in several or in wastrel—that is, in enclosed grounds or in commons. In several, no man could search for tin without first obtaining leave from the lord of the manor. If the lord or his agents discovered a mine on his property, he might work it wholly himself, or work it with partners, or farm it out to adventurers, or leave it unwrought at his pleasure. In wastrel, it was lawful for any man to make trial in any district; under the proviso that, if he found tin, he would pay a certain percentage or royalty to the lord. The wastrel-works were reckoned among chattels, and could pass by word or will. When a mine was discovered in wastrel, the discoverer laid claim to a certain area, within which no other tinner was allowed to search; he had to dig up some turfs to form a boundary to the area, and this was called "bounding," The claimant, to retain his claim, had every year to repair his boundary, and also to do some work, however little, within the area. But the ownership and working of tin-mines are best understood in connection with the very remarkable stannary laws operative in Cornwall. The Cornish tin-mines are of great antiquity. In a short period after the Conquest the quantity of tin raised was much increased; but when Edward I. banished the Jews, the works were for a time much neglected. The tinners of Cornwall and Devon were, until the 33rd year of this king's reign, accustomed to meet once in seven or eight years on Hingston-down, near Callington, to concert measures for their common interest; but by a charter then granted, various changes were made: five coinage-towns for Cornwall, and three for Devon, were appointed; and each tinner was permitted to sell his own tin, unless the king insisted on buying it himself. The charter appointed a stannary-court, for the adjudication of certain causes within the tin-districts. The landowners, or lords of manors, had certain privileges given to them by this appointment, in return for which they agreed to pay a half-penny to the Earl of Cornwall for every pound of tin produced—reimbursing themselves by a tax or toll for weighing, coining, and guarding the tin. By a later charter a warden of the stannaries was appointed, with power to elect a vice-warden. In the time of Elizabeth the tinners were classified in four divisions, each named after a particular district; and in each division there was a steward appointed by the warden. This steward held a court once in three weeks, for trying all cases of debt, or trespass, in which a tinner was either plaintiff or defendant; there was a jury of six stannators, or jurors, for minor causes. When any important matter was to be discussed or legislated on, the lord-warden, commissioned by the Duke of Cornwall, summoned a kind of stannary parliament, of twenty-four stannators, to be elected at the four towns of Launceston, Lostwithiel, Truro, and Helstone, six for each. As it was often found difficult to insure unanimity among so large a jury, it was determined that an assent of sixteen out of the twenty-four should suffice for a decision. The singular anomaly of an independent code of laws for governing the tinners of Cornwall has frequently led to attempted changes, and minor alterations have, from time to time, been made. The local power is, however, still considerable, and is somewhat as follows:—The Duke of Cornwall has a parade of officers, such as chancellor, attorney-general, solicitor-general, and so forth, whose duties may be presumed to be not of a very laborious kind. The tinners have still their stannary-courts, presided over by the lord-warden and the vice-warden. The lowest of these is the vice-warden's court, held once a month, as a species of court of equity, for all matters relating to the tin-mines and trade. It is a special local privilege that there can be no appeal from this court to those

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cornwell .....pa	Oxford	Chip Norton ...3	Addlestrop.....3	Oxford, W. & W. ...	90½	820	110
Cornwood .....pa	Devon	Plymouth ...10	Cornwood Rd. 1	S. Devon	239	10680	1034
Cornworthy .....pa	Devon	Dartmouth ...5	Totness 4½	S. Devon	227	2721	567
Corpusty .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 17	Ryburgh 12	Norfolk	149	1018	492
Corridge .....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury 11	Morpeth 11	N. Eastern	305	329	25
Corringham .....pa	Essex.....	Billericay 8	Stanfd-le-Hpe 2	Lon. Til. & Sthnd....	30½	3536	261
Corringham .....pa	Lincoln	Gainsboro' 4	Gainsboro' ...4	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	152	6189	684
Corscombe .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester ...15	Yeovil 8½	Brist. & Exeter	184½	5003	772
Corse .....pa	Gloucester ...	Tewkesbury...8½	Gloucester 7	Gt. Western	121	2190	586
Corseuside .....pa	Northumb. ...	Bellingham ...6	Corbridge ...1½	Newc. & Carlisle ...	313	11132	579

CORNWALL.

at Westminster; but an appeal lies from the vice-warden to the lord-warden, and from him to the duke in council. Where an action, in which a tinner is either plaintiff or defendant, comes more within the nature of common law, the vice-warden submits it to the steward of one of the four stannary districts, by whom a jury is impannelled to try the cause. An appeal lies from these courts to those of superior rank without any acknowledgment of the power of Westminster Hall. The twenty-four stannators before mentioned, who are usually gentlemen of property in the mining districts, do not act in these judicial matters; they are legislators who form a stannary parliament with the duke and his officers. But the exercise of this power is almost abandoned: a very long period has elapsed since a stannary parliament has been held; the stannary laws being well defined, well fitted for their purpose, and well preserved in a printed code. Of about 30,000 persons employed in the Cornish mines, there are about 19,000 men, and 11,000 women, young persons, and children. "Young persons," in the returns of the commissioners, are males and females, from thirteen to eighteen years of age; those above and below these limits being adults and children respectively. Of about 7,500 children and young persons, about one-sixth are employed under-ground, and five-sixths above-ground. No females of any age are employed under-ground; an arrangement, the neglect of which led some years ago to such discreditable results in the colliery districts. Boys begin to be employed at the under-ground works about ten or eleven years of age, while boys and girls begin the easier upper-ground works about their seventh or eighth year. The under-ground boys are usually employed by the men, for the whole of each two months' contract; but in particular situations, when their services are only occasionally required, they are passed from one party to another, and at times leave under-ground for surface-work. A few boys, but only a few, are employed direct by the owners of the mine. When the boys become strong enough, the tutmen and tributers take them into partnership, instead of paying them a regular wage: this is entirely a matter of mutual arrangement between them; and a boy is, in such case, reckoned as "half a man," or "three-quarters of a man." Nothing like apprenticeship exists in these mines; there is nothing, or next to nothing, like strikes or combinations; and there is a remarkable amount of individual freedom in the bestowal of each man or boy's labour. The habits and manners of Cornish miners are very interesting. The mining village on the lone moor, is deserted at an early hour in the morning by all its male inhabitants. They descend into their subterranean workshops, a ladder distance, which costs them an hour's hard labour at night to retrace. They go down, often singing a hymn, or some simple devotional exercise, being nearly all Methodists. Their food consists of pilchards and potatoes. These miners are brave as steel, and make capital sailors, as their countryman, Lord Exmouth, knew and proved. A vocabulary of the technical terms used by the miners of Cornwall and Devon comprises many dozens, or even scores of words quite unintelligible to other persons. A man may have a fair average acquaintance with geology and mineralogy, and may yet know nothing about attle, black jack, cal, cand, capel, deads, elvan, flookan, glist, growan, halvans, irestone, killas, loobs, moorstone, mundic, peach, pot-growan, prian, willd, and other names which are applied by the miners to ores, minerals, and earths. The apparatus employed, and the processes performed, are in like manner designated in a way that renders them frequently unintelligible beyond the limits of the two counties. Some of the words are very odd, such as bryle, buddling, chimming, costeaning, chats, terluing, dissueing, dzhu, polroz, zighyr, vugh, and many others. It is evident, however, that this is English, with a few provincialisms intermixed, although these may be very ancient. A great variety of fish are found in the sea off the coasts of this county. Pilchards, in particular, form a considerable article of commerce. There

No acknowledgment of Westminster Hall.

The miners of Cornwall.

Their piety and bravery.

Local dialect.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Corsham* ....pa	Wilts	Chippenham ...4	Corsham .....¾	Gt. Western	99	6498	3172
Corsley.....pa	Wilts	Warminster 3½	Frome 3¾	Gt. Western	119	2580	1473
Corston.....pa	Somerset	Bath 3	Saltford 1	Gt. Western	112	1190	531
Corston .....ti	Wilts	Minety 9	Chippenham ...7	Gt. Western	101	...	322
Corton†.....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft 2	Lowestoft 3	Norfolk	152	1495	559
Corton .....to	Wilts	Calne 5	Wtn. Basset 5½	Gt. Western	88	...	...
Corton .....to	Wilts	Heytesbury ...1½	Warminster ...6	Gt. Western	120	...	...
Corton Denham.....pa	Somerset	Sherborne 4	Yeovil 9	Brist. & Exeter	185	1371	428
Corwen‡ .....pa	Merioneth ...	Llangollen ...10	Llangollen R. 15	Shrews. & Chester...	192	12646	2069

CORNWALL.

is a bird of the crow kind, which, though not peculiar to this county, is more common here than elsewhere, and is therefore called the Cornish chough. Agriculture is considered as a pursuit of secondary consequence throughout a great part of this county; yet the soil in some parts is very productive. Cornwall abounds in antique monuments, which have been attributed to the ancient Britons, including cromlech's, logan, or rocking-stones, talmen, or rock-basins' and some circles, supposed to have been dedicated to the religious usages of the Druids.

Antique monuments

* CORSHAM, anciently called Corsham Regis, was formerly a market-town, and as Camden informs us, a royal residence. The houses, all built of stone, form one long street, near the centre of which is a market or court-house of modern erection. The church, a large edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, three aisles, and a chapel, with a tower and spire rising from the centre, is sculptured in many parts with the initials E. M. H., and the date 1631, and contains several monuments. The vicar possesses extraordinary privileges, having episcopal jurisdiction within the parish. Most of the ancient buildings at Corsham were removed during the last century. Of these, the principal were a gaol, an old court-house, and a market-cross. The hospital, founded by Lady Margaret Hungerford, in 1668, for six poor aged women, is under the government of a master, who occupies an adjoining lodge, and is appointed by the Earl of Radnor. A court-leet is held annually, to which the rectory manor owes suit and service. Corsham gave birth to Sir Richard Blackmore, a physician and poet of notoriety, if not of eminence. Corsham House, the seat of Lord Methuen, contains a splendid collection of paintings. [*Fairs*, March 4, Sep. 7.

Birthplace of Sir Richard Blackmore.

† CORTON is in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, seated on a high cliff, from which there is a very fine view of the sea. The church, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was for many years in a dilapidated state; the chancel being the only part used for divine service; the tower is, however, still perfect, and shows the church to have been a large and elegant building. It has lately been partially restored. In the neighbourhood are sand and clay pits.

‡ CORWEN (the white choir), in Merionethshire, is a small, neat market-town, situated under a rock at the foot of the Berwyn mountains, on the southern bank of the Dee, but has more the appearance of a village. The church contains an ancient monument to the memory of Jorwerth Sulien, one of the vicars. In the church-yard is a very old stone pillar, which has been much ornamented. Near the church-yard is an alms-house, founded in 1709, by William Eyton, Esq., of Plas Warren, Shropshire, for six clergymen's widows of Merionethshire. This place is much resorted to during the season by anglers, the river abounding with trout, grayling, and salmon. Upon the other side of the river, opposite the town, is a British post, called Caer Drewin; a circle of loose stones, upon the summit of a steep hill, about half a mile in circumference, with the remains of circular habitations within. Owen Gwynedd is supposed by Lyttleton to have occupied this post while Henry II. was encamped on the opposite side of the vale. It was afterwards a retreat of the celebrated Owen Glyndwr. This post may be distinguished from the church-yard in the direction of the village of Cwmwyd. This encampment commands a fine view of the vales of Glyn-Dwrdwy and Edeirnion; the former is much celebrated as the frequent retreat of Owen Glyndwr, whose memory is still revered in the neighbourhood, as being the scene of his exploits and hospitality. The whole circle is visible at the distance of two miles from the town on the Llanrwst-road. Corwen contains a good inn, adorned with the gigantic features of Owen Glyndwr, the renowned and formidable opponent of Henry II. Glyndwr is said to have attended divine service at Corwen

Ancient stone pillar.

Owen Glyndwr and his associates.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Coryton ....pa	Devon	Tavistock 6	Plympton....19	S. Devon	261	1334	311
Cosby....pa	Leicester	Leicester....7	Countesthorpe 2	Midland	99	2550	1026
Cosford ....to	Warwick	Rugby 2½	Rugby 3½	L. & N. W.	86	...	71
Cosgrove ....pa	Northampton	S. Stratford...1½	Wolverton 4	L. & N. W.	56½	1760	641
Cosham*	Hants	Portsea 3	Cosham	L. & S. W.	90	...	...
Cosheston ....pa	Pembroke	Pembroke 2	Haverfdwest 11	S. Wales	287	1440	551
Cossall ....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...6	Ilkeston 1½	Midland	133	720	303
Cossey, or Costessey† p	Norfolk	Norwich 4½	Norwich 5½	E. Union	119	3040	1025
Cossington ....pa	Leicester	Leicester....6	Sileby 1	Midland	111½	1551	341
Cossington ....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater 4½	Bridgewater ...5	Brist. & Exeter	156	1380	236
Costock, or Cortlingstock ....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...9	Loughboro ...5	Midland	120	1320	493
Coston ....pa	Leicester	M. Mowbray 6¾	Saxby 3	Midland	113½	1745	185
Coston ....pa	Norfolk	Hingham 5	Hardingham 1½	Norfolk	122½	342	55
Coston Hackett....pa	Worcest r.	Bromsgrove ...5	Blackwell....2½	Midland	127½	1261	183
Cotehill ....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 6	Wreay 3½	Lanc. & Carlisle	299	...	262
Cotes ....to	Stafford	Stone 4½	Standn. Bdg....1	L. & N. W.	143	...	318
Cotes ....to	Leicester	Normanton ...3	Loughboro' ...1	Midland	116	...	75
Coates-de-Val....ham	Leicester	Lutterworth 3	Ullesthorpe ...3½	Midland	90½	...	...
Cotgrave ....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...6	Ratcliffe 3	Amb. N. & B.	126	3350	833

Church, where a door-way is shown, now made up, through which he entered to his pew in the chancel. Upon the Berwyn mountain, behind the church, is a place called Glyndwr's seat, whence superstition says, he threw a dagger, which fell on a stone, and left an impression of its entire length, half an inch deep, which stone forms a part of the door-way just mentioned. From Glyndwr's seat among the rocks is a most charming prospect. The rich and delightful vale of Corwen expands to view, with the Dee in the centre. Here Glyndwr might view nearly forty square miles of his own land. Beyond Corwen is the citadel of the Druids, to which Caractacus retreated after his defeat at Caer Caradoc. Five miles from Corwen is the beautiful cascade of Pont-y-Glyn, and a little beyond the charming vale of Edeirnion. CORWEN.

Inn, The Owen Glendwyr.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, March 12, April 16, May 21, July 1, Aug. 19, Oct. 7, Dec. 20.

* COSHAM. This is a neat village on the high road from Portsmouth to London, in the hundred of Portsdown and diocese of Winchester. A great part of the village is included in the parish of Widley. The church is a neat structure, with a square tower. [*Inn*, The George.

† COSSEY, or Costessey. This parish, which is very pleasantly situated, consists principally of one long street, extending nearly two miles, with houses of irregular form and size. The church of St. Edmund is a large building with a square tower and a lofty wooden spire. At the south entrance is an old Norman porch, and in the inside a florid gothic screen. At the eastern extremity of the village is a large flour mill, supplied by the river Wentsum, and at this spot are two residences, each possessing a fine lawn and gardens of considerable beauty. There is a national school and a large Roman Catholic school. Costessey Hall, the fine seat of Jerningham, Lord Stafford, stands in a beautiful valley, the gentle acclivities of which are studded with woods and plantations; while the windings of a rivulet, one of the branches of the Wentsum, at the foot of the lawn, and through meadows visible from the rising grounds to a great distance, add considerable interest to the landscape. From a tower on an eminence, and recently restored, is a more extensive prospect of the surrounding country, and of the city of Norwich. A mansion was originally erected by Sir Henry Jerningham, vice chamberlain to Queen Mary, but was not entirely completed till the reign of Elizabeth: the date 1564 appeared over the old porch: it has been re-built from designs by John Chessell Buckler, under the superintendence of Hopper; and it is scarcely possible to have found an architect more competent to restore an edifice of the period in which this was built; the designs have the true character of the ancient architecture, which modern buildings so very rarely attain: here are no windows from York and Beverley Minsters, spires from Salisbury, or steeples from Ely, but all the dignity of a nobleman's mansion is attained by simply adhering to the forms of the domestic edifices of the Tudor period, in which no sacrifice of comfort was made for the sake of the stately exterior. The domestic chapel, an invariable appendage to mansions of early date, and a necessary part of the establishment of a Roman Catholic family, was erected from designs by the late Edward Jerningham, Esq., a gentleman of Costessy Hall, the seat of the Jerningham family.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Cotham.....pa	Nottingham	Lng Bengtn ...3	Newark 5	Gt. Northern	125	1210	98
Cothelstone.....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater ...9	Taunton 6	Brist. & Exeter	169	906	115
Cotheridge* .....pa	Worcester ...	Worcester 4	Worcester 5	Oxford, W. & W. ...	126	2202	237
Cotherston .....to	N. R. York ...	Barn. Castle ...3	Darlington ...21	N. Eastern	256	8228	607
Cotleigh .....pa	Devon	Honiton 3	Collumpton ...13	Brist. & Exeter	194	1218	245
Cotness .....t	E. R. York ...	Howden 5	Eastrington ...4	N. Eastern	199	240	28
Coton.....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...3	Cambridge.....4	E. Counties.....	61½	1130	299
Coton.....ham	Northampton	Northamptn 10	Crick 7	L. & N. W.	82	860	102
Coton vil	Stafford.....	Tamworth ...1½	Tamworth ...2½	L. & N. W.	112	...	...
Coton.....ham	Stafford.....	Stone 5½	Sandon 3	N. Stafford	136½	...	...
Coton.....to	Stafford.....	Stafford.....	Stafford 1	L. & N. W.	133½	...	...
Coton, Upper and Lower ... .to	Stafford.....	Cheadle 5	Oakamoor 2	N. Stafford	147	...	502
Coton, Clay.....pa	Northampton	Daventry 10	Stanford Hall 1	L. & N. W.	89	974	99
Coton-in-the-Elms to	Derby.....	Bur.-on-Trent 6	Walton 4	Midland	122½	...	376
Cottam.....chap	Nottingham	Gainsborough 9	Cottam	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	146	900	89
Cottam .....to	Lancaster ...	Preston 4	Lea Road 1½	Preston & Wyre.....	214½	...	...
Cottam .....to	E. R. York ...	Bridlington ...13	Driffield.....6¼	N. Eastern	199	2540	78
Cottenham† .....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge 6	Oakington 2	E. Counties.....	66¾	7107	23 4

COSSEY.

great talent, who also superintended the restoration of Stafford Castle for his brother. The chapel, 90 feet in length, 35 feet wide, and 20 feet high, is built in the pointed style of architecture, with appropriate enrichments, nor have the customary heraldic embellishments been omitted. The interior is arranged in exact conformity to ancient custom; all the seats are of oak, the ends ornamented with carved finials, and the windows, twenty in number, are fitted with very fine old stained glass, after designs of the Flemish and German schools: beneath the windows is a series of shields, bearing the arms of Jerningham, *viz.*, three arming buckles, impaled with the various alliances of this ancient family. The groining of the ceiling of the chapel is at once simple and elegant. The park extends over 900 acres. In the mansion have been carefully preserved numerous family portraits, and others of distinguished characters in the English history; a very fine original portrait of Queen Mary, said to be by Holbein; and a cabinet of miniatures of the family, formed by the late Edward Jerningham, Esq.; some originals, and others, copies from large pictures: here is also an original drawing by Vandyck, portraits of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and his Countess Alithæa, seated under a canopy, with three children before them. The manor of Costessy, the largest in this county, extends into upwards of twenty parishes. After the Conquest it continued in the family of Alan, Earl of Richmond, nearly a century, till it was seized by the crown in the reign of Henry II. King Henry III., in 1241, granted it to Peter de Savoy, Earl of Richmond, after whose death it again reverted to the crown: it formed part of the dowry of Queen Anne of Cleeves, immediately after whose death, in 1557, Queen Mary granted the manor to Sir Henry Jerningham, who had been of essential service to her during the pretensions of Lady Jane Grey. The estate has descended in lineal succession to the present owner. Through Mary, heiress of Francis Plowden, Esq., by Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Stafford Howard, son of William Viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1680, the late Sir William Jerningham inherited Stafford Castle, with several estates belonging to the barony of Stafford.

Park 900 acres in extent.

The manor the largest in the county.

* COTHERIDGE. This is a large agricultural parish. Cotheridge Court, the seat of the Rev. William Comyns Berkeley, lord of the manor, is a large mansion with some extensive grounds attached. Leading to the front of the house is a noble avenue of lofty trees, extending in a perfectly strait line for half a mile, and terminating at the lodge-gate. Close to the mansion, and nearly hidden by a clump of trees, is the church of St. Leonard, a plain building with nave and chancel, and a chapel on the north side of the altar. The church is divided from the nave by a partition wall, in which are three low arches, the centre one being of Norman architecture.

Noble avenue of trees.

† COTTENHAM. This village was formerly celebrated for the superior quality of its cheese, which article, some years ago, was produced here in large quantities, but latterly the extensive pastures have been converted into arable land, and consequently the amount now made but little exceeds the consumption of the parish. The church, which occupies a prominent position at the end of a very long street, is a noble building, with a lofty tower and four ornamental pinnacles. Here is a free-school, endowed by Catherine Pepys, and in 1834 a school-house was built out of the funds belonging to Moreton's charity. This was the birthplace of Archbishop Tenison.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cottered ....pa	Hertford	Baldock....5½	Stevenage....7½	Gt. Northern	36	1760	437
Cotterstock....pa	Northampton	Oundle 1½	Oundle....1	L. & N. W.	98	690	176
Cottesbach ....pa	Leicester	Lutterworth ...2	Rugby 6	L. & N. W.	89	1227	107
Cottesbrook ....pa	Northampton	Northampton 8½	Northampton 9½	L. & N. W.	77	2780	244
Cottesford ....pa	Oxford	Buckingham ...7	Bicester....6½	L. & N. W.	73	1520	263
Cottesmore ... .pa	Rutland	Oakham 4	Ashwell....2½	Midland	108	2420	735
Cottingham....pa	Northampton	Medbourne ...4	Rockingham 2½	L. & N. W.	113	3286	1080
Cottingham....pa	E. R. York ...	Hull 4	Cottingham	N. Eastern	177	9495	2854
Cottingley ....ham	W. R. York...	Bradford....4	Bingley	Midland	200½	...	...
Cottingwith, East to Cottingwith, West ....to	E. R. York ...	York 9	Menthrpe Gt. 7	N. Eastern	196	...	218
Cottles ....ex. pa	Wilts	Bath....7	Melksham 4	Gt. Western	104	...	...
Cotton ....to	Chester	Middlewich ...3	Holmes Chpel 1	L. & N. W.	166½	355	92
Cotton ....to	Salop	Wem 3	Leaton 11	Shrews & Chest. ...	170	...	...
Cotton ....to	Salop	Oswestry 8	Baschurch 4	Shrews. & Chest. ...	166½	...	...
Cotton ....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket ...6	Finningham ...1	E. Union	87	1921	571
Cotton-Abbotts ....to	Chester	Chester 4	Waverton 2	L. & N. W.	177	311	17
Cotton-Edmunds ...to	Chester	Chester 4	Waverton 2½	L. & N. W.	177½	595	68
Cotton End....ham	Bedford....	Shefford 5½	Bedford 3	L. & N. W.	66	...	...
Coughall ....to	Chester	Chester 3	Mollington 2	Chest. & Birkenhd	183	...	...
Coughton* ....pa	Warwick	Alcester 2	Stratfrd-on-A. 9	Oxford W. & W....	109	3070	932
Coulsdon ....pa	Surrey	Croydon 4½	Stoat's Nest ...1	L. B. & S. C.	15½	4403	713
Coulston, East ....pa	Wilts	Devizes 7½	Westbury 6½	Gt. Western	116	868	101
Coulston, West ....ti	Wilts	Devizes 7½	Westbury 6½	Gt. Western	116	...	...
Coulton ....to	N. R. York ...	York 16	Gilling....3	N. Eastern	221	1037	170
Cound ....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...6	Walcot....6	Shrews. & Birmgm	152	5530	836
Coundon ....ham	Warwick	Coventry....2	Coundon Rd. 1½	L. & N. W.	97	1046	207
Coundon ....to	Durham	Bp. Auckland 2	B. Auckland 2½	Stcktn & Darlingtn	248½	584	1073
Coundon Grange ...to	Durham	Bp. Auckland 1½	B. Auckland ...2	Stcktn & Darlingtn	248	615	585
Countesthorpe ...chap	Leicester	Leicester 6	Countesthorpe	Midland	97	...	949
Countisbury ....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe ...19	Barnstaple ...20	N. Devon	249½	3512	174
Counthorpe....ham	Lincoln	Corby 3½	Little Bytham 2	Gt. Northern	94	...	130
Coupland ....to	Northumb. ...	Wooler 4	Lucker 15	N. Eastern	341½	1428	160
Courtenhall† ....pa	Northampton	Northampton 5	Roade....1½	L. & N. W.	61½	1330	135
Cove ....ti	Hants	Farnham 6½	Farnborough...1	L. & S. W.	34	...	473
Cove, North‡ ....pa	Suffolk	Beccles 3	Beccles 3	Norfolk	150	1242	200
Cove, South... ....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft 9	Beccles 9	Norfolk	156	1214	194
Covehithe§ ....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft....9½	Beccles 9½	Norfolk	156½	1553	195

* COUGHTON. This is a parish in Barlechway hundred, and situated on the main road from Alcester to Birmingham. It is bounded on the east by the river Arrow, and the surrounding scenery is diversified by hills. Coughton Court, the seat of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart., is a fine building about a quarter of a mile eastward of the main road. The tower and gate-house have a castle-like appearance: they were built of free-stone, in the reign of Henry VIII., and still remain in good preservation. The church, of early date, stands near the mansion, and contains several monuments of the Throckmorton family. A new Roman Catholic chapel has been recently built. In the time of William the Conqueror the manor was possessed by Turchil de Warwick, and in the reign of Henry I. it was held by a family who assumed their surname from this place. In the reign of Henry IV. it passed by marriage into the ancient family of Throckmorton, with whom it has remained to this day.

Coughton Court, the seat of the Throckmortons.

† COURTENHALL. This is a scattered village and parish in the hundred of Wymersley. Sir Charles Wake, Bart., is lord of the manor, and has a fine seat here, situated in the midst of a beautiful park. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient edifice, in a mixed style of architecture. It contains several monuments to the Wake family, and amongst them a noticeable one to the memory of the Rev. Richard William Wake, who was rector of this parish for thirty-seven years, and who died in 1850. There is also a handsome altar-tomb to the memory of Samuel Jones, the founder of the grammar-school, who died in 1672, and of Mary his wife. It has two figures of the deceased sculptured in white marble, life-size, both kneeling, he being clad in mail. Both spurs were inserted in the heel, but one is now missing. The lady is represented in the loose robe of the period.

Monuments to the Wake family.

‡ COVE. North Cove is a small village one mile south of the navigable river Waveney. The church is an ancient building, with a tower and thatched roof: it is dedicated to St. Botolph. North Cove Hall is an ancient building, commanding an extensive view. South Cove is an agricultural village not far from the sea. Here are a few clay-pits.

§ COVEHITHE, formerly called North Hales, or North Ales, is in Blything

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Coven ....lib	Stafford	Wolverhampt. 5	Four Ashes ...1½	L. & N. W.	134	...	...
Coveney ....pa	Cambridge	Ely 4	Ely 5	E. Counties	77	7249	1805
Covenham, St. Bartholomew* ...pa	Lincoln	Louth....5½	Ludborough...2¾	Gt. Northern	148½	1340	273
Covenham, St. Mary ....pa	Lincoln	Louth 5	Ludborough ...3	Gt. Northern	149	950	195
Coventry†....city	Warwick	Warwick 10	Coventry	L. & N. W.	94	...	36208
Coverham....pa	N. R. York	Middleham ...2	Bedale 13	N. Eastern	242	21726	1221
Covington....pa	Huntingdon	Hghm Ferrers 7	Huntingdon 12¾	Gt. Northern	71½	1290	162
Cow Honeybourne pa	Gloucester	Evesham....5	Honeybourne ...	Oxford, W. & W.	102	1360	343
Cowarne, Much....pa	Hereford	Bromyard 6	Hereford 9	Glo'ster & Herefd.	153	3706	542
Cowarne, Little....pa	Hereford	Bromyard 4	Hereford 10	Glo'ster & Herefd.	154	696	171
Cowbit ....pa	Lincoln	Spalding 3¾	Spalding 4	Gt. Northern	97	4590	686

COVEHITHE hundred and union, East Suffolk. The ancient church was destroyed in the year 1643, during the civil wars of the first Charles. The present building was erected in the year 1672. The ruins of the former structure fully attest the wealth of the place. There was formerly here a flourishing cloth manufactory, but agriculture is now the only source of employment to the inhabitants.

Ancient church.

* COVENHAM. The church here is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and is a small, ancient structure, with three bells. The font is of an octagonal form, and is curiously sculptured with figures of the Virgin and Child and Joseph; the twelve apostles and the characteristic emblems. In the chancel is an ancient monumental slab, containing an effigy in brass of John Skipwith, Knight, and bearing date 15th of July, 1415. There was formerly a cell here belonging to the monastery of St. Carilephus, in the diocese of Mans, no traces of which now exist. The adjoining parish of Covenham St. Mary has a neat church dedicated to St. Mary, and a diocesan school. The Louth navigation runs through these two parishes.

Curious font.

† COVENTRY. This ancient city is a county of itself, the see of a bishop, an assize town, a municipality returning two members to Parliament, the capital of a union, and a polling place for North Warwickshire. It is on the direct road from London to Holyhead, has the advantage of a canal to Fazely, and the river Sherborne intersects and runs through the city, passing thence to Baginton, where it flows into the river Sowe, a feeder to the river Avon, at Stoneleigh. There is a station here for the London and North-Western railway, and from this point two loop lines proceed, one to the Trent Valley railway, at Nuneaton, and the other to the Great Western railway at Leamington. The corporation consists of a mayor, who is the returning officer, a sheriff, chamberlain, coroner, town clerk, eleven aldermen, who preside over the five wards into which the city is divided, thirty common councilmen, and other officers. The old wards were Bayley-lane, Bishop-street, Broad-gate, Cross Cheaping, Earl-street, Gosford-street, Jordan-well, Much Park-street, Smithford-street, and Spon-street. The most striking feature in the approach to Coventry is the fine effect of its beautiful tapering spires. The old streets are generally narrow, and darkened over by high projecting, richly ornamented gable ends and upper stories. Many, however, of these have recently disappeared; and the new streets are well built and commodious. The city is supposed to have been founded at a very early period, the final syllable of its appellation being evidently the British Tre, a town. The prefix, given by the Saxons, is supposed to express the circumstance of a covent, or convent, having been erected on the spot. Coventry was certainly not used by the Romans for military purposes. The more ancient town is believed to have stood on the north of the present city, as extensive foundations have been traced in that direction. Rous informs us that when the traitor Edric invaded Mercia, and destroyed many towns, in 1016, a house of nuns in Coventry, of which a holy virgin named St. Osburg had been some time abbess, fell a prey to his ferocity. Leland says that King Canute first founded a nunnery here. In the early part of Edward the Confessor's reign, Leofric, the fifth earl of Mercia, and his Countess Godiva (sometimes also called Godifa, Godina, and Goditha), founded a monastery on the ruins of St. Osburg's nunnery. This Leofric was descended from Leofric, Earl of Chester, in the time of Ethelbald, King of Mercia, and appears to have been a man of eminent talents, as he stood high in the consideration of several successive monarchs. Godiva was sister to Thorold, sheriff of Lincolnshire, who founded the abbey of Spalding. Ingulphus says she was a

The city and its origin.

Leofric and the story of Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom.

most beautiful and devout lady. The monastery founded by this distinguished pair was for an abbot and twenty-four monks of the Benedictine order, and it surpassed all others in the county for amplitude of revenue and splendour of ornaments. Earl Leofric died in the 13th of Edward the Confessor, and was buried in a porch of the monastery which he had founded. The Lady Godiva, besides founding the monastery of Stow, near Lincoln, bequeathed her whole treasury to this religious house; in the other porch of the monastery church of which her remains were interred. The tolls and service of this appear to have been distressingly felt by the inhabitants. On this subject the author of the Monasticon writes as follows:—"The Countess Godiva, bearing an extraordinary affection to this place, often and earnestly besought her husband that, for the love of God and the Blessed Virgin, he would free it from that grievous servitude whereunto it was subject; but he, rebuking her for importuning him in a manner so inconsistent with his profit, commanded that she should thenceforth forbear to move therein; yet she, out of her womanish pertinacity, continued to solicit him, insomuch that he told her if she would ride on horseback naked from one end of the town to the other, in the sight of all the people, he would grant her request. Whereunto she returned, 'But will you give me leave so to do?' And he replying 'Yes!' the noble lady, upon an appointed day, got on horseback naked, with her hair loose, so that it covered all her body but her legs, and thus performing her journey, returned with joy to her husband, who thereupon granted to the inhabitants a charter of freedom. In memory whereof the picture of him and his said lady were set up in a south window of Trinity Church, in this city, about King Richard II.'s time, and his right hand holding a charter, with these words written thereon:—

I Luriche for the love of thee
Doe make Coventre tol-free."

Coventry.

Rapin gravely tells us "that the countess, previous to her riding, commanded all persons to keep within doors, and from their windows, on pain of death: but, notwithstanding this severe penalty, there was one person who could not forbear giving a look, out of curiosity; but it cost him his life." This story appears legendary at the first and slightest glance; but as its memory is still carefully preserved, it would have been improper to pass it over in silence. Coventry, however, has still cause to look with gratitude on the memory of Lady Godiva; as, to the protection afforded by her and her husband, it is evidently indebted for its early consequence. Soon after the Norman Conquest the lordship of Coventry became vested, by the marriage of Lucia, grand-daughter of Leofric, in the earls of Chester. By the earls of this race was constructed, within the manor of Cheylesmore, on the south side of Coventry, a fortified mansion or castle. In the 2nd of Edward III. the inhabitants received permission to collect a toll towards defraying the expense of enclosing their town; and in the time of Richard II. the walls, gates, and towers, were completed. Its public buildings now increased, and its traders fixed a staple clothing manufacture in the city. In the year 1397 Richard II. chose the vicinity of Coventry for the scene of a tragic pageant, which led to the loss of his crown and life. When Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, demanded the privilege of vindicating himself by single combat against the accusations of the Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., the king named Gosford-green, a plot of considerable extent in the close neighbourhood of Coventry, for the place of projected contest; the particulars of which are given in Froissart, Holinshed, &c. Henry IV. held a Parliament here, in 1404, since styled *Parliamentum indoctorum*, and from sitting in which all lawyers were prohibited. Henry IV. and his queen Margaret were constant in their attachment to Coventry; and, perhaps, passed here some of the most tranquil and pleasing hours of their checquered lives. In 1459 a second Parliament was held in this city, which was termed by the Yorkists *Parliamentum Diabolicum;* and all its acts were afterwards reversed. In 1469 the Earl of Rivers and his son John were beheaded on Gosford-green, by order of Sir John Coniers, a commander in the army of northern insurgents, which had obtained some success in the neighbouring county of Oxford. Edward IV. and his queen kept festival here during the Christmas of 1465. In 1470 the Earl of Warwick entered Coventry with ordnance and warlike stores. Edward, on his approach to Coventry, halted on Gosford-green, and demanded entrance; but finding the city hostile, he resumed his march, and lodged that night in Warwick. When

History after the Norman Conquest

The memorable single combat of Gosford-green.

COVENTRY.

reinstated in power by the victories of Barnet and Tewkesbury, he revenged this insult by depriving the citizens of their liberties and franchises, which were restored on paying a fine of 500 marks. Edward kept here the feast of St. George, in 1474. His son, Prince Edward, in the same year, was one of the godfathers to a child of the mayor; and three years afterwards he was made a brother of the guilds of Corpus Christi and St. Trinity. Richard III. visited Coventry, and was a spectator of the pageants during the festival of Corpus Christi. Subsequently to the battle of Bosworth, Henry VII. repaired hither, and lodged in the mayor's house. The inhabitants presented him with £100 and a cup; and Henry conferred knighthood on the mayor. The city during this reign contributed £1,100 towards the tax levied for the king going into France, in 1490. Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine visited this place in 1510, "when there were three pageants set forth; one at Jordan-well, with the nine orders of angels; one at Broad-gate, with divers beautiful damsels; and one at Cross Cheping; and so they passed on to the priory." In 1525 the city was favoured with the presence of the Princess Mary. When the Dukes of Richmond and Norfolk passed through Coventry, in 1534, they were received by the mayor and citizens in their liveries; and after a banquet in the street on horseback, they proceeded to Combe Abbey. The city felt a great shock on the dissolution of monastic houses. Queen Elizabeth, during her progress through this part of the kingdom, in 1565, was received here with a variety of splendid shows and pageants. In 1566 Mary Queen of Scots was conducted to this city, and was confined as a prisoner in the mayoress's parlour. Three years afterwards she was again brought hither, and kept in confinement at the Bull Inn (on the site of which the barracks now stand), under the care of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Huntingdon. In 1610 James I. addressed a letter to the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, and the archdeacon of Coventry, commanding the inhabitants to receive the sacrament kneeling; and when, in 1619, application was made to this sovereign for a renewal of the city's charter, he refused to grant it until assured that his will in this particular had met with uniform attention. James honoured Coventry with a visit in 1617; at which time a long oration was delivered by Dr. Holland, one of the translators of Camden, dressed in black satin. The Princess Elizabeth and Prince Henry likewise visited Coventry at different times. In the civil war of Charles I. Coventry, though inclined to play an active part, escaped those miseries to which many other armed towns were subjected. When the king repaired to Leicester, in 1641, he demanded the attendance of the mayor and sheriffs of this city, but the popular party prevented their acceding to his desire. The Earl of Northampton, at that time the city recorder, in collecting persons friendly to the royal cause, was able to muster only 400. The Parliamentarians, who wore the colours of Lord Brooke, were so much more numerous, that the recorder made a precipitate retreat, and escaped through a back door of the Bull Inn. The ammunition in the town was seized, and removed by Lord Brooke to Warwick Castle. When the king sent a herald to demand entrance, he was informed that the citizens would willingly receive his majesty, and 200 of his followers, but no more. Finding the citizens determined to defend themselves, and hearing that Lord Brooke was approaching, he drew off his forces that night. In the following year the city was garrisoned by the Parliament. One of the aldermen (Barker) was appointed governor, and a regiment of infantry, and one troop of cavalry, were raised from the most active of the inhabitants. Trenches were cut on the outside of the walls, and sluices were opened at the influx of the river Sherbourn. Some of the gates were stopped up; and before three of them half-moon fortifications were erected. Cannon were planted on the principal towers; "and many of the women of the city went by companies into the great park to fill up the quarries, that they might not at a future period harbour the enemy. They were collected together by the sound of a drum, and marched in military order, with mattocks and spades, under the command of an amazon named Adderley, with an Herculean club upon her shoulder, and were conducted from work by one Mary Herbert, who carried a pistol in her hand, which she discharged as a signal of dismissal." The mayor chosen in 1644 found to be not sufficiently hearty in his opposition to the royal cause, was not permitted to serve the office, and the governor was appointed to succeed him. The place remained garrisoned till the end of the year 1659, but on the Restoration Charles II. was promptly proclaimed by the mayor and aldermen, amidst great acclamations of joy. On the day of coronation Smithford-

The Coventry pageants and mysteries.

Mary Queen of Scots brought prisoner here.

The civil wars.

Daring intrepidity and heroism of the women of Coventry.

The Restoration celebrated by great rejoicing.

street and Cross Cheaping conduits ran claret; and bonfires were lighted in the evening, in testimony of loyalty. James II. was at Coventry in 1687. The streets were then strewed with sand, and the fronts of the houses were whitened, and dressed with green boughs. Soon after the Mercian kingdom was divided into five bishoprics; the see of Lichfield was so far extended as to comprehend the chief part of the former possession of the Cornavii. Peter, elected bishop of Lichfield in 1075, moved the see to Chester; and Robert de Limesie, in 1102, removed it again to Coventry, tempted, probably, by the riches and reputation of the monastery founded by Earl Leofric. The five succeeding bishops likewise sat at Coventry, styling themselves *Coventriæ Episcopi* only. Hugh Novant, consecrated in 1188, restored the see to Lichfield, though with much opposition from the Benedictine monks of Coventry. In consequence of disputes between the Chapter of Coventry and that of Lichfield, both parties agreed, in the reign of Henry III., that the bishop should be elected both from Coventry and Lichfield, that the precedence in the episcopal title should be given to the former city; that the two chapters should alternately choose their bishop; and that they should form one body, in which the Prior of Coventry should be the principal. From this time the prelate was styled Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. In the 33rd of Henry VIII. an Act was passed, "That the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield should be for ever the entire and sole chapter of the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield; whereof the prior and convent of the dissolved priory of Coventry were heretofore the moiety or half-part." Such remains the constitution of the bishopric; but on the Restoration Bishop Hacket gave the precedence in titular designation to Lichfield, and his example has ever since been followed. The principal parts of the city of Coventry are seated on gently elevated ground, watered by the Radford and Sherbourn brooks. The churches here, with their picturesque spires, are world-famous. St. Michael's Church is in the perpendicular style, and has a beautiful tower, enriched with tracery, figures of saints and bishops in rich niches, and the whole crowned with a spire supported by flying buttresses, and supposed to be one of the loftiest in the kingdom. It was begun in 1372, and finished in twenty years. The nave was built in the reign of Henry VI. The length of the church is 303 feet; breadth, 104 feet; height of spire, 303 feet. The more ancient portion was erected at the sole expense of two brothers, William and Adam Botoner, who were several times mayors of Coventry. Stained glass windows have lately been put in the north and south sides of the chancel, to the memory of Queen Adelaide The cost, amounting to about £700, was defrayed by a subscription of the inhabitants. Another stained glass window has been put in the east end, above the altar, at a cost exceeding £500, by Edward Ellice, Esq., M.P., in commemoration of the connection he has had with the city as its representative through many sessions. In 1855 a bequest of £1,000 was made by Mr. Henry Lea to the churchwardens upon trust for the continuous repair of the building. The Holy Trinity Church is another remarkably fine structure, re-built in 1667. The spire rises to the height of 237 feet. In the interior is a stained glass east window, by Evans, of Shrewsbury, put up in 1834, and a stone pulpit. In 1855 the church was handsomely re-seated, and the old unsightly galleries and heavy pews were entirely swept away. Christ Church was built by Rickman, and added to the fine steeple of the Grey Friar's Church. The Church of St. Peter's is in the ecclesiastical district of Harnall. St. John's Church was founded by the merchant's guild, or fraternity of St. John the Baptist, about 1350. Near this church is Bablake Hospital, founded by Thomas Bond, mayor of this city, in 1506. The school in connection with it was founded at a very remote period. It is free to fifty-two boys of respectable poor residents in the city. St. Mary's Hall is the guild-hall, and was built in the reign of Henry VI., when it belonged to St. Mary's, or Trinity Guild. It is a fine gothic hall, 76 feet, 6 inches long, 30 feet wide, and 34 feet high. The whole was repaired in 1826. It is now occasionally let for concerts, a purpose to which it is very well adapted. At the upper end is an admirable oriel window, with painted glass. The ancient stained glass of the side windows has been removed, and replaced with other coloured glass, by Pemberton, of Birmingham. The roof is of timber, and the carvings much admired. The walls are ornamented with Latin inscriptions, and below the north window is a curious piece of tapestry, thirty-six feet long, and ten feet high, representing Henry VI., Queen Margaret, Cardinal Beaufort, Duke Humphrey, and the chief personages of the court. The work comprises about

COVENTRY.

The election of bishop.

St Michael's Church and lofty spire.

Trinity Church.

St. Mary's Hall

COVENTRY.

Public buildings.

Cathedral now demolished.

Manor of Cheylesmore.

Market-cross.

Origin of "Sent to Coventry" as a popular phrase.

eighty heads. In front of the minstrel's gallery are some suits of armour, and at the south end of the wall is the ancient council-chamber, with a painted glass window. The County Hall, in which the assizes are held, is a stone building, erected in 1785. The Draper's Hall is a doric building, re-built early in the present century. Here was anciently a cross, built in 1423. The cathedral of Coventry occupied a place called Hill-close, on a slight declivity from the north-side of St. Michael's. This splendid edifice is said to have been built on the model of the cathedral of Lichfield. King Henry caused the cathedral to be levelled with the ground, when he destroyed the neighbouring monastery; and one small fragment, wrought into a dwelling, alone remains of the fair and costly building. A part of the site was again consecrated in 1776, and is used as a burial-place for Trinity parish. The episcopal palace stood at the north-east corner of St. Michael's church-yard. The castle, within the manor Cheylesmore, on the south side of the city, was of great extent. According to an MS. copied in the collections towards a history of Coventry, "the monks, in 1278, obtained a licence from Edward I. and converted the land round Cheylesmore into a park, which, in the measure of those days, contained 436 acres of waste lands and woods." Edward III. conferred upon his son, the Black Prince, the dukedom of Cornwall; and, as a part of the estate, he bestowed the reversion of the manor of Cheylesmore. The manor was thus settled on the successive eldest sons of the reigning monarch. Among its privileges were a court-leet, with power to give judgment in such matters as were usually determined before the magistrates for the county of Warwick; and a gaol for felons and other transgressors. The park appears to have been well wooded and stocked with deer. Edward VI., in 1549, bestowed Cheylesmore, with the park, on John, Duke of Northumberland, and his heirs, as part of the possessions annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. This duke granted a lease of the estate for ninety-nine years to the mayor, bailiff's, &c., of Coventry, subject to certain charitable conditions. After the attainder of the duke, in 1553, the corporation obtained a grant from Queen Elizabeth to hold the premises for ever in fee ferme, on which occasion they covenanted to observe the well-meant intentions of the duke, in regard to the poor inhabitants- The park, which is about three miles in circumference, was inherited by the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall; but it has been sold, under the authority of Parliament, for the redemption of the land-tax, to the Marquis of Hertford, and is now enclosed. After the ruin of the castle, a manor-house was constructed in the same situation. Of this building there chiefly remain some pieces of stone-work, connected with mean tenements raised on the site, which indicate the original massy character of the edifice. Coventry-cross, a fabric of extensive celebrity, stood near the centre of the present corn-market. A cross on this spot was first erected in 1423, but a more costly pile was substituted in the sixteenth century. Having fallen to ruin, it was removed in the year 1771. The walls of Coventry were nine feet in thickness. At different points were thirty-two towers, and twelve gates. The walls were kept in good repair for nearly three centuries; but after the Restoration they were destroyed. The inhabitants of this city were formerly averse from any correspondence with the military quartered within their limits. A female known to speak to a man in a scarlet coat became directly the object of town scandal. So rigidly, indeed, did the natives abstain from communication with all who bore his majesty's military commission, that officers were here confined to the interchanges of the mess-room, and in the mess-room, the term of "sending a man to Coventry," if you wish to shut him from society, probably originated. The Free Grammar School was originally the hospital of St. John the Baptist, founded in the reign of Henry II., by Edmund, Archdeacon of Coventry, and at the dissolution, bought by John Hales, clerk of the Hanaper, and made into a free-school. The school is held in the chapel, and there is a master's house and library. The revenues are about £1,000 per annum. The Coventry House of Industry was anciently the White-friars, afterwards the seat of the Hales, and then purchased by the city. The house of correction will contain about sixty prisoners, and there are barracks capable of accommodating nearly 200 men. Here are meeting-houses for Unitarians, Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyans. There is a blue-coat school, a national, and other schools; a mechanics' institution, a school of design, and a theatre. A cemetery has been lately established. The procession of the Lady Godiva, which has been believed to have originated in the reign of Charles II., has been lately revived with great splendour. The place

gives the title of earl to the family of Coventry. In the time of the Edwards and Henrys, the tradesmen of Coventry were famed for their affluence. In 1448 they equipped 600 armed men for the public service. Until the war between England and France, in 1694, the staple manufacture was woollens, broad cloths, and caps; and previous to 1580 there existed a famous manufacture of blue thread, the water of the small river Sherbourne, which passes through the city, being an excellent menstruum for dyeing this colour. During the eighteenth century there was a flourishing manufacture of tammies, camlets, shalloons, callimancoes, gauzes, &c., but it is no longer continued. At present the staple manufactures are ribbons and watches. The ribbon manufacture was introduced about 1730, and is supposed now to give employment to about 6,000 persons in the city; it is said that 20,000 are employed in ribbon weaving in Coventry and the vicinity. The weaving has hitherto been almost entirely performed by the hand-loom, and the weavers are in general a poor class; but steam factories have been of late increasing, and are probably superseding the loom at the workmen's dwellings. The leaders of the trade are not the manufacturers, but a comparatively small number of wholesale firms in London and Manchester, whose agents attend at Coventry. Gimp and other trimmings are also made in Coventry, and there are large establishments for dyeing silk. The making of watches has been carried on here probably as long as the ribbon manufacture, and is now so extensive that as many watches are said to be made in Coventry as in London. The report on the government schools of design for 1850 contains a statement relating to the branch school of Coventry well worthy of attention. Of the beneficial influence of the school on the manufactures of the town the manufacturers entertain a strong and increasing conviction: for the employment of designers, in the strict sense of the term, the ribbon manufacture affords but a narrow basis, and until the prejudice of the public in favour of French ribbons is removed, there can be but little production in England of that description of goods upon which designs of the highest class can be exhibited; but it is certain that during the last five years there has been a marked improvement in the Coventry patterns, accompanied by improved quality and closeness of texture in the fabric, and that a superior class of Coventry goods, to some extent, under the name of French, is gaining ground in the market. These results the manufacturers unhesitatingly ascribe to the superiority which the rising generation of pattern draughters have attained through their education in the school. Nor is it only in the greater refinement and better execution of the patterns, that an advantage has been obtained, they are also drawn and draughted at a much less expense than formerly, an evidence that it is the young hands and apprentices who excel in the art. There are several guilds or incorporated trading companies, some of which are possessed of considerable property, which they spend in charity and festivities. The local position of Coventry is favourable for commercial operations, being nearly central between the four greatest ports of England—London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, possessing great facilities of water communication by the Coventry and Oxford canal, which opens into the Grand Trunk navigation, and having one of the main roads from London to Birmingham passing through its streets. The London and North-Western railway passes close to the town, and there are, as we have already stated, two branch lines, one turning northward to Leamington and Warwick, and another to Nuneaton. Some of the Coventry manufacturers are also importers of French ribbons; but the anxiety to procure French fabrics merely as French is much less since they became more common. The ribbon manufacturers of Coventry are about 130 in number, with about forty first-hand journey hands, who own their own looms and work them on their own account. There are four throwing mills in the neighbourhood of Coventry, besides several small establishments, where hand machinery is employed, in which the raw silk purchased by the manufacturers is thrown. The dyeing is principally carried on by four houses in Coventry. When the silk is dyed soft—that is, when the gum is boiled off, it comes back with a loss of four ounces out of sixteen in weight, but when dyed *souple*, the gum being partly retained, it loses only one ounce and a-half in sixteen. One ounce in twenty is allowed for waste in the manufacture of silk into ribbons; for all over that quantity the undertaker or journey-hand is accountable. The preparation of silk by winding it from the hanks on bobbins, and then again winding it off from a sufficient number of these bobbins at once round a large revolving perpendicular reel, called the warping frame, until the requisite length

COVENTRY.

Trade and manufactures.

Watch manufacture.

School of Design.

The ribbon manufacture.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cowbridge*.....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cardiff 12	Llantrissant 5½	S. Wales	187	96	1066
Cowden.....pa	Kent	Tunbridge ...10	Edenbridge ...5	S. Eastern	37	3232	712
Cowden, Great and Little .....to	E. R. York ...	Hornsea 4½	Hull 14	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	187	1750	146

COVENTRY.

is obtained for the piece of silk or ribbon that is to be manufactured, and likewise the weaving process itself, are the same for making of ribbons and for broad silk. The single-hand ribbon-loom differs in no essential degree from that used for any other fabric, except that its size and strength are proportionable to the lighter material. The art of weaving varies but little, whatever may be the subject of the manufacture. The principal difference is that the looms intended for weaving woollen fabrics are constructed with greater strength and stability in consequence of the less delicate nature of the substance employed. The weaving of plain ribbons is usually performed in a loom which enables the weaver to operate upon several lengths or warps at the same time; the number of these varies, being seldom under eight, or beyond twenty-eight. The Dutch-engine loom is worked by the hands, with treadles for the feet, in the same way as the common loom, and the apparatus for impelling the shuttles to and fro, owing to its resemblance in form to that implement, is called a ladder. With one of these looms a diligent workman may weave one yard in an hour of as many narrow ribbons as the loom is qualified to produce at the same time. Ribbons are frequently ornamented by the addition of what is termed a pearl edge, which is formed by causing portions of the shoot to project beyond the edges of the ribbon, and the extent of the projections is so governed that they assume a symmetrical appearance, according to the particular form desired, whether as vandykes, or scallops, or any other figures. This is usually produced by employing, supplementary to the warp threads, and outside each edge, a certain number of horse-hairs, which are so connected with the machinery of the loom as to be raised in the proper succession for forming the required pattern. The commoner sorts of ribbons are composed altogether of Bengal silk, both warp and shoot, but those of better quality are manufactured with a mixture of Bengal and Italian silk, whilst the finer descriptions are made exclusively of the latter. Ribbon is woven in pieces; each piece measuring thirty-six yards, and the picturesque effect produced by the variety of colours forms a very attractive sight to the stranger when he first beholds the stock of a ribbon manufacturer exhibiting these pieces ready for the metropolitan market. Ribbons are watered by passing two pieces together between two cylinders, one of which has a heater within it. In point of taste, and execution of design, England has latterly run a very close race with the French manufacturers, whilst in respect of quality and cheapness the advantage has long been on our own side.

The loom.

Different processes of the ribbon manufacture.

Inns, King's Head, Castle, Craven Arms, Temperance Hotel.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, Fri. aft. Trinity-Sun., March 1, May 2, Aug. 30, Nov. 1, cattle; show fair in June.—*Bankers*, Little and Woodcock; draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith. Coventry Union Banking Company; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co. Coventry and Warwickshire Banking Company; draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—*Newspapers*, Coventry Herald (liberal), Fri. Coventry Standard (conservative), Fri.

* COWBRIDGE, or Pont Vaen, is a neat borough and market-town, divided by the river Ddau. It was formerly surrounded by walls, of which one gate, a bold gothic structure, alone remains. The Free Grammar School, partly endowed by Sir Leolyn Jenkins, judge of the Admiralty, in the reign of Charles II., is in considerable repute. The chapel, which contains several handsome monuments, is singularly constructed, and at a distance appears like an embattled fortress. In a field near it are the remains of a large tumulus, and the vestiges of a Druidic temple. Its Welsh name of Pont Vaen, signifying a stone bridge, is a corruption of Pont-y-fon. The figures of a cow and a bridge are the arms of the town. Tradition states that, when the bridge belonging to this place was first built, a cow, worried by dogs, took shelter under one of the arches, where she was so entangled by her horns, that she could not be extricated alive. From this trivial circumstance the town is said to have received its name. It is said to have been walled round in the year 1091 by Robert de St. Quintin, one of Fitzhamon's knights. Cowbridge now unites with Cardiff and Llantrissant in returning a member to Parliament. At a short distance north-east from Cowbridge is Aberthin, a neat rural village, and near it a large elm tree, which measures twenty-eight feet in circumference. It is hollow, with an entrance like a Gothic doorway,

Singular origin of the name.

Large elm tree.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cowes, East* .....ham	Hants	Newport.....5	Southampton 13	L. & S. W.	93	...	...

and is capable of containing thirty-six full grown persons. Three miles north from Cowbridge is Ystrad Owen, which derives its name from Owen ab Cyllyn, Prince of Glamorgan, who resided here. A large tumulus in a field adjoining the church-yard is yet shown as the site of his palace. An annual assembly of bards used to be held here, under the auspices of the proprietors of Hensol. Just beyond Ystrad Owen, stands Ashall, an elegant mansion. On the other side of Ystrad Owen are some remains of the castle of Talaran, or Tal-y-faen; a fortress which formed part of the spoils that were wrested from the natives of this county by the Norman invaders. A little to the eastward stands the ancient mansion of Hensol, originally the property of the Jenkins family. On the right, at a distance of a few miles, near the banks of the river Ely, are the villages of Peterston-super-Ely, and St. George's; at which some remains of castles are to be found. To the westward of Cardiff is the village of Llandough, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, near the Ely. The church-yard contains an ancient inscribed stone, which seems to have formed a part of a cross; and it is thought a monastery formerly existed here. To the southward stands Cogan, an old Gothic mansion, formerly the residence of the Herberts, tenanted by a farmer, who has converted the great hall into a barn; and about two miles to the southward from this place are the ruins of Dinas Powys, or Denis Powis Castle. To the westward, from Michaelston-le-Pit, near the village of Wenvoe, are the ruins of Wrinchstone Castle. Wenvoe Castle is an elegant and spacious castellated mansion. At Sully formerly stood the castle of Sir Robert de Sully, one of Fitzhamon's knights, to whom this part of the country was allotted, and from whom the place received its designation.

COWBRIDGE

Antiquities.

Inns, Bear, Horse and Groom.—*Markets*, Tues.; great market, 1st Tues. in Jan., Feb., July, Oct., Nov.—*Fairs*, Tues. bef. March 25, one in April, May 4, June 24, Sept. 29, 1st Tues. in Dec. stock; 1st Tues. in Aug., also wool.—*Bankers*, Sub-Branch of National Provincial Bank of England; draw on London and Westminster.

* COWES (East). From its vicinity to West Cowes, with which there is a communication by ferry, this has become a place of considerable trade. A number of men are employed in a large ship-building establishment here, and there are bonded warehouses, and also a district Trinity House. The church, or chapel of ease to Whippingham, is a very plain structure, dedicated to St. James. It was built by the late Mr. Nash, and its foundation stone was laid by her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria, in September, 1831. It was consecrated in 1833. East Cowes Castle, with its picturesque turret, forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape; and Norris Castle, erected by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, for the late Lord Seymour, is another striking object, for its clustering towers and commanding situation. To the great improvements that have been recently made here, and the exquisite villas that now stud the shelving banks in every direction, the circumstance of this vicinity having become the chosen residence of royalty must have chiefly contributed. Osborne House, the marine mansion of her Majesty, occupies the most delightful situation on the island. The alterations in the structure, now completed, render the attractions imparted by art almost as unrivalled as those by which it has been so richly endowed by nature. For the convenience of embarkation at all states of the tide, a new pier has been constructed, and, when seen from the sea, the royal domains not only form of themselves a striking and commanding object, but constitute a really artistic addition to the general scenery of the coast. Osborne, and the adjoining estate of Barton, was purchased by the Queen in 1844. Since it has been in the possession of her Majesty, the original mansion has been greatly enlarged by the addition of a new wing, at the south-west corner of which is a massive tower, that forms a conspicuous object for miles round, and the summit of which commands a magnificent and varied prospect. The portion of the structure called the "pavilion," is appropriated to the use of the Queen and Prince Albert. The mass of buildings between the pavilion and the clock-tower at the other extremity, contains the music-room, and an immense number of apartments for visitors. The terrace is laid out with parterres of choice flowers, and there are a fountain and statues, and vases to add to the tasteful character of the scene. At a lower level, overlooked by the chief terrace, is another, laid out in similarly elegant taste, and to

Osborne House, the marine mansion of the Queen.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cowes, West*.....to	Hants	Newport 4	Southampton 12½	L. & S W.	92½	...	4786
Cowfold .....pa	Sussex	Horsham 6½	Horsham 7	L. B. & S. C.	45	4458	975
Cowgrove .....ti	Dorset	Wimborne ...1½	Wimborne ...2½	L. & S. W.	117½	...	...
Cowick .....to	W. R. York ...	Selby 7	Snaith 1	Lanc. & Yorkshire	181	5725	919
Cowlam .....pa	E. R. York ...	Gt. Driffield ...6	Driffield.....6½	N. Eastern	199	2036	35
Cowley .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham ...5	Cheltenham ...6	Gt. Western	127	1834	317
Cowley .....pa	Middlesex.....	Uxbridge.....1	W. Drayton ...1½	Gt. Western	14½	300	344
Cowley .....to	Stafford.....	Stafford 7½	Gnosall .....½	Shropshire Union ...	139	...	...
Cowley .....pa	Oxford	Oxford.....2	Oxford 2½	Gt. Western	65½	940	775
Cowling.....to	W. R. York ...	Skipton 5	Kildwick.....3	Midland	211	4512	2305
Cowlinge .....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket ...8	Dullingham ...8	E. Counties	69	3025	879
Cowpe-Lenches .....to	Lancaster ...	Bury.....8	Newchurch ...½	E. Lancashire	208½	...	...
Cowpen .....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 7	Blyth 1½	Blyth & Tyne	284	1707	4045
Cowpen-Bewley.....to	Durham	Stockton 5	Billingham.....3	W. Hartlepool	254½	4594	217
Cowsby.....pa	N. R. York ...	Thirsk 6	Thirsk 7	N. Eastern	220	1167	97
Cowthorp† .....pa	W. R. York ...	York 10	Wetherby 3	N. Eastern	193	1323	139
Cowton, East.....pa	N. R. York ...	Darlington 7	Cowton	N. Eastern	228	3310	461
Cowton, North .....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 8	Cowton 2	N. Eastern	230	1321	312
Cowton, South ...chap	N. R. York ...	Richmond 8	Cowton 2	N. Eastern	230	2136	165
Coxhall .....to	Hereford	Knighton 6	Ludlow ... .12	Shrews. & Herefd....	194	...	...
Coxheath .....to	Kent	Maidstone 3	Marden 4½	S. Eastern	55½	...	...
Coxhoe .....to	Durham	Durham 5½	Coxhoe	N. Eastern	251	1055	4101
Coxlodge .....to	Northumb. ...	Newcastle 2	Newcastle ...2½	N. Eastern	280	808	970
Coxwell, Great .....pa	Berks	Shrivenham ...4	Faringdn Rd. 7	Gt. Western	71	1410	365
Coxwell, Little .....to	Berks	Shrivenham ...4	Faringdn Rd. 7	Gt. Western	71	...	286
Coxwold‡.....pa	N. R. York ...	Easingwold ...6	Coxwold	N. Eastern	210	14252	1086
Coyty.....pa	Glamorgan ...	Bridgend 1	Bridgend 2	S. Wales	192	4571	2304
Coychurch .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Bridgend 2	Pencoed 2	S. Wales	188½	9105	1256
Cracoe .....to	W. R. York ...	Skipton 9	Gargrave.....5	Midland	222	2370	159
Crackenthorp§ .....to	Westmorlnd	Appleby 2	Shap 11	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	281	1341	121
Cradley ... .to	Worcester.....	Birmingham ...9	Stourbridge ...2½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	129	732	3383
Cradley, East and West .....pa	Hereford	Hereford 18	Worcester.....10	Oxford, W. & W. ...	131	5966	1641
Craike .....pa	N. R. York ...	Easingwold ...3	Tollerton.....7	N. Eastern	207	2779	608
Crakehall .....to	N. R. York ...	Leyburn 9	Bedale 2	N. Eastern	231	1752	590
Crakehill .....to	N. R. York ...	Thirsk 7	Pillmoor Junc. 3	N. Eastern	210	...	...

COWES.

which access is attained by two flights of steps. Owing to the conformation of the ground, which forms a rapid descent towards the sea, these terraces command exceedingly pleasing views over the Solent and the bordering coast of Hampshire.

Inns, The Medina Hotel, Marine Hotel.

* COWES (West). West Cowes is situated on the declivity of a semicircular hill, on the western bank of the Medina, at its mouth, opposite East Cowes. The town is not incorporated, but has commissioners under an Act passed in 1816, for paving, lighting, watching, and cleansing the town. The road affords excellent shelter to vessels in severe weather, the anchorage being so good that ships rarely drift. The Medina steam-frigate dock, constructed in the capacious premises of the Messrs. White, ship-builders, is capable of containing the largest ships in the world. Though not of very ancient date, a castle is here standing, being one of that chain of fortresses erected about 1540, for the defence of the coast. Trinity Chapel is a neat brick structure, with a square tower. There is a new masonic hall, opened in 1847, and also a mechanic's institution. The Royal Yacht Squadron House is a spacious building on the parade near the castle. The houses and shops are good, and the appearance of the place is lively and bustling.

The Medina dock.

Inns, Vine, Fountain, Globe, George.—*Markets*, Tues., Thurs., Sat.—*Fairs*, Whit.-Thurs. and Fri.—*Bankers*, Hampshire Banking Company; draw on London Joint Stock Banking Company.

† COWTHORP. At this village is the estate of Lord Petre; on which may be seen the famous oak, exceeding in size even the Greendale oak at Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire. The principal branch was rent off by a storm in 1718, and being accurately measured, was found to contain upwards of five tons of timber, Its present circumference, at the ground, is sixty feet; its principal limb extends forty-five feet from the trunk; and its shadow is said to cover nearly half an acre. Here was found, in 1749, the head of a stag, with the horns entire, which measured six feet between their extremities.

Famous oak.

‡ COXWOLD. This is a large parish in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Easingwold. Lawrence Sterne held the curacy here at the time he wrote "Tristram Shandy." [*Fair*, Aug. 25.

§ CRACKENTHORPE. A small but neat village in Bongate parish. At Chapel-hill, in this neighbourhood, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, which was

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Crakemarsh.....to	Stafford.....	Uttoxeter 2	Uttoxeter 2½	N. Stafford	139	...	...
Crambe.....to	N. R. York ...	York 12	Kirkham	N. Eastern	206	3778	617
Cramlington .....chap	Northumb. ...	Newcastle 9	Cramlington ...	N. Eastern	287	3492	3367
Cranage.....to	Chester.....	Middlewich ...4½	Holmes Chpl 1½	L. & N. W.	167	1876	410
Cranborne* m.t & pa	Dorset	Salisbury 12	Ringwood 9	L. & S. W.	115	13736	2737
Cranbrook†...m.t & pa	Kent	Maidstone ...14	Staplehurst ...6	S. Eastern	59	9862	4020

dedicated to St. Giles. At Hilton are some valuable lead ore mines, and a smelting mill is worked here by the lead company of London.

CRACKENTHORPE.

* CRANBORNE. This place was celebrated, even in the Saxon times, for its monastery and manor: the latter, about the year 950, belonged to a nobleman, called from his delicate complexion Haylward de Meau. The grandson of de Meau, Brictricus, was sent into Norway as ambassador, where he refused to marry Matilda, who was afterwards united to William of Normandy; when this princess subsequently became Queen of England, she remembered the affront, and ordered the domains of Brictricus to be seized, and himself imprisoned. This manor was granted to Queen Matilda, on whose death it reverted to the crown, and was given by William Rufus to his cousin, Robert Fitz-Hamon. At his death it came into the possession of the Earl of Gloucester, and from him passed to the Mortimers, earls of March. It has since been the property of numerous different persons. In the time of the British, a college for six priests is said to have existed here: and on its site Haylward de Meau, before-mentioned, founded a small monastery for Benedictines. In 1102 Robert Fitz-Hamon re-built the church of Tewkesbury, and translated all the monks but three hence to that place. The church at Tewkesbury he converted into an abbey, and endowed it with rich possessions, leaving Cranborne merely as a cell to it. At the dissolution the revenue of Cranborne monastery is not mentioned, and it contained only a prior and two monks. The priory-house, which was pulled down in 1703, seems to have been built by Abbot Parker, as it had the letters T. P. in several places. The church belonging to the priory is now the parish church. It is very ancient, and contains various monuments of the family of Hooper. On Castle-hill are to be seen the remains of a circular fortification, which some have supposed to have been the site of the great battle fought between the Romans and Queen Boadicea. The town is well built, and the inhabitants are for the most part employed in agriculture. Cranborne is one of the largest parishes in the county of Dorset. It had the honour of being the birth-place of Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, a prelate of great learning and ability, as well as an acute and argumentative polemic. Here is a newly-erected Wesleyan chapel and a national-school, also a charity called Hutchins's for giving away great coats in December to those employed in agricultural pursuits. The town is still surrounded by a chase.

History of the manor.

Ancient church.

Birthplace of Stillingfleet.

Inns, Sheaf of Arrows, Fleur-de-lis.—*Fairs*, Aug. 24, pleasure; Dec. 6, pigs, cheese.

† CRANBROOK. This small market-town is situated on a branch of the Medway, called the Crane, whence it derives its name, and is beautifully sheltered in a valley. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a large and handsome edifice of some antiquity. It is built in the perpendicular style, with a square embattled tower at the west end. The altar is richly decorated with flowery embellishments, and in the chancel are suspended various ensigns and armorial bearings belonging to the Robertses of Glastonbury. Amongst their sepulchral memorials is a pyramidical monument of white marble, inscribed with a complete pedigree of the family, from the time of Walter Roberts, Esq., who was sheriff of Kent in 1489, and who died in 1522, down to Jane, daughter and heiress to Sir Walter Roberts, Bart., and Duchess of St. Alban's, who was buried here in the family vault in 1778. In the south aisle is another pyramidical monument, in memory of the Bakers, of Sissinghurst, another manor and seat in this parish. The east window of the church contains some fine painted glass. The grammar-school was founded by Sir Simon Linch, in 1574, and had a charter presented to it by Queen Elizabeth. There is also a free-school for the education of sixteen boys, which was founded about the same period, by Robert Dence. Here are seven places of worship for dissenters, who form a numerous body in the town. In the neighbourhood are some chalybeate springs, which possess the same properties as the Tunbridge waters. Cranbrook is governed by a constable, whose

Remarkable monuments.

Chalybeate springs.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Cranfield ..... pa	Bedford.....	Woburn 7	Woburn Sands 4½	L. & N. W.	55½	3500	1515
Cranford* ..... pa	Middlesex.....	Hounslow 3	Southall 1½	Gt. Western	10½	721	437
Cranford, St Andrew, ... pa	Northampton	Thrapstone ... 5½	Ringstead 4	L. & N. W.	90	2420	556
Cranford, St. John pa	Northampton	Thrapstone ... 5	Ringstead..... 3½	L. & N. W.	89½		
Cranham ..... pa	Essex	Brentwood..... 5	Romford 4½	E. Counties	16½	1875	331
Cranham ..... pa	Gloucester ...	Painswick 3	Gloucester..... 6	Gt. Western	120	1859	354
Crauley..... pa	Surrey	Godalming ... 7½	Guildford..... 8½	L. & S. W.	39	7340	1474
Cranmore, East..... pa	Somerset	Bruton 6½	Frome 7½	Gt. Western	122½	1054	68
Cranmore, West ...pa	Somerset	Bruton 5½	Frome 8½	Gt. Western	123½	1814	306
Cranoe ..... pa	Leicester	M. Harboro' 6½	Mdbrne Brdg. 4	L. & N. W.	109½	990	128
Cransford..... pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 2½	Claydon..... 18	E. Union	91	1189	309
Cransley ..... pa	Northampton	Kettering 3	Wellingboro' 8½	L. & N. W.	87	2510	309
Crantock ..... pa	Cornwall	St. Columb..... 9	Plymouth ... 53	S. Devon	300	2552	451
Cranwell ..... pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford 4	Grantham..... 14	Gt. Northern	119	2522	240
Cranwich..... pa	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry ... 5	Brandon 5	Norfolk	93	1824	96
Cranworth ..... pa	Norfolk	Hingham 3½	Hardingham 5	Norfolk	126	1126	310
Craster ..... to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 6	Longhoughtn 4	N. Eastern	319	796	222
Craswall ..... chap	Hereford	Hereford 17	Pontrilas 11	Newpt. & Hereford.	166	...	357
Cratfield ..... pa	Suffolk	Halesworth ... 6	Halesworth ... 6½	Norfolk	162½	2085	673
Crathorne ..... pa	N. R. York ...	Yarm 3	Picton 2	N. Eastern	242	2530	243
Craven Arms	Salop	Ludlow 8	Craven Arms ...	Shrews. & Herefd...	175	...	...
Crawcrook ..... to	Durham	Newcastle 8	Ryton 1½	Newc. & Carlisle ...	285	1158	320
Crawley† ..... to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 8	Alnwick 9	N. Eastern	324	314	25

CRANBROOK.

jurisdiction extends over Frittenden, part of Staplehurst, Smarden, Headcorn, Biddenden, Benenden, and Gondhurst. Until the cloth manufacturers moved into the north, this quiet little rustic place was as busy in its way as Leeds is at the present time. Edward III. induced some industrious Flemings to settle here as clothiers, and so great was the cloth trade in Kent at this time, that the clothiers were called the "grey-coats," and were influential enough to be able almost to command the issue of an election. Sissinghurst Castle, near here, is an ancient mansion, now in ruins. It was used during one of the wars of the last century as a prison for French captives. The principal trade of Cranbrook is now derived from the supply of goods through the weald of Kent, and there is

Curious custom.

some brewing and malting. It is customary here, and in other parts of Kent, when a newly married couple leave the church, to strew the pathway, not with flowers, but with emblems of the bridegroom's calling. Carpenters walk on shavings—butchers on skins of slaughtered sheep—the followers of St. Crispin are honoured with leather parings—paper makers with slips of paper—blacksmiths with old iron, rusty nails, &c.

Inns, George, Bull.—*Market*, Alter. Wed.—*Fairs*, May 30, Sep. 29, horses, cattle.—*Bankers*, Branch of the London and County Joint Stock Bank; draw on Head-office.

* CRANFORD. This pleasant village and parish derives its name from its situation on a small river. It consists of Cranford and Cranford-bridge, which latter place is on the river, the great Bath-road, and the Grand Junction canal. The church is an old building, in the Norman style, with several handsome monuments. One on the north side of the chancel is in memory of Sir Robert Aston, Knight, who died in 1612. This monument is crowded with figures, coloured in the fashion of the time. Beneath an arch in the central compartment are the figures of Sir Robert Aston and his two wives, in an attitude of supplication. At the side of Sir Robert is the effigy of his son; and at each of the two lateral compartments are the figures of two daughters. The arms of Aston, and inscriptions, are introduced in different parts of the monument. Contiguous to this is a mural tablet of black marble, with a Latin inscription to the memory of Dr. Thomas Fuller, author of the "Church History," and other works. Near this is a mural tablet to the memory of Sir Charles Scarborough, author of several mathematical works. On the south wall of the chancel are several monuments to the Berkeley family; of these the most conspicuous is one to the memory of Elizabeth, relict of Sir Thomas Berkeley, K.B., who died in 1635. Cranford Park, the residence of Earl Fitzhardinge, is a mile and a-half north of the road. Among the rectors of this parish have been Dr. Fuller, and the celebrated Dr. John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester.

The Aston family.

† CRAWLEY. Crawley Tower, a Roman structure, commands a beautiful view of the vale of Whittingham, with the course of the Breamish, from its source as far as Horton Castle. In the vicinity are several British and Saxon entrenchments.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Crawley .....ham	Oxford	Witney 1½	Handboro' ...6½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	77	1116	245
Crawley .....pa	Hants	Stockbridge...4½	Winchester ...4½	L. & S. W.	71½	4589	507
Crawley* .....pa	Sussex	Horsham 7	Crawley.....	L. B. & S. C.	31	770	447
Crawley, Husborne pa	Bedford.....	Woburn 2	Wburn Sands 2	L. & N. W.	53	1520	614
Crawley, North ...pa	Bucks	N. Pagnell 3	Wolverton 8	L. & N. W	60½	4060	914
Cray .....ham	Brecknock ...	Brecon 11	Abergavenny 31	Newpt. & Hereford	197½	...	510
Cray, Foot'st . .....pa	Kent	Dartford 5	Erith 6	N. Kent	20	798	369
Cray, St. Mary .....pa	Kent	Foot's Cray ...1½	Erith 7	N. Kent	21	2010	1400
Cray, North .....pa	Kent	Foot's Cray ...1	Erith 5	N. Kent	19	1443	570
Cray, St. Paul's.....pa	Kent	Foot's Cray ...1	Erith 6½	N. Kent	20½	1621	554
Crayford‡ .....pa	Kent	Dartford 1½	Erith 2	N. Kent	16	2474	2935
Creacombe .....pa	Devon	S. Molton 9	Tiverton 11	Brist. & Exeter	195	1050	35
Creake, North§ ...pa	Norfolk.....	Burnham 2½	Fakenham ...7½	Norfolk	149½	3601	776
Creake, South‖ .....pa	Norfolk.....	Burnham 3½	Fakenham ...6½	Norfolk	146½	4146	1041
Creaton, Great .....pa	Northampton	Northampton 7½	Northamptn 8½	L. & N. W.	76	790	549
Creaton, Little ...ham	Northampton	Northampton 7	Northampton 8	L. & N W.	75½	...	63
Creadenhill.....pa	Hereford	Moreton 4	Hereford 5	Glo'ster & Herefd...	149	1224	220

* CRAWLEY. This is a parish and railway station on the Horsham branch. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower. Since the place has been brought into connection with the railway, it has much extended and improved. About a mile north stood the county oak at the Surrey boundary, on Lowfield-heath. Tilgate Lodge, and Tilgate Forest Lodge, the seat of Sir E. B. Sugden, are fine mansions in this vicinity.

Inns, The George, Railway Station Inn.—*Fairs*, May 8, Sep. 29.

† CRAYS (The). These four villages derive their name from the river Cray, on the banks of which they are situated, and being in the midst of a beautiful and diversified country, have long been famous for the elegant seats that have been erected here. At North Cray was the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, where he terminated his existence. St. Mary's Cray is the largest of the villages, after which is Foot's Cray, deriving its name from Sir William Fote, to whom the land was granted by William I. Each village has its parish church, but there is nothing connected with either of them to demand special mention. On the road between Foot's Cray and Sidcup, a large and commodious building has recently been erected, called Ursula Lodges, for the residence of six maiden ladies not under the age of forty-five years. A handsome district church, in the Gothic style, was built here in 1844. On the river Cray are several paper mills.

Lord Londondery died here by his own hand.

‡ CRAYFORD. The river Cray crossing this town gives to it its name, and the river is navigable within a mile of the place. Part of the town is within a quarter of a mile of the western suburbs of Dartford. At the upper end is the church, a commodious ancient building, dedicated to St. Paul, and containing an elegant altar-piece. There is a singular epitaph in the churchyard. "Here lies the body of Peter Isnell, thirty years clerk of this parish. He lived respected as a pious and mirthful man, and died on his way to church to assist at a wedding, on the 31st of March, 1811, aged seventy years. The inhabitants of Crayford have raised this stone to his cheerful memory, and as a token of his long and faithful services:—

Singula. epitaph.

The life of this clerk was just three score and ten,
Nearly half of which time he chaunted 'Amen.'"

In 457 this place was the scene of a sanguinary and decisive battle between Hengist the Saxon, and the British king Vortimer, who was totally defeated with the loss of the greater part of his followers. Numerous caverns are met with here, some of which are twenty fathoms deep, and containing rooms one within another, supported by pillars of chalk. The origin of these caverns seems much to have puzzled the antiquarian brotherhood; but the most rational theory seems to be that they are simply pits whence chalk has been taken. Some extensive silk and calico-printing establishments are situated on the river near the town.

Chalk pits.

Inn, The Bear.—*Fair*, Aug. 24.

§ CREAKE (North). In this parish was Creake Abbey, originally founded by Sir Robert de Narford and Alice his wife, and afterwards enlarged for an abbot and canons of the Augustine order. This abbey, with the lands annexed, was given to Christ's College, Cambridge.

‖ CREAKE (South). An extensive encampment, supposed to be of Saxon origin, is still to be traced about half a mile from the village church. For many centu-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Crediton* ...m t & pa	Devon	Exeter 7	Crediton	Exeter & Crediton...	197	12309	6000
Creech, St. Michael pa	Somerset	Taunton 3	Durston 3	Brist. & Exeter	160	2304	1219
Creed .....pa	Cornwall	Grampound ...1	Plymouth.....42	S. Devon	289	2809	765
Creeksea, or Crixea pa	Essex	Burnham 2	Maldon 10½	E. Counties	54½	985	167
Creeting, All Saints pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 9	Needham 1½	E. Union	78	3115	301
Creeting, St. Mary pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 9	Needham 1½	E. Union	78		224
Creeting, St. Olave pa	Suffolk	Ipswich.....10	Needham 1½	E. Union	79		50
Creeting, St. Peter pa	Suffolk	Ipswich.....10	Needham 2	E. Union	78½	1335	255
Creeton .....pa	Lincoln	Corby.....3½	Little Bytham 2	Gt. Northern	94	1003	103
Cregrina .....pa	Radnor	Kington.....13	Leominster ...32	Shrews. & Herefd ...	189	1595	109
Creighton-Stramshall .....to	Stafford	Uttoxeter 1½	Uttoxeter 2	N, Stafford	138	...	...
Creigiog-Isglan .....to	Denbigh	Ruthin.....4	Mold.....6	Chest. & Mold.....	197½	...	...
Creudon, Long .....pa	Bucks	Chearsley 1½	Aylesbury.....9½	L. & N. W.	53	3120	1700
Creslow .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury 6	Aylesbury.....6½	L. & N. W.	50	620	10

CREAKE.

ries the road that led to this spot was known by the name of Blood-gate, alluding to the great slaughter between the Saxons and the Danes. Some small tumuli, doubtless the graves of those slain in the battle, are yet to be met with towards the sea-shore.

Blood-gate.

* CREDITON, or, as it is frequently pronounced, Kirton, is an ancient and populous town, which, in the 35th of Edward I., was represented in Parliament. It lies between two hills, near the river Creedy, in the hundred of Crediton. One of the hills just mentioned rises with a gradual elevation towards the north, whilst the other, to the south, has a more quick ascent, and overlooks the tops of the houses. The town consists of two parts, respectively known as the east and the west town: the latter was formerly of much greater extent than it is at present; as in the month of August, 1743, upwards of 460 houses were destroyed by fire, besides the market-house, wool-chambers, and other public buildings; so that the loss in goods and stock in trade was computed at about £3,000, and the loss in houses and goods injured at nearly £50,000. The town was again visited by fire on the 1st of May, 1772, when many of the new buildings, which had been erected on the sites of those before burned, together with the market-house and shambles, were destroyed; but they have since been re-built in a handsome and improved style. This town is considered to have been a place of consequence in the Saxon times, as no fewer than twelve bishops had their seat here between the years 924 and 1049, when the see was removed to Exeter. The old church, or cathedral, was, according to Leland, situated on the spot now occupied by houses on one side of the present burial-ground; but not any part of it remains. From the time of the removal of the see, there continued in it a chapter, under the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishops of Exeter. The revenues, at the period of the dissolution, were estimated at £322. 17s. 8d. annually. The site of the college was granted by Henry VIII. to Elizabeth, Countess of Bute, and Sir Thomas D'Arcy; but the church and lands belonging to it were given by Edward VI., in the fifth year of his reign, to the masters and governors of the Free Grammar School, which about that time was established here. The church is a spacious Gothic structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave, and supported by four pillars of uncommon magnitude. The interior is remarkably neat; having a raised floor, and with pews of the best wainscot. The east and west windows are large, and decorated with rich tracery. The altar-piece, which represents Moses and Aaron sustaining the decalogue, extends through the entire height and breadth of the chancel. In addition to the grammar-school, Crediton contains a charity-school for forty poor boys and girls. Much business is done at the market and fairs. At this place was born St. Boniface, a zealous prelate of the seventh and eighth centuries, originally named Wilfrid, and born about 680. Near Crediton are three fine mansions, called respectively Downs, Creedy House, and Tulford Park. On the rise of the woollen manufacture in the west of England, Crediton became one of the most important seats of that branch of industry. Little cloth is now made in the town, but hand-loom weavers are employed in their own houses by manufacturers at Exeter and North Tawton. The principal occupation in the town at present is shoe-making, which employs several hundred people. At Fordton, south of the town, is a manufactory for coarse linens, dowlases, sail-cloth, &c.

Destroyed twice by fire.

Large altar-piece in the church.

Inns, Ship Hotel, Cornish Arms.—*Market*, Sat; great market, Sat. bef. last Wed. in April.—*Fairs*, May 11, Aug. 22 Sep. 20, if these days fall on Tues., Wed., or Thurs, if not, the Tues. following.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Cressage .....chap	Salop	Shrewsbury ...8	Walcot.....6	Shrews. & Bmgm....	152	...	299
Cressing .....pa	Essex	Braintree 4	Bulford 1	E. Counties	43¾	2357	599
Cressingham, Gt.* pa	Norfolk	Swaffham 9	Brandon 11	Norfolk	99	2424	583
Cressingham, Little.....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham... ..7½	Brandon 11	Norfolk	99	1826	252
Cre-well .....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 8	Longhirst 4	N. Eastern	301¼	1078	251
Cresswell .....ex. pa	Stafford.....	Stafford 2	Stafford.....2¼	L. & N. W.	135	800	7
Cresswell.....vil	Stafford.....	Cheadle 3	Cresswell	N. Stafford	144	...	...
Cretingham .....pa	Suffolk	Debenham 6	Claydon.....12	E. Union	85	1638	423
Crewe .....to	Chester	Nantwich 4	Crewe	L. & N. W.	157	...	4491
Crewe†.....town	Chester	Holt 1¼	Tattenhall 8	L. & N. W.	180	279	73

* CRESSINGHAM. Cressingham Manor House is remarkable for the fact that its exterior is entirely coated with tracery formed in whitish terra-cotta. It was probably constructed at the latter end of the fifteenth century, when the family of the Jepsons were the possessors of the place. Bloomfield, in his history of Norfolk, mentions the arms of this family as being on the hall in his time. The ornament which divides the upper and lower stories has rather a German appearance, but the tracery is decidedly English. A few years ago a most elaborate ceiling coeval with the hall was discovered, but it has since been again covered up with a cieling. The front windows are modern, and of wood. The whole edifice was anciently surmounted by a battlement and parapet, but this has entirely disappeared. Traces of a moat round the building are still visible. The church is about a mile distant, and possesses a good roof and the lower part of a rood-screen, in which the foliage has a decided German character; an occurrence which is more common in Norfolk and Suffolk than elsewhere. Probably the trade of these counties with Flanders during the middle ages may account for the peculiarity. [*Fair*, 1st Wed. in Aug., cattle, pleasure.

Ancient manor-house.

† CREWE. The town of Crewe is a creation altogether of the last ten years, for within the memory of many it was an estate called "Oak-farm," bought about twenty-five years ago by a Nantwich attorney, for £35 an acre, and subsequently sold by him, when the land was wanted for railway purposes, at the profitable rate of £500 per acre. When Mr. Locke traced the line of the Grand Junction, it passed through Oak-farm, and by an Act of Parliament the proprietor was paid for all land encroached on and used. Fortune's frolic continued to enrich him; the people of Chester would have a short cut to London, and their line came out at Crewe exactly across Oak-farm, whilst the Manchester men, equally impatient of delay, took another short cut in another direction, and their line also came out at Oak-farm. The result every railway traveller northward must have seen, and there are now no less than five great lines starting from this spot. One leads to Chester and Holyhead, another to Warrington and the north, a third to Manchester, a fourth to the Potteries and Derby, and a fifth to Stafford and London. The railway workshops form, of course, a prominent feature in this little town. Ranged along the margin of the line you see enormous sheds stretching away over an immense space of ground; and on a closer approach, looking down through arched windows into the subterranean galleries beneath, Brobdignag forges become visible, with swarth and sinewy arms at work, pouring molten metal down the throat of a roaring furnace, whilst the beams of an August sun may be raising the temperature outside to a degree not to be thought of without a perspiring gasp of sympathy. All through the day ponderous machines, with wheels rolling and banging and clanging in the rear, keep up a ceaseless movement through the premises; and the thunderous chorus of the mighty hammers heard afar off would have formed a fitting accompaniment to the ancient factory of Vulcan and Co., where the thunderbolts of Jupiter were fabricated for the great mythological market. From this vast Cyclopean foundry some idea may be gained of the gigantic expenditure of one department alone that is incidental to every line of railway. Since the 1st of January, 1848, a new engine and tender complete, each averaging about £2,000 in value, has been turned out of this establishment every Monday morning. Besides, however, being the manufactory for new engines, this is also a kind of hospital for the old or disabled. If an unfortunate railway-engine has got a dislocated piston, or is suffering from a dangerous pressure of water on the boiler, the invalid locomotive is immediately provided for within this building; a careful examination is made of the nature and extent of the injuries received,

Rapid fortune-making.

Engine-works.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Crewkerne*...m.t & pa	Somerset	Yeovil.....8½	Martock.....8¼	Brist. & Exeter	177	5331	4197

CREWE.

and having been cleverly prescribed for by one of the engineering faculty, the best and most unremitting attention is given until convalescence has taken place, and the iron patient is discharged cured. The number of men employed in the various departments has been estimated at 1,500, who receive in wages the average amount of £1,900 weekly. The greater portion of this is expended in the town where they reside, so the injurious effect which the withdrawal of these works would have upon the trade of Crewe may be easily conjectured. So aware are the towns-people of the advantages they derive from these large establishments, that an offer has been publicly made to a capitalist at Manchester that if he will undertake the construction of a cotton factory, any amount of ground required for its erection will be presented free of all charge and claims whatsoever. From the practical experience of one of the principal authorities here it has been stated that a local traffic-engine working ordinary trains will require a periodical repair after running an average of 68,000 miles, and that the average cost of such repairs is £720 each engine. The deterioration is averaged at the rate of 2½d. per mile up to the period when extraordinary repairs take place, and forms the basis for calculating their value at any intermediate time. A passenger-engine is calculated to run about 95,000 miles, and then requires an outlay of £400 to restore the injury caused by the wear and tear of its existence. A pilot-engine is a much longer liver, and, though running on the average 15,546 miles every year of its life, costs less in repairs than any other, leading to a conclusion, we suppose—for there seems something, after all, remarkably analogous to humanity in these estimates of the railway actuary—that it spends its days in a strictly regular manner, taking temperate meals of coke and water at proper periods, and running into none of the flighty excesses that those fast fellows the express engines are apt to do, with a corresponding exhausting effect upon their system. At every station, as the railway traveller will remember who has noticed the porter with his grease-box going the round of the axles, and heard the sharp click of the little trap-box that he is constantly examining, refreshment is administered to the thirsty wheels, that no longer complain in doleful creaks of their arid condition, as they were wont to do in the early days of steam transit. This unctuous mixture, which consists of Russian tallow, palm oil, and soda beaten up with water, is pronounced to be a most valuable combination of ingredients, and its use has proved a considerable saving to the railway companies, as well as being the source of much comfort to the previously afflicted ears of the railway passengers. The greater portion is made at Crewe, in what is called the "grease-house," and hence are supplied the stations along the line, the consumption being enormous. Crewe has now all the appliances of a large and improving town. The inhabitants consist almost wholly of persons in the employment of the railway company, with their families, and the tradesmen and shopkeepers required to supply them with the necessaries and conveniences of life. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; a powerful steam-pump supplying at once the engines in the extensive workshops of the company, the locomotive engines, and the houses in the town. This pump raises from 80,000 to 90,000 gallons of water daily; the portion intended to be used by the inhabitants passes through two filtering processes before reaching the houses. Baths are also provided at a cheap rate. The town of Crewe has a council for the management of the affairs of the community: two-thirds of the council are elected by the workmen and inhabitants, and one-third by the directors of the railway company. Medical attendance and medicine are secured for the workmen and their families on payment of a small weekly rate, the highest charge (that for a married man with a family) being 2d. per week. A field in the neighbourhood is used for cricket-playing. A handsome modern church, several additional places of worship, a literary and scientific institution, a good market, and some extensive buildings constructed on the best principle for the accommodation of the resident artificers here all contribute to its importance. At the railway junction are some spacious refreshment rooms, with every accommodation for passengers. Crewe Hall, the seat of Lord Crewe, is at a short distance.

Interesting statistics.

Railway-engines.

Grease-house.

Water supply.

Inns, Royal Hotel, Crewe Arms Hotel.

* CREWKERNE. This ancient town is pleasantly situated in a valley watered

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Criccieth* ....pa & bo	Carnarvon ...	Pwllheli 9	Carnarvon ...18	Bangor & Carnar. ...	265	1678	797
Crich.....pa	Derby.....	Wirksworth ...5	Ambergate.....2	Midland	144½	5878	3670
Crick.....pa	Northampton	Daventry 6½	Crick 3	L. & N. W.	78	3930	994
Crick.....liam	Monmouth ...	Chepstow 4	Portskewet ...2	S. Wales	148½	...	114
Crickadarn.....pa	Brecon	Builth 8	Hereford 31	Glo'ster & Herefd....	175	4331	414
Cricket Malherbie pa	Somerset	Ilminster 2	Langport ...11½	Brist. & Exeter	175½	540	38
Cricket St. Thomas pa	Somerset	Chard 3	Martock 11	Brist. & Exeter	180	875	69

by the rivers Parret and Axe. Its name in Saxon signifies the Cottage of the Cross. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, from the centre of which rises a handsome and lofty tower, surmounted by small turrets. All the parts of this edifice, the windows particularly, are richly ornamented with carved work. Behind the communion table is a confessional, to which there are two doors; over one, at which the penitent entered, are carved two swine, figurative of his impure state; over the other, by which he quitted the salutary fane, are two figures emblematical of the happy effects of the ceremony. Crewkerne has two charity-schools, one of which, liberally endowed by Dr. Hody, is in a flourishing condition; there are also two alms-houses. A new church, built by subscription, and situated in South-street, was consecrated and opened in September, 1854 The foundation-stone was laid August 1, 1852: the building belongs to the third pointed or perpendicular style of Ecclesiastical architecture—the style of which Somersetshire contains some of the most magnificent specimens in the kingdom, the *old* church at Crewkerne not being among those which are the least interesting and beautiful. The new church consists of a nave with a clerestory, a chancel, and a north aisle to the nave. It is finished with buttresses, has a porch on the north side, and a bell-turret at the west end, at which end there is also an entrance underneath the western window. The nave is divided from its aisle by pointed arches springing from octagonal piers. The windows, with the exception of those at the ends of the building, are small, though divided by transoms, and the tracery in their heads is in imitation of that in the clerestory windows of the old church. The pulpit and reading-desk stand one on each side of the chancel arch, and the font is just within the northern doorway. Westward from Crewkerne, on Rauna-hill, was formerly a chapel, which contained the bones of St. Ranus; and at Hasilborough lived Wulfric, a celebrated anchorite, whose raiment was of fine wrought iron. His residence was a small cell, in which he was visited by many distinguished personages, among whom were Henry I. and Stephen: he died in 1154. Near the small village of East Chinnoc, three miles from Crewkerne, there is a remarkably strong salt spring. Some manufactories of sail-cloth, dowlas, and stockings, furnish employment to the inhabitants, but the district is chiefly agricultural.

CREWKERNE.

New church

Wulfric, the hermit.

Inns, George Hotel, The Swan.—*Market*, Sat.; great market, alter. Sat.—*Fair*, Sep. 4, if Sat. the Mon. aft.—*Bankers*, Stuckey's Banking Company; draw on Robarts, Curtis, and Co.

* CRICCIETH, or Crickeith, is a little village contributory to Carnarvon, situated upon the north end of Cardigan-bay, in the promontory of Llyn. The place is ancient, and the ruined castle not unworthy of attention. This fortress stands upon an eminence at the end of a long neck of land projecting into the sea. The entrance was by this narrow isthmus, which was defended by a double foss and vallum thrown across it. The gateway is between two rounded bastion towers, which are square within, into an irregular court, beyond which is another of smaller dimensions. The rest of the towers are of a quadrangular form, two within the area, and two upon the edge of the rock. Some writers suppose that this castle was founded by Edward I.; but others, with more probability, that he repaired and altered it only. Rowland says (Mona Antiqua, 149) that it was a British post. The architecture resembles a castle at Dolwyddelan. After the Conquest, Edward appointed William de Leybourn the governor, with an annual allowance of £100. Out of this amount he had to maintain thirty stout men, a chaplain, surgeon, carpenter, and one mason. The Black Prince bestowed the government on Sir Howell y Fwyall, who disputed with a knight of Artois the taking the King of France prisoner at Poictiers. He was allowed eight yeomen by the king, at 8d. per day. The county lying between this place and the hundred of Efionydd, abounded with gentry who formed a genus the most irritable. This part of Carnarvon, in remote times, was inherited by two clans; one of them descended from Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, consisting of four houses,

Ruined castle.

Dissensions of the inhabitants.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Crickhowel* .....to	Brecon	Brecon.....13½	Abergavenny...6	Newpt. & Herefd ...	172½	1941	1403

CRICCIETH. Cesail Gyfarch, Ystym Cegid, Clenney Bryncir, Glassfryn, or Cwmstrallyn; the other was derived from Collwyn ap Tangno, and consisted of the houses of Whilog, Bron y Foel, Birkin, Gwynfryn, Tal hen bont, now Plas hen, and Pennardd. In the days alluded to the feuds among the gentry filled the land with blood. The history of the country during that period is the history of revenge, perfidy, and slaughter. [*Fairs*, May 23, June 29, Oct. 22.

* CRICKHOWEL. This small but pretty town is pleasantly situated upon a gentle declivity, at the bottom of which runs the river Usk, where it is crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches. Many of the poorer inhabitants are employed in spinning yarn, of which the best flannel is manufactured. This place was highly in repute for goat's whey, and much resorted to by valetudinarians, the air being highly esteemed for its salubrity. Coals, and all the necessaries of life are cheap, and in great plenty. The river abounds with trout, and the neighbouring hills with game, particularly grouse. The church was formerly larger, two side aisles having been taken down in 1765, and the materials disposed of. It is now cruciform, consisting of a chancel, nave, two transepts, and a shingled spire, containing five bells in the centre. The rood-loft still remains, and is used as a belfry. The south transept is called the Rumsey Chapel, the north, Gwernvale Chapel. These chantries were originally designed for offering up prayers for the souls of departed founders and their families, and endowed for the maintenance of the priest. Their use was dissolved by Edward VI. Modern alterations have deprived the nave of all distinguishing marks of antiquity, a lancet window of three lights in the west end only excepted. The font bears the date 1668. Under a low arch in the south wall of the chancel is a mutilated figure of a knight in mail armour. Opposite, under a similar arch in the north wall, is another of a female. The openings to the graves were from without. On the north side of the chancel is a large altar-monument of black and white marble, enclosed with iron rails, supporting an effigy of alabaster, of Sir John Herbert of Dan y Castell, Knight, and his lady Joan; he died in 1666. At the east end of this monument are the figures of a man, the head broken off, habited as a sergeant-at-law, and a female, both kneeling, and intended for Sergeant Lehunt and his wife; the former died in 1703, the latter in 1694. The ancient custom of holding what is called a Pylgain or Plygain (the break of the day or early morning) is still observed here. Very early on Christmas-day the church is illuminated, and public prayers are read, attended with carol-singing. Bourne deduces its origin from an imitation of the Gloria in excelsis, sung by the angels over the fields of Bethlehem. The British remain whence this village derives its name, called Craighywel, or Howel's-rock, is about two miles due north from Crickhowel; its form is an irregular triangle. An agger of stones surrounds the area, which is 170 by 80 yards wide. It is externally defended by a very deep ditch, cut out of the solid rock, and a high mound upon the lower side is nearly precipitous towards the vale, and has no entrance but from the north, whence a steep road called the Cefnfford, or the ridgeway, communicates with the Digswlfa mountain, or look-out, a continuation of that great chain, called the black mountains of Talgarth, and the Hatterell-hills. This stronghold was anciently called Caer Crugiau, or the rocky encampment, and in the neighbourhood of Y Begwns, or the Beacons. Some attribute this fortress to Howel ap Rhys, Prince of Gwent, who made war with the Lord of Brecon, for the lands of Ystradyw and Ewyas, which by right were Howel's, but he was compelled to give up all the lands above Crickhowel, and this, probably, was his frontier intrenchment. His short life was a continued struggle for a small portion of his father's possessions, from which he was unfortunately often obliged to fly. The only remains of the castle of Crickhowel are a tower upon the south-east angle, and a high artificial mount, the site of the keep or dungeon. There are no copyhold tenures in the hundred of Crickhowel; the lands are either freehold, or held by life leases under the Duke of Beaufort. In the third year of Edward IV. Lord Herbert had great privileges appertaining to his possessions here.

Church.

Chantries.

Ancient custom of the Plygain.

Struggles of the Prince of Gwent.

Inn, The Bear.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fair*, May 12.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cricklade* ...m.t & bo	Wilts	Highworth ...7	Purton 3½	Gt. Western	85	6119	1906
Cridling Stubbs.....to	W. R. York	Pontefract 5	Womersley.....3	Gt. Northern	168½	1380	139
Criggion .....chap	Montgomery	Welshpool 8	Shrewsbury...13	Shrews. & Bmgm.	168	..	189
Crigglestone .....to	W. R. York	Wakfield 3½	Crigglestone.....	Lanc. & Yorkshire	192	3057	1827
Crimplesham.....pa	Norfolk	Lynn 11	Downham 3	E. Anglian	91	1620	329
Cringleford.....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 2½	Norwich 2½	E. Union	116	980	189
Crinow.....pa	Pembroke	Narberth 1	Narberth Rd. 2½	S. Wales	266½	352	69
Critchell, Long .....pa	Dorset	Cranborne ...6½	Wimborne 9	L. & S. W.	124	1869	144
Critchell, Moore ...pa	Dorset	Cranborne ...5½	Wimborne 7	L. & S. W.	122	1705	374
Crockerne Pill ...ham	Somerset	Bristol.....5	Bristol.....6	Gt. Western	124	...	...
Crock Street .....ham	Somerset	Ilminster 2½	Taunton 12½	Brist. & Exeter	175½	...	...
Croes and Berwyn...to	Cardigan	Lampeter 14	Carmarthen...37	S. Wales	182	...	226
Croft .....pa	Hereford	Leominster ...5½	Berrington ...3½	Shrews. & Herefd	193½	1564	148
Croft .....to	Lancaster	Warrington 4½	Kenyon Junc. 2	L. & N. W.	292	...	...
Croft .....pa	Leicester	Leicester 8	Broughtn Ast. 3	Midland	97	1010	338
Croft .....pa	Lincoln	Burgh 2½	Firsby 4½	Gt. Northern	166½	6153	776
Croft† .....pa	N. R. York	Darlington ...3	Croft	N. Eastern	232	7030	750
Crofton .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 8	Curthwaite	Mypt. & Carlisle	307	975	90
Crofton ..... to & chap	Hants	Gosport 5	Fareham..... ..2	L. & S. W. ...	87	...	...

* CRICKLADE comprisestwo parishes, St. Sampson's and St. Mary's. The former church is a spacious structure, in the form of a cross, with a handsome square embattled tower, rising from beautifully-proportioned arches at the intersections, crowned with a pierced parapet and pinnacles, on one of which is the Catherine-wheel finely executed. The south porch was formerly a chapel, built by the Hungerford family, who also gave the rent of certain lands in cloaks and great coats to the poor. St. Mary's Church consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, which is divided from the nave by a circular Norman arch, ornamented with the Chevron ornament. The tower is low, and covered with ivy. To the north of the town the Thames and Severn canal passes, and is connected with the Wilts and Berks by the North Wilts canal, which passes the town to the south-west. The town is governed by a high-bailiff and town clerk, who are appointed by a jury at the court-leet of the manor. It is a prescriptive borough, and from the reign of Edward I. exercised the elective franchise, with various interruptions, till the reign of Henry VI., since which time it regularly returned two members till 1782, when in consequence of bribery the franchise was extended to the adjoining divisions. The Town Hall was built in 1569. Cricklade was plundered by the Danes in A.D. 905, and in 1016 Canute crossed the Thames here with his army. Notwithstanding some fanciful conjectures that have been put forth, the name is probably derived from the position of the town by the river, where a tributary, the Ray, falls into it, *lade* signfying the mouth of a stream. Windmill-hill, in this vicinity, is noted for the beauty of its prospects.

Bribery at elections here.

Inns, White Hart, White Horse.—*Market*, Sat.; great market, for cattle, 3rd Tues. in each month —*Fair*, Sep. 21, pleasure.

† CROFT has been improving greatly within the last few years, on account of its medicinal springs. The Spa Hotel, which stands within a quarter of a mile of the wells, has been fitted up for the accommodation of visitors in a superior style. The parish church of St. Peter exhibits specimens of more than one style of English architecture. The river Tees is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge, leading to the hamlet of Hurworth-place. About half a mile from the hotel a very respectable suite of baths has been erected over the New Spring, discovered by boring through the rock to a depth of twenty-six fathoms, in the year 1827. The water of the Old Well is beautifully transparent, and sparkles when poured into a glass. It smells but slightly of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and is by no means nauseous: on the contrary, it is rather agreeable to the palate. The supply is "prodigious"—300 gallons per hour—and the temperature always remains at 51½ degrees. It is situated a quarter of a mile from the New Spa and baths. The water of the New Spa is transparent, sparkles in the glass, and gives out a stronger smell of sulphuretted hydrogen gas than either Harrowgate or Aix-la-Chapelle. It gradually loses its transparency while standing exposed to the open air, becomes milky, and deposits a minute powder, consisting of sulphur. The temperature of the water is 52 degrees always. The New Croft Spa contains a greater portion of sulphuretted hydrogen gas than any water in Great Britain. The saline ingredients, too, are of a very active character. It is aperient and alterative, independent of its gaseous contents. It

Mineral waters.

Large proportion of hydrogen gas.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Crofton .....pa	W. R. York ...	Wakefield 3	Crofton	Lanc. & Yorksh	180	1504	363
Crogdean .....to	Northumb. ...	Bellingham ...9	Morpeth 15	N. Eastern	309	...	6
Croglin .....pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 13	Southwaite ...11	Lanc. & Carlisle	304	9180	304
Cromer* .....m.t & pa	Norfolk.....	Aylsham 10	Norwich 23	E. Union	136½	1001	1366

CROFT.

is nauseous to the taste, leaving a metallic sweetness on the palate. The baths here—cold, tepid, warm, shower, and vapour—are fitted up with great neatness and convenience. The spring-head is only a few feet from the building, to which it is conveyed by pipes. This village gave birth to Thomas Burnet, the learned divine and philosopher, who was born here in 1635.

* CROMER, situated at the extreme north-easterly part of the Norfolk coast, was originally a chartered town, but for a very long period the charter has been lost, and there is no market-place. The town, which only within the last half century has become a fashionable watering-place, is sheltered on three sides by an amphitheatre of hills, partly covered with wood, presenting a scene of romantic and varied beauty, with a bold expanse of ocean before it. Though Cromer is defended by cliffs of considerable height, upwards of twenty houses have at different times, in the memory of man, been precipitated into the tide, while the town of Shipden, with its church, dedicated to St. Peter, which lay between this place and the sea, has wholly disappeared, excepting some masses of walls supposed to have belonged to the church. This incursion of the ocean took place in the time of Henry IV. In 1825 and 1832 large portions of the cliff were undermined and rolled into the sea, so as to endanger the old light-house, and in 1845 the jetty was completely washed away. To stop these inroads of the waves, several projects were formed from time to time, and at last, through the spirit and enterprise of the inhabitants, a successful resistance has been apparently made, the year 1847 seeing the completion of this great marine barrier. To secure the necessary powers, an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1845, and a new jetty and breakwater have been since completed, together with a sea-wall and esplanade, which have thus recently involved an expenditure of nearly £10,000; but by which the beauty and attractions of the town have been considerably increased. The present church is presumed to have been erected in the reign of Henry IV., and is a commodious Gothic edifice, built of flint and freestone. The tower, which is square, with an embattled top, is 159 feet in height: the ascent to this is by a curious and excellent flight of steps, and the view from the summit, when attained, is very fine. The north porch and chancel have long been in ruins, but the entrance at the west door, which is even now a beautiful piece of architecture, must have formerly been extremely grand. The whole length of the building, to the extent of 200 feet, was seen in perspective through two arches of great magnificence. The roof, and every other part, was profusely ornamented with carved work, of which time and the barbarous ravages of Cromwell's troops, who converted the church into barracks, have left but few traces remaining. The flinting in many parts of the building is perhaps scarcely to be excelled anywhere for the beauty of its execution. Some remains of the walls with which Cromer was anciently environed are still to be met with, and show the fortifications were durable and well designed to resist the encroachment of any adverse power. During the last war a battery was erected on the eminence commanding the town, but happily there was no occasion to test its powers of aggression or defence. The lighthouse is situated a short distance from town, in the parish of Overstrond, and forms a white brick tower 52 feet in height, and 300 feet above the level of the sea. The lantern is lighted by thirty patent lamps in finely plated reflectors, which revolve on an upright axis. The average quantity of oil consumed during the year is about 1,000 gallons. So dangerous, indeed, is this coast to mariners, that no less than four lighthouses are placed between here and Yarmouth. Nothing can be more artistically picturesque than the towering cliffs and wide-spreading sands of this bold and romantic coast. The sea comes foaming in with an impetuosity unbroken by a single tract of land between these rocks and the icy but far-distant shores of Spitzbergen—that is, however, if the north wind happens to blow. At other times you have here a beautiful sea, as clear, as smooth, and placid as the sunny sands upon which it breaks. A wanderer by the shore need not thirst for lack of objects to engage his attention;

Town swallowed up by the sea.

Great marine barrier erected, at the cost of £10,000.

Lighthouse.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cromford* ....to	Derby.....	Wirksworth...1½	Cromford	Midland	147	...	1190
Cromhall Abbots ...pa	Gloucester ...	Sodbury 7	Wickwar.....3	Midland	120	2579	765
Cromhall Lygon .....ti	Gloucester ...	Berkeley 5	Wickwar 3½	Midland	120½	...	...
Crompton .....to	Lancaster ...	Rochdale 3	Rochdale 3½	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	200	2364	6375
Cromwell .....pa	Nottingham	Newark 5	Carlton 1½	Gt. Northern	128	1170	190
Crondall .....pa	Hants	Fleetpond 5	Farnham 3½	L. & S. W.	45	9614	2431
Cronton.....to	Lancaster.....	Prescot 3½	Rainhill 2	L. & N. W.	194	1121	439
Crook and Billy Row .....to	Durham	Durham 10	Crook	Stockton & Drlgtn.	251	4008	2764
Crook .....to	Westmorland	Kendal 5	Staveley 3	Kendal & Winder...	259½	...	278
Crookham .....ti	Hants	Farnham 5½	Fleetpond.....2½	L. & S. W.	39½	...	871
Crookhouse .....to	Northumb. ...	Coldstream ...6	Cornhill 4	N. Eastern	357½	467	29
Crookdale .....ham	Cumberland	Wigton 6	Leegate	Mypt. & Carlisle.....	315½	...	...
Crooklands .....ham	Westmorland	Kendal 4	Milnthorpe ...3	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	247	...	...
Croom	E. R. York ...	Gt. Driffield ...8	Fimber 4	N. Eastern	205	...	...
Croom D'Abitot.....pa	Worcester ...	Worcester 8	Defford 3½	Midland	136	1148	140

CROMER.

the fishing-boats and tackle, the robust-looking families of the fishermen, and occasionally some melancholy vestige discovered at low water of the walls of Shipden Church, long since undermined and swallowed up by the encroaching waves, with the innumerable flights of sea fowl of every description, and of other migratory birds, all effectually tend to diversify the stillness, and perhaps the sameness of the scene. There is, besides, a constant succession of shipping passing and re-passing, which gives motion, animation, and interest to the scene. The environs in every direction are extremely beautiful, and furnish rare treats for the pedestrian. Cromer Hall and the delicious wood that surrounds it, the grand height upon which the beacon stands, and the pretty little village of Runton, are embellishments of which Cromer may justly boast. In short, the painter should repair hither to study composition and aerial perspective, the invalid to replenish himself with salt water and renewed health, and the icthyological epicure to enjoy fish to perfection. There is an annual fair every Whit.-Monday, to which the novelty of the arrival of pleasure-seekers in handsomely-trimmed boats lends a singular charm. The air is exceedingly salubrious, and though it cannot be considered mild, its properties as a bracing tonic have been advantageously felt by many who require a keen climate to restore the tone of their constitution. There is the due complement of respectable hotels, and lodging-houses for the reception of visitors have marvellously increased within the last few years. [*Inns*, Tucker's Hotel, Hotel de Paris, Belle Vue.—*Fair*, Whit.-Mon.

Beautiful scenery.

Bracing climate.

* CROMFORD is situated in a deep valley, enclosed on three sides by lofty limestone rocks. The place owes its prosperity entirely to the cotton manufacture. The late Sir Richard Arkwright erected here a spacious cotton-mill, now occupied by Messrs. R. and P. Arkwright, who employ about 800 persons. Arkwright's spinning-machine was, in the first instance, worked by horse-power; but in 1771 the partners built this spinning-mill for working by water-power, from which establishment, "the nursing-place," as it has been styled, "of the factory opulence and power of Great Britain," the machine took the name of the "water-frame," and the yarn produced by it that of "water-twist." It was in the arrangement of this establishment, the first of its kind, that Arkwright manifested that extraordinary talent for mechanical contrivance and adjustment, and for the no less difficult task of training human agents to take their place as part and parcel of a vast and complicated automatic apparatus, which earned for him the title of father of the factory system. Both the mills at Cromford are worked by the water flowing from Cromford sough, the fall from the mouth of which to the Derwent is nearly forty-five feet; this sough throws out from forty to fifty tons of water per minute, and being partly supplied from the warm springs, the most severe frosts never interrupt the working of the mills. The establishment of the first of these mills at Cromford proved a source of much legal contention, for the manufacturers of Lancashire, apprehensive that it would supersede the use of hand machines, which has actually been the result, formed a combination to impede its success, and by contesting the originality of the invention, to destroy the validity of the patent. In two instances, from particular circumstances, they obtained a favourable verdict, and lost it in a third. No doubt can exist but that every really essential part of the machinery was constructed by the genius of Sir Richard Arkwright. To the left, after passing through Scarthennick, a curious perforated rock, is Willersley Castle, a spacious mansion erected

Sir Richard Arkwright, and the origin of the cotton manufacture.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. or Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Croome, Earl's ....pa	Worcester ...	Worcester 9	Defford 3	Midland	135½	1141	199
Croome, Hill .....pa	Worcester ...	Pershore 6	Defford 3	Midland	135¼	982	193
Cropredy* .....pa	Oxford	Banbury 4	Cropredy	Gt. Western	89¾	7776	2740
Cropstone .....to	Leicester	Leicester 5½	Leicester 6½	Midland	100	...	112
Cropthorne† .....pa	Worcester ...	Evesham 3½	Fladbury 1	Oxford, W. & W. ...	111	2000	760
Cropton.....to	N. R. York ...	Helmsley 12	Pickering 5	N. Eastern	228	3810	373
Cropwell-Bishop ...pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...8	Bingham.....4	Ambgte. Not. & Bos.	123	1380	640
Cropwell-Butler.....to	Nottingham	Nottingham ...8	Bingham.....3	Ambgte. Not. & Bos.	122	...	695
Crosby .....to	Lincoln	Burton 4	Brigg 9½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	174	...	236
Crosby .....to	N. R. York ...	Thirsk 6	Otterington ...4	N. Eastern	221¼	1430	29
Crosby .....to	Cumberland	Maryport 3	Bull Gill 1½	Mypt. & Carlisle.....	325	1041	273
Crosby-upon-Eden pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 4	Carlisle 4½	Lanc. & Carlisle	304½	3590	415
Crosby Garret .....pa	Westmorland	Kirby Stephn 4	Tebay 9	Lanc. & Carlisle	272	4224	277
Crosby, Great ...chap	Lancaster ...	Liverpool 6	Crosby .....¾	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	207½	5627	2403
Crosby, Little .....to	Lancaster ...	Liverpool 7	Crosby 1½	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	208½	6241	407
Crosby Ravenswrth. p	Westmorland	Appleby 5	Shap.....5	Lanc. & Carlisle	275½	15024	971
Croscombe .....pa	Somerset	Glastonbury ...8	Frome 13	Gt. Western	128	1432	673
Crosland Hill.....ham	W. R. York ...	Longwood 1	Huddersfield...2	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	191	...	138
Crosland, South.....to	W. R. York ...	Huddersfield 3½	Berry Brow...1½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	183½	1560	2784
Cross Canonby .....pa	Cumberland	Maryport 3	Dearham 1½	Mypt. & Carlisle.....	327½	3911	6182
Cross Gates	W. R. York ...	Leeds 3	Cross Gates	N. Eastern	187	...	...
Cross Inn	Carmarthen...	Llanelly 13	Cross Inn	Llanelly	238½	...	...
Cross Keys	Carmarthen...	Llanelly 16	Cross Keys	Llanelly	241	...	...
Cross Keys	Glamorgan ...	Newport 8	Cross Keys	Monmouthshire.....	166½	...	...
Cross Lane	Lancaster ...	Manchester ...1	Cross Lane	L. & N. W	190	...	...
Crossens .....chap	Lancaster.....	Southport 3	Southport 4	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	223	...	...
Cross-y-Ceilog.....	Monmouth	Newport 6	Pontnewydd ...1	Monmouthshire.....	164½	...	...
Crosthwaite and Lyth .....to	Westmorland	Kendal 5	Kendal 6	Kendal & Winder....	258	7956	761

CROMFORD. by Sir R. Arkwright, and now possessed by his grandson. The principal place of worship is a small but neat chapel, built of hewn stone, begun by Sir Richard Arkwright, and completed since his decease by his son. The first opening was on the 4th of June, 1797, and its consecration in the following September. It contains a handsome marble font, an organ, and two small galleries for the children of the Sunday-school. At Cromford the owners of cows have instituted a society to insure against the losses incident to that kind of property. The cows are valued twice a year, and each member pays monthly, according to the value of his stock, and at the rate of one penny per pound. When the fund amounts to £40 the payments are discontinued, till it is reduced below that sum; and when any member's cow dies, he receives the full extent of its worth. From 100 to 400 tons of calamine are prepared annually in this village. This ore is obtained on the estate of Mr. Arkwright. On the left of the road leading towards Wirksworth, stands an alms-house, or, as it is called, a bead-house, built by Dame Mary Talbot, for six poor women, in the year 1651. This lady was the widow of Sir William Armyne, Bart., and daughter and co-heir of Henry Talbot, Esq., fourth son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury. At Scarthen-nick about 200 Roman coins were found some years ago; they were copper, and chiefly of the lower empire.

Insurance of cows.

* CROPREDY, situated on the river Cherwell, near the borders of Northamptonshire and Warwickshire. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice, with a tower. It is of the perpendicular and decorated style of architecture. In June, 1644, a desperate battle was fought at Cropredy-bridge, between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, which terminated in the utter defeat of the latter. The bridge remains, but the alterations made in 1691, and afterwards in 1780, have destroyed much of its primitive character. Many cannon balls have been found on the east side of the river, over which it crosses. Sir William Boteler, and Sir William Clarke, two loyal Kentish knights, were slain. The hamlets of Great and Little Bourton, Prescott, and the chapelries of Mollington, Claydon, and Wardington, are all in this parish, which is partly in Bloxham hundred, and extends into Warwickshire. Wardington chapelry includes the hamlets of Williamscott, or Willscot, and Coton.

The battle of the bridge.

† CROPTHORNE, or Cropthorn. Like many other places in this delightful vicinage, the little village of Cropthorn presents a scene of picturesque beauty, modelled by the hand of nature, and not defaced by the appearance of artificial objects, enlivened by the windings of the Avon. A vault of the Dinely family, exactly under the altar of the church, has the peculiar quality of preserving the bodies from decomposition; and the sacred edifice is otherwise remarkable for some curious monuments and inscriptions.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Crosthwaite ....pa	Cumberland	Keswick 1	Penrith 16	Lanc. & Carlisle	298½	58330	5224
Croston ....pa	Lancaster....	Preston 10	Croston	E. Lancashire	218½	10648	4031
Crostwick ....pa	Norfolk....	Norwich 4½	Norwich 5½	E. Union	119	690	138
Crostwight ....pa	Norfolk....	N. Walsham ...4	Norwich 17	E. Union	130½	777	77
Crouch End....ham	Middlesex....	Hornsey 1	Hornsey 1	Gt. Northern	5	...	...
Croughton ....pa	Northampton	Aynho 2	Brackley 3½	L. & N. W.	72	2620	582
Croughton ....to	Chester	Chester 4	Mollington ...2½	Chester & Birkhd....	184	310	22
Crowan ....pa	Cornwall	Camborne 5	Plymouth....65	S. Devon	312	7239	3982
Crowborough* ....to	Stafford	Leek....6	Rudyard 4	N. Stafford	161	...	...
Crowborough	Sussex	Uckfield 6	Tunbdg Wells 7	S. Eastern	53	...	...
Crowcombe† ....pa	Somerset	Taunton 10	Bridgewater 11½	Brist. & Exeter	163	3176	614
Crowell ....pa	Oxford	Watlington ...4½	Wycombe ...9½	Gt. Western	43½	987	167
Crowfield ...pa & chap	Suffolk	Ipswich....9½	Claydon 6	E. Union	79	1721	410
Crowhurst‡....pa	Surrey	Westerham ...6	Godstone 3	S. Eastern	30	2081	212
Crowhurst§....pa	Sussex	Hastings....5	Battle 3½	S. Eastern	71½	2160	591
Crowland, or Croyland‖....pa	Lincoln	Mkt Deeping...8	Peakirk 5	Gt. Northern	86½	12780	3183
Crowle.... m.t & pa	Lincoln	Northorpe ...18	Goole 10	Lanc. & Yorksh....	197	7350	3008
Crowle ....pa	Worcester ...	Worcester 5	Spetchley 2	Midland	140½	1640	580
Crowley....to	Chester	Northwich ...6½	Acton 8	L. & N. W.	179½	1384	169

* CROWBOROUGH. [*Fair*, April 25.

† CROWCOMBE. [*Fair*, Oct. 31.

‡ CROWHURST. In the churchyard here is a yew-tree, the oldest in England, and said to be 1,254 years of age.

§ CROWHURST. The manor of Crowhurst was one of the lordships which the unfortunate Harold held in the reign of Edward the Confessor, as appears by the Conqueror's survey. On the south side of the church, and behind the farm-house called Court Lodge, where the courts of the manor of Crowhurst are kept, are some picturesque ruins, evidently fragments of a very substantial building. One wall has a large Gothic window with cinque-foil head. Some have conjectured it to be the remains of an oratory or chapel, but it is most probably the ruin of the ancient manor-house; the modern one adjacent having stolen away its honours. The style of architecture is older than, and much superior to that of the church, and the great extent of the foundations shows it to have been a structure of no mean pretensions. Under the room to which the large window belonged, was another, with a groined roof and two small windows beneath the large one; and south of these the entrance, with remains of a handsome groined roof. As a vestige of venerable antiquity this proves an attraction to the visitors that frequent the watering places in the neighbourhood.

Interesting ruins.

‖ CROWLAND, or Croyland, as it is sometimes called, is a place of great interest to the antiquary from the remains of its abbey and its singularly constructed bridge, supposed to have been originally erected about 860. Stukeley and others have supposed that the Romans had a settlement here; but this is not very probable, for the situation was not adapted for a military station, nor for a villa. Ethelbald, King of Mercia, founded a monastery here, and dedicated it to the honour of St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlac; the last of whom was the son of a Mercian nobleman, named Perwald, and his mother's name was Tetha. At an early period of life he distinguished himself in the army; but having completed his twenty-fourth year, he renounced the world; and became a monk under the Abbess Elfrida, in the monastery of Repton. "By divine guidance, he came in a boat to one of those solitary desert islands, called Crulande, on St. Bartholomew's day; and in a hollow, on the side of a heap of turf, built himself a hut in the days of Conrad, King of Mercia; when the Britons gave their inveterate enemies, the Saxons, all the trouble they could." The history of Croyland is involved in that of its monastery. It appears from the charter of Ethelbald, in the year 716, that the lands belonging to the abbey comprehended "the whole island of Croyland, formed by the four waters of Shepishee on the east, Nene on the west, Southee on the south, and Asendyk on the north; in length four leagues, in breadth three, with the marshes adjoining on both sides the Weland, part of which to the north, called Guggisland, is two leagues long from Croyland-bridge to Aspath, and one league broad from the Weland, two leagues long from Croyland-bridge to Southlake; and two leagues broad from Weland to Fynset, with fishery in the waters of Nene and Weland." The monarch further gave towards the building of the monastery 300 pounds of

Remarkable for its ancient abbey and curious bridge.

CROWLAND

silver, and 100 pounds a-year, for ten years to come; and he authorised the monks to build, or inclose a town for their own use, with a right of common for themselves and their servants. The foundation being in a marshy soil, the builders were obliged to drive piles of oak and ash, before they began to raise the edifice; indeed this appears to have been first constructed with timber, for Ingulphus says, that the wooden oratory of Guthlac was succeeded by a church, and house of stone. After the massacre of the monks, and destruction of the abbey by the Danes, in the year 870, King Ethelred, to gratify his favourite, Turketyl, restored the alienated lands about the year 948, and encouraged him to re-build the abbey, which was begun, but not completed till the succeeding reign. In 1091 a desolating fire, occasioned by the carelessness of a plumber, "cruelly laid waste the habitations of the servants of God." In 1112, under the auspices of its Abbot Joffred, it was again re-built. The abbot, according to the relation of Peter Blesensis, "obtained of the archbishops and bishops, remission of a third part of the penance enjoined for sins, to all who would assist in the pious undertaking. Under this commission, Joffred dispatched the monks, as preaching mendicants, in every direction, to solicit arms for the purpose; and having procured by these, and other means, a tolerable fund, he appointed the festival of St. Perpetua and Felicitas, for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. Numbers of the nobility, clergy, and commonalty assembled on the occasion. After the service of mass was ended, the abbot laid the first stone at the eastern end; then the nobles, and others, a stone in turn; and upon the respective stones were laid sums of money, grants of lands, institutions to churches, rectorial and vicarial tithes, &c. Others contributed stone, labour, &c., according to their means and situation in life. On all these benefactors the abbot, when he had finished the discourse, which he addressed to them, while the stones were laying, bestowed a share in the prayers and services of the church, with the before recited episcopal indulgences; and after pronouncing his blessing, the whole were invited to a sumptuous repast." More than 5,000 are said to have been present at this solemnity. The monastery now rapidly advanced in fame, and the celebrity of its monks, for their learning and piety, procured for it most ample benefactions. At the dissolution its annual revenues were estimated at £1,217. 5s. 11d.

Massacre of the monks by the Danes.

Site granted to Lord Clinton.

The site was granted, in the year 1550, to Edward, Lord Clinton. After it had lost its ecclesiastical inhabitants, the building soon fell into a dilapidated state; and during the civil wars of the seventeenth century, when the place was alternately a garrison for both parties, it suffered further devastation. The only remain at present is an interesting portion of the conventual church. The choir, central tower, transepts, and the whole of the east end are down; what portions at present are found standing are the skeleton of the nave, with parts of the south and north aisles; the latter of which is covered over, pewed and fitted up as the parish church. This part is said to have been built by Abbot Bardney, in the year 1247. The roof is groined, and the south side separated from the nave by pointed arches, which have been walled up. The nave, in ruins, is 144 feet in length, and 28 in breadth. The nine pointed arches on the north side were filled up to inclose the north aisle; and on the south side remain six pointed arches, about eleven feet wide, and part of another. These have mouldings, descending to the ground, without column or band. Over these is part of an upper tier of windows. At the east end of the nave is a large semi-circular arch, with zig-zag mouldings. The part of the west front, which stands at the end of the south aisle, exhibits four tiers of arcades; the lowest of which displays a row of narrow round arches with zig-zag mouldings; those above have pointed arches. The entrance to the nave was by a handsome pointed archway with a quartrefoiled head, containing figures in basso-relievo; over which was the large window, ornamented in the same style. The whole of the front of the nave is highly decorated with niches and canopies, in which are various sculptured figures, representing St. Peter, and other apostles, with effigies of kings, saints, and abbots; one of which is said to be a representation of King Ethelbald, the founder of the abbey; another, that of St. Guthlac, with a whip in his right hand, emblematic of the discipline he used to bestow on himself. At the west end of the north aisle is a tower crowned by a low spire; and some part of the wall, and piers of the arches, belonging to the south aisle, are yet standing. In a canopied niche, in the wall of the tower, belonging to the north aisle, is a very ancient and curious circular stone font, which probably belonged to a baptistry of the abbey in the Saxon period. The nave and aisles are said to have been executed between the

Portion built by Abbot Bardney, in 1247.

Effigy of King Ethelbald.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Crowmarsh-Gifford pa	Oxford	Wallingford	Wallingfd. R. 3¼	Gt. Western	51	662	373
Crownthorpe pa	Norfolk'	Wymondham 2	Wymondham 3	Norfolk	119	696	100
Crowton to	Chester	Frodsham 5	Acton 1	L. & N. W.	172½	1384	466
Croxall pa	Stafford	Tamworth 7	Oakley ½	Midland	116½	3020	234
Croxby pa	Lincoln	Caistor 5	N. Thoresby 8	Gt. Northern	155½	1628	114
Croxdale to & chap	Durham	Durham 4	Shincliffe 3	N. Eastern	255½	...	...
Croxden pa	Stafford	Cheadle 4½	Rocester 3	N. Stafford	143	2300	260
Croxteth Park ex pa	Lancaster	Liverpool 4½	Broad Green 3	L. & N. W.	200¾	953	41
Croxton to	Chester	Middlewich 1	Winsford 2½	L. & N. W.	167	430	49
Croxton pa	Cambridge	Caxton 4	St. Neot's 6	Gt. Northern	57½	1901	236
Croxton pa	Lincoln	Glanfd Brigg 7	Barnetby 3½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	172	1630	96
Croxton* pa	Norfolk	Thetford 2	Thetford 2	Norfolk	97	4609	387
Croxton chap	Norfolk	Fakenham 4½	Ryburgh 4	Norfolk	141½	...	...
Croxton to	Stafford	Eccleshall 3	Standon Bdg. 4	L. & N. W.	146	...	829
Croxton Keyrial pa	Leicester	M. Mowbray 9	Gt. Ponton 7	Gt. Northern	109	3900	621
Croxton, South pa	Leicester	Leicester 8	Syston 5	Midland	112½	1760	324
Croydon-cum-Clapton pa	Cambridge	Potton 7	Sandy 10	Gt. Northern	54	2711	508
Croydon† m.t	Surrey	Sutton 4	Croydon	S. Eastern	10½	9321	20031
Cruckton to	Salop	Shrewsbury 4½	Shrewsbury 5	Shrews. & Bmgm.	160	...	...

years 1417 and 1427, by William de Croyland, master of the works. The triangular bridge, in the middle of the town, may be regarded as an object of the greatest curiosity in Britain, if not in Europe. From its shape, some have supposed that it was emblematical of the Trinity; and built rather for the purpose of exciting admiration, than for real utility; and its steep ascent on all sides has been adduced as supporting such a suggestion. It is indeed so steep, that carriages go under it; but it is easily passed by horse and foot passengers. The form it assumes, and the steepness of its approach, arise from the situation in which it is placed. The rivers Weland, Nene, and a drain called Catwater, flow under it, and in times of flood, had it not been considerably raised on the abutments, it would have been swept away by the torrent. By its being mentioned in a charter of King Edred, as the triangular bridge of Croyland, and in preceding charters simply as the bridge of Croyland, it has been conjectured that it was built antecedent to that charter's being granted, which was about the year 941. Some, however, think that the present bridge was erected not earlier than the time of Edward I. or II.; but, if anything can be deduced from the statue placed against the wall, it is probably anterior to either of the above periods. This statue is said to be a representation of King Ethelbald; and, from the extreme rudeness of the figure, the disproportion of the parts, the uncouthness of the head-dress, drapery, &c., it is probably a genuine specimen of Saxon sculpture. It is in a sitting posture, at the end of the south-west wall of the bridge. It has a crown on the head, behind which are two wings, the arms bound together, round the shoulders a kind of mantle, in the left hand something like a truncheon, and in the right is a globe. The bridge consists of three piers or abutments, whence spring three pointed arches, which unite their groins in the centre. The whole is formed of stone, and at the middle of it three roads meet; the descent is steep from each point, and the road is formed with pebbles, roughly pitched. The town or village is so surrounded with fens as to be inaccsible, except from the north and east; in which directions the road is formed by artificial banks of earth. The demesne belonging to the abbey is said to have been bounded by certain stone crosses, most of which are destroyed or down. That called St. Guthlac's is still to be seen near Brothertoft turnpike, on the road to Spalding. It is of a square pyramidical shape, tapering upward from one foot four inches, at the base; but the top of the shaft is broken off. The alternate sides are equilateral; and one of its faces bears an illegible inscription, which Governor Pownal thought referred to the names of five brethren, left in the house when re-founded by Turketyl. A quantity of wild fowl is caught in this vicinity.

CROWLAND

Origin of the triangular bridge.

A curious specimen of Saxon sculpture.

Surrounded by fens.

Inn, The George.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, June 28, Sep. 4, and one between May 20 and 30.

* CROXTON. The church of this small village is situated on the brow of a steep hill, on entering the Thetford-road. It is an edifice of considerable antiquity, with a curious tower, built wholly of flint. Croxton Hall, about a mile south-west of the village, is a very agreeable residence, and at the back of the hall is a large pottery for the manufacture of brown earthenware.

† CROYDON is a fine old town, with some attractive vestiges of antiquity about it, and is of local importance as the place of election for East Surrey.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Crudwell ....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ...4	Tetbury Road 4	Gt. Western	95	4780	781
Crumlin	Monmouth ...	Newport 12	Crumlin	Monmouthshire.....	171	...	...
Crumpsall ....to	Lancaster ...	Manchester ...3	Manchester ...4	L. & N. W.	192½	733	3151
Crundale ....pa	Kent	Ashford.....7½	Wye 3½	S. Eastern.....	75½	1587	263
Crunwear....pa	Pembroke.....	Narberth 6	Whitland 5	S. Wales	263½	1690	289
Crux-Easton ....pa	Hants	Whitchurch ...6	Newbury 7	Gt. Western	60	1099	105
Cruwys Morchard...pa	Devon	Tiverton 5	Tiverton 6	Brist. & Exeter	190	5766	732
Cubberley ....pa	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham ...4	Cheltenham ...5	Gt. Western	126	3421	243
Cubbington....pa	Warwick	Warwick.....4	Leamington ...3	L. & N. W.	101	1780	885
Cubert ....pa	Cornwall	Truro 9½	Plymouth ...54	S. Devon	301	2518	436

Croydon.

Name derived from its geological position.

The name is derived from the Saxon derivatives *Croie*, chalk, and *dune* or *don*, a hill, which pretty clearly describes its geological position. On the left of the High-street will be noticed "Whitgift's almshouses," endowed by Archbishop Whitgift, in 1596, for a warden, chaplain, schoolmaster, and forty decayed householders of Lambeth and Croydon, twenty of each sex. The church, with its ancient flint tower, and recently renovated interior, is worthy examination. It was built on the site of a Roman place of worship, by Archbishop Courteney, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and after many mutations was cruelly ill-used at the time of the civil wars, when a man named Blesse was paid by the Puritans half-a-crown a-day to break the beautifully painted windows. When undergoing restoration, in 1844, the workmen discovered some ancient paintings of a large size; they are in good preservation, but the execution is somewhat indifferent. Monuments to the Archbishops Sheldon, Whitgift, and others, are to be here seen, exhibiting appropriate magnificence of embellishment. The archbishops of Canterbury had a palace here for many centuries, and a portion of it, used as a laundry, still remains. Some antiquaries have placed here the *Noviomagus* of the ancients, and suppose that the Roman road from Arundel to London passed through or near the town. The Londoners who had joined the barons against King Henry III., were defeated here, in 1264; and in May, 1551, Croydon, with some of the neighbouring villages, experienced a violent shock of an earthquake. At a period prior to Domesday survey the manor was annexed to the see of Canterbury, to which it has belonged ever since; the manor-house or palace having been the occasional residence of those principals of the church in England. Here Queen Elizabeth visited the Archbishops Parker and Whitgift more than once; and was entertained by the former with her whole court for seven days. The property of the archbishops in this manor was, however, suspended during the interregnum. The Town Hall was erected in 1807, at an expenditure of £10,000, defrayed by the sale of the waste lands of the parish. Of late years Croydon has considerably improved. A new cattle market, conveniently situated, and commodiously laid out, was opened in 1851. In December of the same year was opened the new water-works, by which the town is supplied with water. The reservoir is a vast tank of massive and cemented brickwork, about 50 feet high, exclusive of the dome, which is nearly 20 feet more, is circular, 75 feet in diameter, paved with stone, and lined with Portland cement. It is capable of containing 900,000 gallons of water. In July 1852 was consecrated a handsome new church, called Christchurch; besides this there is St. James's Church, on Croydon-common, and All Saints, at Norwood. The Catholics have a chapel at Broad-green; and Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, Quakers, &c., have meeting houses here. There are thirty-one alms-houses endowed, besides alms-houses on Croydon-common, called the Freemasons'. Barracks for 200 men form a depôt for recruits of the three regiments of foot guards. The Society of Friends have a school here for 150 children, removed from Islington and established more than a century. The summer assizes are held at Croydon alternately with Kingston. The gaol is not used except at the assizes. Since the railway has brought Croydon into such convenient proximity to the metropolis, a large number of villas has been erected in the vicinity, especially on the western side by Duppas-hill, open to the wide range of hills from Banstead to Epsom Downs, where the remarkable purity of the air strongly recommends the spot to invalids. The country around here is exceedingly beautiful. At Addiscombe, one mile east-by-north, is the military seminary of the Honourable East India Company.

Monuments to the archbishops

Manor annexed to the see of Canterbury.

Modern improvements.

Inns, Crown, Greyhound, King's Arms.—*Markets*, Sat., corn; Thurs., cattle.—*Fairs*, July 5. cattle; Oct. 2, pleasure.—*Bankers*, London and Joint Stock Bank; draw on Chief-office. Union Bank; draw on Union Bank London.—*Newspaper* The Surrey News (liberal), Tues.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cubley ....pa	Derby	Ashborne 6	Sudbury 5	N. Stafford	137	2254	387
Cublington ....pa	Bucks....	Aylesbury 7	Leightn Junc 5½	L. & N. W.	46	1290	287
Cuby ....pa	Cornwall	Tregony	Plymouth....43	S. Devon	290	2300	146
Cuckfield* ...m.t & pa	Sussex	Lewes 13	Haywrd's Hth 2	L. B. & S. C....	40	11167	3196
Cucklington ....pa	Somerset	Wincanton....3	Frome 15½	Gt. Western	130½	2865	356
Cuckney ....to	Nottingham	Mansfield 7	Worksop 6½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	153	...	620
Cuddesden ....pa	Oxford	Oxford 6½	Abingdon Rd. 8	Gt. Western	6½	2689	1542
Cuddington....pa	Bucks	Chearsley....1½	Aylesbury....6½	L. & N. W.	50	1281	623
Cuddington....to	Chester	Northwich ...4½	Hartford 2¾	L. & N. W.	171	1134	316
Cuddington....to	Chester	Malpas 1¼	Tattenhall ...11	L. & N. W.	183	1347	282
Cuddington†....pa	Surrey	Croydon 6	Cheam 1	L. B. & S. C....	17	1827	180
Cudham‡....pa	Kent	Westerham ...4	Croydon 9½	S. Eastern	20	5869	897
Cudworth ....pa	Somerset	Ilminster 3	Martock 10	Brist. & Exeter	179	1077	181
Cudworth....to	W R. York ...	Barnsley 3½	Cudworth 1	Midland	186	1712	529
Cuerdale ....to	Lancaster ...	Blackburn 7	Preston 4	L. & N. W.	214	500	80
Cuerden ....to	Lancaster ...	Preston....4½	Faringdon 1	L. & N. W.	208	800	521
Cuerdley ....to	Lancaster ...	Warrington ...4	Fidler's Ferry 1½	St. Helens	185½	1717	193
Cugley ....ti	Gloucester ...	Newent 1½	Longhope 4	Glouces. & Ross....	129½	...	333
Culbone, or Kitnor pa	Somerset	Minehead 9	Taunton 31	Brist. & Exeter	194	1502	40
Culcheth ....ham	Lancaster ...	Manchester ...3	Manchester ...4	L. & N. W.	192¼	...	...
Culcheth ....to	Lancaster ...	Newton 5	Bury Lane ...1½	L. & N. W.	194	5361	2395
Culford ....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. ...4	Bury St. Ed. 3½	E. Counties	89½	2217	348
Culgaith ....to	Cumberland	Penrith 7	Penrith 9	Lanc. & Carlisle	291½	...	355

* CUCKFIELD is pleasantly situated on an eminence nearly in the centre of the county. The houses are chiefly built of freestone, of which there are some excellent quarries in the neighbourhood. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is a large and handsome structure. Within are some fine monuments by Bacon junior, Flaxman, and Westmacott. Lately a stained glass window of very beautiful design has been placed in the church by Thomas Waller, Esq., late of the Temple, London, in memory of some of his relatives. The paving of the floor of the church with enamelled tiling of ancient pattern, was also completed at the expense of the same gentleman, and it is productive of a very good effect. A free grammar-school was founded here in 1528, but having fallen into decay, the endowment was made available by an order in Chancery for the purposes of the national-school. A new church, dedicated to St. Mark, was erected at Staplefield-common in 1854, to accommodate the increasing population of the district. Pipe-clay of a peculiar whiteness is found within this locality. Cuckfield-place was for many years the seat of the Sergisons: the mansion was erected in the middle of the sixteenth century, and is approached by an avenue leading to the gate-house upon the eastern front, the turrets of which are crowned with open-worked cupolas, similar to those of the ancient palace at Richmond, in Surrey. Ford Hutchings, in the vicinity of Cuckfield, belonged to Sir Francis Freeling, created baronet by King George IV., Feb. 18th, 1828. It was under the direction of Sir Francis that the General Post Office improvements, with the acceleration of the mails, &c., were first projected and carried out.

Fine monuments in the church.

Cuckfield-place, the seat of the Sergisons.

Inns, Station Hotel, Talbot Hotel, King's Head.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, Thurs. in Whitsun-week, and Sep. 15, horses. cattle.

† CUDDINGTON. Here was formerly the celebrated palace of Nonsuch, pulled down by the Duchess of Cleveland in the reign of Charles II., and the site of which is called Worster Park. This regal mansion, surrounded by a park of 1,600 acres, and embellished with a profusion of statues and other works of art, enclosed two courts, one 150 feet long, and 132 feet broad, the other 137 feet long, and 116 feet broad, and was two stories high. Nonsuch was a favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth, who there caressed and disgraced her beloved Essex. It was afterwards given to Anne, Queen of James I.; Queen Henrietta, and the notorious Duchess of Cleveland, successively. At the death of the last possessor, who had pulled down the house, and made farms of the parks, the estate descended to her grandson, the Duke of Grafton, by whose successor it was alienated in 1731.

Site of the famous palace of Nonsuch.

‡ CUDHAM. This is a widely scattered village, situated west of the high road from London to Sevenoaks. The soil, a mixture of clay and flint, is very fertile. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an old structure of flint and brick, with a steeple rising from the centre. Some national schools were erected in 1851. Here is a wood two miles in length.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Culham* ....pa	Oxford	Abingdon 1	Abingdon Rd. 1½	Gt. Western	57½	1680	417
Cullercoates ....to	Northumb. ...	Tynemouth ...1	Tynemouth ...1	N. Eastern	274½	...	695
Culmington....pa	Salop	Ludlow 5	Craven Arms...4	Shrews. & Herefd.	179	3476	498
Culmstock ....pa	Devon	Collumpton ...8	Tiverton Junc. 5	Brist. & Exeter ...	184	3494	1224
Culphoe ....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 4	Ipswich 5	E. Union	73	641	63
Culverlands ....ti	Surrey	Farnham 3	Farnham 3	L. & S. W.	43	...	...
Culverthorpe ...chap	Lincoln	Sleaford 5	Grantham 9	Gt. Northern	114	...	135
Culworth ....pa	Northampton	Cropredy 6½	Banbury 7	L. & N. W.	85	2246	685
Cumberland, County†	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1001273	195492

* CULHAM. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was re-built in 1852, chiefly by private subscription, and now forms a handsome edifice in the early English style of architecture. The original chancel and square tower, built in 1712, still remain. Here is also a very elegant structure occupying an elevated position, about three quarters of a mile west from the Abingdon-road station. It was built in 1853, as a training college for school-masters of the dioceses of Oxford and Gloucester. The cost of the building was nearly £20,000, and one hundred students can be accommodated there at one time.

Traing college for schoolmasters, built in 1853.

† CUMBERLAND, one of the most northern counties of England, is bounded on the north by Scotland and part of Northumberland; on the west by the Irish Sea; on the south by Lancashire; on the east by Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland. Of this county the surface is extremely irregular and broken; the south-west districts exhibiting a gigantic combination of rugged mountains, promiscuously thrown together, but inclosing many beautiful valleys, as well as fine lakes, rivers, and some few though extensive woodlands; on the eastern confines another range of hills stretches along to Scotland, but possesses much less picturesque beauty than the former. In the front of this last assemblage, a considerable broad tract of land extends the whole length, unobstructed by any high mounts, partly cultivated, and partly heathy common, and watered by the Eden, and innumerable brooks and rivulets. This tract becomes very extensive before it reaches Carlisle, stretching across the county to Wigton, and thence towards Workington, including all the northern part of the county. Along the western shore there is a strip of cultivated land, from two to four miles in width; but from the extensive moors, which so frequently present themselves, the general appearance of the county is cold and naked to the eye of the traveller. The air of Cumberland is sharp and bleak, but not unhealthy. When the Romans divided Britain into provinces, Cumberland was included in that entitled Maxima Cæsariensis: and according to Whitaker, who differs from Camden and most other writers, it was then inhabited by the Volantii, or Voluntii, the people of the forests, whose name is said to have been derived from the British term Gwyllaint, signifying a region abounding with wilds, or coverts. Of the Brigantes very little is accurately known; but from an obscure passage in Tacitus, we find that they had early formed an alliance with the Romans, and preserved every engagement inviolable, till the conjugal infidelity of Cartismandua, their queen, involved the nation in a civil war. The Brigantes were divided; one party supported the cause of Venutius, the injured husband; the other attached themselves to the queen, who adding cruelty to libertinism, destroyed the brother and relations of Venutius by treachery. This base act so exasperated the people that they revolted from her service, and joining the forces of Venutius, would quickly have overpowered her, but for the conduct of the Romans, who thinking the opportunity favourable for a further assumption of power, sent some cohorts to her assistance, and by their aid, after a fierce and sanguinary conflict, the army of Venutius was driven from the field. Venutius appears to have been the ablest commander the Britons at this time had; and his bravery must have been equal to his skill; his exertions were increased by defeat; and his succeeding attacks were executed with such rapidity and judgment, that his perfidious queen was driven from the throne and himself reinstated. The Romans were obliged to content themselves with a partial extension of their line of forts; and it was not till the reign of Vespasian, nearly twenty years afterwards, that the Brigantes were subdued by that people. Their country was then overrun by Petilius Cerealis, who defeated them in several severe battles, and spread desolation and terror through those parts which he could not entirely conquer. The unsubdued Brigantes retired northwards, and being assisted by the Caledo-

Boundaries.

Bleak, but salubrious climate.

Primitive inhabitants.

Struggles between the Romans and the Britons.


CUMBERLAND.
SCALE
0 5 10 15 Miles
DUMFRIES
DUMFRIESSHIRE
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
SOLWAY FRITH
ROXBURGHSHIRE
NORTHUMBERLAND
Caledonian Railway
Dumfries & Carlisle Railway
Annan
Ecclesfechan
Gretna Green
From Edinburgh
From Langholm
To Newcastle
To Hexham
Riv. Nith
Liddel River
Esk River
Eden River
Irthing R.
Tyne
Longtown
309
CARLISLE
301
Wigton
Allonby
316
Maryport
Brampton
Alston
272
Kirkoswald
292
Newmarket
Arkleby
Hesket
Penrith
Skelton
Gr. Salkeld
Lazonby
Staffield
Renwick
Farlam
Tallein
Irthington
Scaleby
Kirklinton
Stapleton
Bailey
Brackenhall
Hethersgill
Spadeadam
Newcastle
Stokoe Stead
Shield
Trough
Oakside
Hackbeck
Dinder Rigg
Up. Denton
Nr. Denton
Clough Head
Tarrock
Cumwhinton
Cumrew
Moor Hwraite
Croglin
Ainstable
Rushcroft
Hesket
Nether
Hesket
Lowhwaite
Plumpton
Wall
Ainstable
Melmerby
Gamblesby
Kirkland
Bampton
Longburgh
Boustead Hill
Anthorn
Drumburgh
Grune Pt
Abbey Holm
Holm Cultram
Aldoth
Broomfield
Blencogo
Meathop
Langrigg
Waverton
Dundraw
Oulton
Orton
Baldwin
Gamblesby
Biglands
Hayton
Aspatria
Brayton
Allhallows
Bolton
Caldbeck
Mosedale
Hawkesdale
Rosley
Sebergham
Castle Sowerby
Braithwaite
Bellmont
Ivegill
Middlescough
Thomas Close
Hutton
Hutton Roof
Blencarn
Plumpland
Crosby
Cannonby
Dearham
Sunderland
Bothel
Ullock
Threlkeld
Scales
Newtown
Scaleby Castle
Beck Mouths
Rickerby
Rockcliffe
Beaumont
Kirkbride
Burgh
Kirk Andrews
Netherby
Cullens
Arthuret
Riv. Esk
Riv. Liddel
Kirk Andrews
Netherby
Bailey
Brackenhall
Hethersgill
Kirklinton
Stapleton
Trough
Oakside
Hackbeck
Shield
Park Ho.
Stokoe Stead
Spadeadam
Newcastle
Dinder Rigg
Up. Denton
Nr. Denton
Clough Head
Irthington
Scaleby
Newtown
Scaleby Castle
Beck Mouths
Rickerby
Rockcliffe
Beaumont
Kirkbride
Burgh
Kirk Andrews
Netherby
Cullens
Arthuret
Riv. Esk
Riv. Liddel
Tarrock
Cumwhinton
Cumrew
Moor Hwraite
Croglin
Ainstable
Rushcroft
Hesket
Nether
Hesket
Lowhwaite
Plumpton
Wall
Ainstable
Melmerby
Gamblesby
Kirkland
Bampton
Longburgh
Boustead Hill
Anthorn
Drumburgh
Grune Pt
Abbey Holm
Holm Cultram
Aldoth
Broomfield
Blencogo
Meathop
Langrigg
Waverton
Dundraw
Oulton
Orton
Baldwin
Gamblesby
Biglands
Hayton
Aspatria
Brayton
Allhallows
Bolton
Caldbeck
Mosedale
Hawkesdale
Rosley
Sebergham
Castle Sowerby
Braithwaite
Bellmont
Ivegill
Middlescough
Thomas Close
Hutton
Hutton Roof
Blencarn
Plumpland
Crosby
Cannonby
Dearham
Sunderland
Bothel
Ullock
Threlkeld
Scales



Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer Pentonville London

nian Britons, descended from the northern mountains like ferocious wolves, and by their frequent and destructive incursions, so desolated the Roman provinces, that Adrian found it necessary to repel their attacks by erecting a Prætentura, or rampart of earth, which extended across the present counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, from the mouth of the Tyne on the east, to the Solway Frith on the west; thus reaching from sea to sea. From this era all the territory of the Brigantes south of the rampart may be considered as completely subjugated. The Brigantes who settled north of Adrian's-wall, appear to have assumed the name of Mœatæ, and to have held the sway of the Romans in such abhorrence that they continually endeavoured to involve their possessions in destruction. In the reign of Antoninus Pius they fought several severe battles with the Romans under Lollius Urbicus, who at length conquered the whole country as far as the isthmus which separates the Friths of Forth and Clyde. Across this isthmus, in imitation of Adrian, and by the emperor's order, he raised a second rampart, exactly upon the tract where Agricola had before erected a chain of forts. This, however, was soon broken through by the fierce enemy, who made many irruptions into the Roman districts, and generally with such success, that the Emperor Severus, about the year 207, determined to take the field against them in person. He accordingly proceeded to the north, entered Caledonia with a numerous army, and, notwithstanding the innumerable obstacles which impeded his march, he continued his progress with such a firm and undeviating step, that the terrified inhabitants were glad to obtain peace by the surrender of a considerable portion of territory. When the agreement was ratified Severus returned into Britain, and having inspected the wall of Adrian, considered it far too weak to prevent the entrance of the northern enemy; he therefore caused another to be built with stone, strengthened by an outward ditch, and guarded by a chain of forts or military stations. Many vestiges of this stupendous work are yet to be seen; it was conducted nearly parallel with the rampart of Adrian, and like that extended from Tynemouth, in Northumberland, to the Solway Frith, on the western side of Cumberland. On the completion of this laborious undertaking Severus retired to York, where his age and increasing infirmities confined him to his chamber. His indisposition inspired the Mœatæ and Caledonians with new hopes; they again commenced hostilities; and by this breach of faith so highly exasperated the emperor that he resolved on their extirpation. However, being too much afflicted with disease to execute his vengeance in person, he bestowed the command of his forces on his son Caracalla, who led the army to the north. On the death of Severus, which soon afterwards ensued, Caracalla hastily concluded a peace, and returned to the southern parts of Britain, the more effectually to prosecute his claims to the Roman empire. From this period the notices of historians are so vague and unsatisfactory that nothing respecting the northern Brigantes can be asserted with precision; their names and customs seem to have been lost in appellations still more uncouth, and in manners still more brutal. By these ravagers, whom historians have generally distinguished under the appellations of Scots, Picts, and Attacotes, the wall was frequently broken through, and the contiguous districts depopulated in the most savage and unrelenting manner. The situation of Cumberland occasioned it to be frequently the theatre of the most destructive conflicts, and the most atrocious deeds. The incursions of the northern nations became so frequent and successful, when the Romans had entirely withdrawn from Britain, that the natives had recourse to Saxon auxiliaries, by whose assistance the invading bands were repelled. The Saxons, usurping the territory they had been employed to defend, the Cimbri united with the Scots and Picts, and with them assailed the settlements of the new comers, who began to establish themselves in Northumberland about the middle of the fifth century. Their hasty irruptions were marked with blood and rapine, and their retreats were executed with equal celerity and destruction, while the impenetrable fastnesses in their mountains and forests screened them from the vengeance of their Saxon pursuers. During the reign of Ethelfrith, King of Northumberland, which commenced in the year 593, Cumbria appears to have submitted to the Saxons. Probably, however, it was considered only as a tributary province; for it seems to have been governed by its own potentates till the tenth century, when King Edmund, "with the assistance of Leoline, King of Wales, spoiled Cumberland of all its riches; and having put out the eyes of Dunmaile, king of that county, granted his kingdom to Malcolm, King of the Scots, to hold of him to protect the northern part of England, by

CUMBERLAND.

Erection of Adrian's-wall.

Second rampart formed.

Fortifications raised by Severus.

Stupendous undertaking

Invading bands repelled by Saxon auxiliaries.

Given to Malcolm, King of the Scots, after the death of the last king of Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND.

sea and land, against the incursions of enemies: upon which the eldest sons of the kings of Scotland, as well under the Saxons as Danes, were styled governors of Cumberland." In after ages this proved a source of bitter contention between the rival kingdoms, and the events attending it were extremely dreadful to this country. "The inhabitants were continually harassed with warfare; the herds and flocks were swept away; women and children carried into bondage; multitudes of men put to the sword; towns, monasteries, and churches, sacked, pillaged, and laid in ashes." In the early part of the eleventh century, Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, supported by the Danes, began to commit depredations in Cumberland; but was soon opposed by Malcolm, King of Scotland. The armies met and engaged near Burgh-on-Sands; and after a long and well-contested battle, the honours of the field were awarded to Malcolm, whose son Duncan possessed the principality, agreeably to Edmund's compact, but had refused to pay homage by the advice of his father, the latter considering Canute only as an usurper. Canute soon afterwards levied a great army, and advanced into Cumberland to avenge the insult. The Saxon chronicle asserts the defeat of Malcolm; but the testimony of other writings is in favour of an amicable adjustment of the claims of the respective monarchs, who are said to have been influenced by the great men of both nations to make a circumstantial investigation into the right of the Scottish crown, when Cumberland was confirmed to Duncan, and the required homage performed. At the period of the Conquest William's authority was strongly opposed by many of the northern inhabitants of the kingdom: at length an insurrection began at York, and was accompanied by an invasion of the Scots, who were supported by a body of Danes and Northumbrians. William was at that time employed at the siege of the Isle of Ely, which he immediately raised, and with a powerful army, marched to the borders of Scotland, destroying the whole country northwards from York with extreme and merciless severity. On his return to the southern provinces, Malcolm again entered Cumberland, and retaliated the cruelties committed by the unfeeling Norman by carrying his ravages even to the gates of Durham. In 1072 William returned to the north, and having penetrated Scotland, was met by Malcolm at Abernethy, where the Scottish monarch consenting to pay the accustomed homage, a peace was concluded. The grant of Cumberland, however, was resumed by William, and soon afterwards bestowed on Ranulph de Meschines. It will be recollected by the historical reader that the disputes between the two crowns, and the violence with which their respective claims were contested, occasioned the institution of the Border Service; the rise of which was contemporary with the division of Cumberland under Ranulph, but its regulations were wholly distinct, and unconnected with other military service. Its purposes were to prevent, or remedy, the dreadful effects which arose from the incursions of men inured to bloodshed, and only happy when employed in the business of massacre and plunder. "The predatory life of the old borderers," observes Stoddart, in his remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland, "forms an interesting subject of contemplation. From the local traditions of the people, we find that the very term freebooter was not considered as a word of reproach by the borderers, who, during the open wars between the two countries, combined with their personal views of plunder something like a spirit of patriotism. At other times they became dangerous to both parties, though generally professing hostility only to the inhabitants of the opposite territory. Finally, when the two governments agreed to measures of mutual advantage for the suppression of the border depredations, an irregular system of conventional justice arose, which itself was not unfrequently the source of fresh dispute and bloodshed." In the infancy of this institution the tenants of the several manors were obliged, on the firing of beacons, or other warning, to attend their lord in the service of the borders at their own expense; and if requisite, their attendance might be prolonged to forty days. According to the value of their respective tenures, some were obliged to serve on horseback, and others on foot, with their proper accoutrements. Hence there were nag tenements and foot tenements, the owners of which, on pain of forfeiture of their estates, were obliged to furnish their stipulated number. Very few of the purposes for which the border service was devised were effected till the reign of Edward I.; and, in the intermediate time, many atrocious acts were committed. The accession of William Rufus to the throne of England gave offence to Malcolm, King of Scotland, who entered the borders with a considerable army, and having ravaged the country, returned to

Insurrection.

Institution of the Border Service.

Tenures by which land was held.

his kingdom laden with plunder. Rufus, in revenge, determined to attack Scotland with a vast armament, both naval and military; but having advanced in an inclement season, his forces were so distressed by the severity of the weather, that he consented to make peace with Malcolm on the same terms that had been granted to him by William the Norman. This excursion of Rufus to Cumberland was attended with considerable beneficial effects, for he ordered the city of Carlisle to be re-built, and a fortress erected for its security, to be garrisoned with soldiers acquainted with agriculture, by whose means tillage was once more introduced. "From the time," observes a modern writer, "that the Romans departed, the ploughshare had not divided the soil;" and the inhabitants, we are told, had become as totally ignorant of the cultivation of their lands as though corn had never grown in the district. The produce of their flocks and herds, and the milch goats, formed their chief sustenance. About the year 1135 Cumberland was again invaded by the Scots, under the command of King David, who reduced and placed a garrison in the city of Carlisle, and compelled many of the natives of the country to swear allegiance to his niece, the Empress Maud, who was then contending with Stephen for the crown of England. Stephen, to avert the interposition of the Scots, consigned to them not only this, but also the adjoining counties of Northumberland and Westmorland, to hold of him and his successors, kings of England. This imprudent grant was contested by his successor, Henry II., who, in the year 1154, demanded full restitution of these northern provinces from Malcolm IV. of Scotland. The young monarch acquiesced in the demand, and in return received confirmation of Huntingdonshire, to which he had an ancient claim. On the rebellion of Prince Henry, son of Henry II., Cumberland was involved in new disturbances; the city of Carlisle was twice besieged, and the second time obliged to surrender. In the year 1189, on the accession of Richard I., William the Lion, King of Scotland, claimed restitution of the ancient honours of the crown, among which the principality of Cumberland was enumerated; but the death of Richard prevented any award being made. In the reign of King John the Scottish monarch renewed the claim, but the decision was evaded. The coalesced barons of the north applied for aid to Alexander II. of Scotland, and having paid him homage at Felton, obtained a promise of assistance. This incensed the English king so highly that he marched his army of mercenaries towards Scotland, and marked his progress northward by burning and laying waste the whole country. The Scots were sufficiently irritated to pursue the savage example; and in a subsequent excursion they penetrated as far as Richmond, in Yorkshire, and spread desolation through all the intermediate territory. The county of Cumberland was miserably ravaged in the course of this expedition. In 1235 Alexander peremptorily demanded from Henry III. the restitution of this county, with the other provinces which had belonged to Scotland. This occasioned a conference to be held at York, at which Otho, the pope's legate, presided; "when in full satisfaction of all the claims of the King of Scots, Henry agreed to assign lands of the yearly value of £200, within the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland; if lands of that value could be found therein, without the limits of those towns where castles were erected." Nine years afterwards Nicholas de Farneham, Bishop of Durham, received the royal commission to assign the lands, when Penrith and Sowerby were allotted to the Scottish prince. Notwithstanding the disputes relative to the northern district were thus adjusted, there was a certain tract between the two kingdoms, which not being immediately subject to either government, became the abode of lawless banditti, who, acknowledging no ties, either of convention or humanity, pursued their own gratification, even to the absolute destruction of all opposers. This debateable ground, as it was called, proved an inexhaustible source of contention; and though it scarcely at any time exceeded eight miles in length, by four in breadth, the wretches by whom it was peopled, conjointly with other dissolute inhabitants of the marches, frequently occasioned the most deplorable commotions between the Scotch and English nations. "A lark's-nest, a fair, and a merry-making, became the equally insignificant objects of quarrel; and the contentions continued till thousands of human victims had been sacrificed on the altar of discord and wild uproar." The regulation of the borders by distinct and effective laws seems to have commenced in the reign of Edward I., about the time when he aspired to the sovereignty of Scotland. Robert de Clifford, lord and hereditary sheriff of Westmorland, was the first lord warden of the marches; a situation to which he was appointed

CUMBERLAND.

Carlisle rebuilt by William Rufus.

Again invaded by the Scots.

Rebellion of Prince Henry.

Frightful scenes of desolation.

Conference held at York.

The debateable ground on the Border.

The first lord warden of the "Marches."

CUMBERLAND.

in the year 1296. The regulations which were now made to protect outraged humanity were inadequate to the complete removal of the feuds which the cherished animosities of the borderers were continually calling forth. Ever willing to dispute, and always ready to decide their quarrels by force of arms, it required the lapse of centuries to sway their unyielding tempers to submit to the restraints necessary to ensure peace, or even induce that amenity of disposition requisite to exist before the social feelings can be invigorated. So accustomed were they to rapine, that they went armed, even to their feasts; nor was robbery even by women regarded as disgraceful. Tradition informs us that a woman had two sons: as long as her provisions lasted she set them regularly on the table; but as soon as they were finished she brought forth two swords, and placed them upon the table, saying, "Sons, I have no meat for you; go seek your dinner." As the border chiefs lived in small fortified castles, they bade defiance to the power of the sheriffs, and could only be attacked with success by regular troops. During the open wars between the kingdoms, the borderers assisted each, as was most congenial to their interests. On these occasions Cumberland was so immediately in the road of the contending powers that it hardly ever escaped without having some of its towns and villages ravaged and burnt. The neighbouring provinces of Scotland were subjected to similar treatment, and the instances of deliberate barbarity were so numerous and diabolical that humanity shudders at the recollection. Inroads, or forays, as they were termed, were numerous in the reign of Henry VI., and were attended with increased destruction; the produce of the land, corn, flocks, and herds, were all swept away; women and children were made captives, and carried into severe abject slavery; and so great were the calamities of war extended that nearly the whole of Cumberland was rendered desolate The evils inflicted by the Scotch were amply repaid by the English. During the reign of Edward VI. the appropriation of the debateable land was, for the first time, seriously considered, and it was proposed that it should be divided into two equal parts, that the two kingdoms might introduce order into their respective divisions. How it was determined does not appear; but from the succeeding events it is apparent that the regulations were not effective, as the reign of Elizabeth teems with instances of the continuance of the border depredations. "The accession of James I. to the crown of England," says Ridpath, "when both kingdoms devolved on one sovereign, was an event fruitful of blessing to each nation. The borders, which for many ages had been almost a constant scene of rapine and desolation, enjoyed a quiet and order which they had never before known. The king, in pursuance of his favourite purpose of extinguishing all memory of past hostilities between his kingdoms, and, if possible, of places that had been the principal scenes of those hostilities, prohibited the name of borders any longer to be used, substituting in its stead that of middle marches. He ordered all the places of strength in these parts to be demolished, except the habitations of nobles and barons, and broke the garrisons of Berwick and Carlisle. Natural prejudices, and mutual resentment, owing to the series of wars carried on for centuries between the two kingdoms, still, however, subsisted. From the same source arose frequent disputes and feuds upon the marches, which, by the attention of the sovereign, were soon and easily composed; but it required almost one hundred years, though England and Scotland were all the time governed by a succession of the same line of princes, to wear off the jealousies and prepossessions of the formerly hostile nations, and to work such a change in their tempers and views as to admit of an incorporating and effectual union." This was at length completed in the 5th of Queen Anne. "From that period all border hostilities have by degrees subsided; and as the then generation, which had been brought up in rapine and misrule, died away, their posterity, on both sides, have become humanized. The arts of peace and civil policy have been cultivated, and every man lives safe in his own possessions: felonies, and other criminal offences, are as seldom committed in these parts as in most other places of the united kingdoms; and the country, from having been the outskirt and litigated boundary of both nations," may now be considered as the centre of Britain, and as fruitful of good-will and social enjoyment as most other parts of the island. The antiquities of this county, in which there are many Roman remains, will be described respectively as they occur. Near Carlisle began the Picts'-wall, built by the Emperor Adrian, in 121, which crossed the whole island from sea to sea, about 100 miles. It was eight broad, and twelve high, with twenty-five strong castles, the foundations of

Traditions of the period.

Advantage of the accession of James I.

many of them are yet visible. Besides which there are Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments to be seen at Moresby, Thirlwall, Bankhead, Little Chesters, House-studs, between Seavens-hale and Little Chesters, at Carrow-Borough, Seavens-hale, Port-gate, near Hexham, Ellenborough, Wigton, Burgh, Penrith, Netherby, Brampton, Lanecroft, at Aldston Moor, called Whitley Castle, near Rose Castle, at Bewcastle, at Deerham, near Denton, and at Little Strength. The Roman military road, upon which the second journey of Antoninus is made, commences at and leads through this county, from Carlisle to Old Penrith; and another vicinal way we have from old Penrith to the wall. The Roman road leading hither from York may be traced to Ripon, and from thence to Merton, at the confluence of the Tees and Greta. There are five stations from Merton to Walwick; but to Carlisle there are but three:—Brough, in Westmorland, (Lavatris) is the first, Old Penrith (Veteris) the second, and Carlisle (Brovoniacis) the third. A road goes also by the wall to Caer Vorren and Luguvallain, near Walwick, and thence to Old Penrith. The last station in this county is (Alone) Bewcastle, the station of the third cohort of the Nervians. Two ranges of lofty mountains, one towards the north, to which belongs the ridge called Crossfell, and the other to the south-west, of which the highest peak is Skiddaw, 3,166 feet above the level of the sea. Between these grand heights are many hills of various elevations, intersected by valleys, some of which are fertilised by brooks and rivers; there are, likewise, some smaller pieces of water, provincially called *tarns*. The mountainous regions, termed fells, are in general rocky and barren; but the lower eminences are covered with herbage, furnishing food for sheep; and the low grounds are well watered and fruitful. Cranberries grow abundantly in some parts of the county. Salmon is caught in the rivers, and that delicate fish the char, is said to be found nowhere but in the lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland. A small stream called the Irt, which falls into the sea a little north of Ravenglass, it is said, affords mussels, in which pearls have been discovered. The climate in general is cold and dry, but healthy. The scenery of the loftier mountains is bold, abrupt, and precipitate; whilst that part of the country which is included in the district of the lakes, displays scenes, the picturesque beauties of which have frequently been described both in poetry and prose. Cumberland gave the title of earl to the ancient family of Clifford; but since the reign of Charles I. it has been held as a dukedom by some of the royal family. Cumberland is rich in minerals, comprising silver, copper, lead, iron, plumbago, limestone, and coal. The principal lead mines are situated at Alston, and are almost exclusively the property of Greenwich Hospital, to which institution they were appropriated by Act of Parliament on the attainder of the Earl of Derwentwater. Silver and copper are found in some of the mines in the same veins with the lead ore. Silver and lead are got in abundance at Greenside and Eaglecrag, in Patterdale. Veins of lead ore have been found and worked between Skiddaw and Saddleback, in Buttermere, Newlands, and Thornthwaite. There are copper mines at Alston, Caldbeck, and Wythburn. There is one, also, below the level of Derwent-water, and another in the parish of Lowes-water. A very rich vein of gold is said to have been discovered at Newlands, by a German, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, but the working was discontinued in consequence of a law suit between that queen and the Earl of Northumberland, then the lord of the manor of Derwent-fells. Iron ore is raised in great abundance near Egremont; the thickness of the band of ore, which is hard, solid metal, is said to be between twenty-four and twenty-five feet. The quantity of iron ore shipped from Ulverston and Barrow is very great; 300 carts of ore are taken daily from Lindale to Barrow for exportation. The ore of this county produces upwards of double the quantity of metal that is got from iron ore in general, and it is often mixed in the smelting furnaces with the South Wales ore, to produce a quality of iron. Coal is worked to a large amount at Whitehaven, Workington, and in the vicinity of Maryport, from whence it is exported to Ireland, and the west of Scotland. The eastern part of the county also abounds in coal, particularly Tindale-fell, Talkin, and Blenkinsop, which produce the chief supply for Carlisle, Brampton, Penrith, and the intermediate country. Some of this coal is now exported at Port Carlisle to Ireland and Scotland. There are collieries at Gilcrux, Arkleby, Oughterside, Bolton, and Hewer-hill. Limestone is very abundant in many parts of the county: in some places it is burnt in great quantities for exportation, particularly to the west of Scotland. At Catlands the limestone is overlaid by the coal measures on all sides. Plumbago, or black-lead,

CUMBERLAND

Roman roads.

Natural productions

Lead mines, the property of Greenwich Hospital.

Iron ore raised in abundance.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cumberworth .....pa	Lincoln.....	Alford 5	Willoughby ...3	Gt. Northern	130¾	950	235
Cumberworth .....to	W. R. York...	Huddersfield 8½	Denby Dale ...1	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	180½	250	1683
Cumdivock .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 6	Dalston 2	Mypt. & Carlisle ...	396½	...	337
Cummersdale .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 5	Dalston 1	Mypt. & Carlisle ...	305½	1911	659
Cumnor* .....pa	Berks	Oxford 4	Oxford 4	Gt. Western	67	7730	1048
Cumrew† .....pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 12	Southwaite ...11	Lanc. & Carlisle	304	2694	166

CUMBERLAND.

Mineral productions

is found in irregular masses, in a rock of grey felspar porphyry, at Borrowdale, near Keswick. A little cobalt has been got at Newlands, and antimony near Bassenthwaite, but this is not, we believe, now worked. Lapis calaminaris, small quantities of manganese, galena, iron pyrites, and spar of various kinds, and of different colours and forms, are found in several places. Slate of a pale blue colour, and of the finest quality, is plentiful in Cumberland. The agriculture of the county has improved considerably of late years, and great quantities of corn and produce of various kinds are now exported. The chief exports are from Port Carlisle, Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport, and consist of cattle, sheep, poultry, grain, potatoes, butter, bacon, &c. The land being divided into small farms, the dairies are necessarily on a small scale, though their produce is excellent, and bears a high price in the market. The cotton and woollen manufactures are carried on to a small extent in Cumberland, and there are manufactures connected with the mining products, but it can scarcely be called a manufacturing county.

The story of Amy Robsart.

* CUMNOR. The admirers of Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth" will remember Cumnor as the place of seclusion and death of the unfortunate Amy Robsart, Countess of Leicester. The manor at a very early period belonged to the abbots and convent of Abingdon, by whom it was used as a lazaretto. The church consists of a nave and north aisle, a chapel at the east end of the south side, and a chancel with a plain, but elegant square tower at the west end. Against the north wall of the chancel is the rich altar-tomb of the notorious Anthony Forster. According to his epitaph, he was a very amiable man, very learned, a great musician, builder, and planter. He has been accused, however, of having been accessary to the murder of the Countess of Leicester, at his own house at Cumnor, whither she had been sent for that purpose by her husband. Sir Richard Varney, one of the earl's retainers, was the chief agent in this horrid business. On this fatal event Sir Walter Scott has founded his tale of "Kenilworth," in which Amy Robsart forms an interesting feature. The ancient tombs, supposed to be those of two abbots of Abingdon, are in the south transept of Cumnor Church, which contains also a memorial of Dr. Benjamin Buckler, editor of the "Stemmata Chicheleiana," and keeper of the archives in the university of Oxford. In the churchyard is the tomb of Richard Brown, a shepherd, aged 109, and of several other persons who lived to very advanced ages; also of Francis Drope, author of a book on the management of fruit-trees, and his brother John, a physician and poet, were both natives of this parish, of which their father was vicar. The parishioners of Cumnor, who pay vicarial tithes, have a custom of repairing, immediately after prayers on Christmas-day, to the vicarage-house, claiming to be there entertained with four bushels of malt brewed into ale, two bushels of wheat made into bread, and half a hundred weight of cheese: what may be left is given to the poor, after divine service, on the following morning. The old Mansion House has, in part, been fitted up as a farm-house, and the shell of the residue is nearly entire. It is a large monastic building, with a quadrangular court in the centre. A chamber is still shown, called the Dudley-chamber, where the countess is said to have been murdered, and afterwards thrown down stairs, to make her death appear to have been accidental. She was buried at Cumnor, but her body was afterwards removed to St. Mary's Church, Oxford. One of the perpetrators of the murder being afterwards apprehended for a different crime, confessed this, and was privately destroyed. Sir Richard Varney is reported to have died about the same time, in a deplorable manner. The greater part of the building in which this tragical event is said to have occurred was pulled down in 1810, on account of its dilapidated state

Old custom.

Prodigious cairn.

† CUMREW is a little village, situated at the bottom of the fells of the same name, in Eskdale ward. On the summit of the fells is a prodigious cairn, called

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cumwhinton .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 4	Wreay 3¾	Lanc. & Carlisle	299	...	316
Cumwhitton* .....pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 9	How Mill 3	Newc. & Carlisle ...	309½	5400	574
Cundall.....pa	N. R. York ...	Ripon 8	Brafferton 2	N. Eastern	211	3351	389
Cunsall .....to	Stafford.....	Cheadle 4	Froghall 5	N. Stafford	153	...	216
Cupernham .....ti	Hants	Winchester ...10	Romsey .....½	L. & S. W.	81½	...	...
Curbar .....to	Derby	Bakewell.....5	Rowsley 6½	Midland	160½	...	371
Curborough.....to	Stafford.....	Lichfield 2	Lichfield 2	L. & N. W.	118	...	...
Curbridge.....ham	Oxford	Witney 2	Handborough 8	Oxford, W. & W. ...	79	2952	767
Curdworth .....pa	Warwick	Birmingham ...8	Water Orton 1½	Midland	115½	3170	715
Curland.....pa	Somerset	Chard.....6½	Taunton 7	Brist. & Exeter	170	777	267
Curry Mallet .....pa	Somerset	Taunton 7	Durston 7	Brist. & Exeter	164	1650	584
Curry, North† m.t & p	Somerset	Taunton 6	Durston 3	Brist. & Exeter	160	5556	1856
Curry Rivell‡.....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater 10½	Langport 1½	Brist. & Exeter	166	4108	1687
Curthwaite	Cumberland	Wigton 5	Curthwaite	Mypt. & Carlisle ...	307	...	...
Curry .....pa	Cornwall	Helston.....4½	Plymouth.....71	S. Devon	318	2845	549
Cusop ... .pa	Hereford	Hay 1	Hereford 21	Glo'ster & Herefd....	165	2294	224
Cutcombe§ .....pa	Somerset	Dunster 5	Wellington ...20	Brist. & Exeter	190	7231	860
Cutsdean .....chap	Worcester ...	Cheltenham...12	Addlestrop ...10	Oxford, W. & W. ...	97½	1578	192
Cuxham .....pa	Oxford	Wallingford ...6	Wallingfd. Rd. 9	Gt. Western	56½	487	172
Cuxtone .....pa	Kent	Rochester 3	Strood 3	N. Kent.....	34	1750	374
Cuxwold ... .pa	Lincoln.....	Caistor.....4	Holton 6½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	163	1563	68
Cwm .....pa	Flint	St. Asaph 3	Prestatyn.....4½	Chester & Holyhd...	199	3702	558
Cwm	Monmouth ...	Newport 18	Cwm	Monmouthshire.....	177	...	...

Cardunneth; and another about 300 yards from the church; near which there are also some considerable ruins, supposed to be those of Dunwalloght, formerly the property of William, Lord Dacre of the North, who obtained a licence from Edward I. to fortify and convert his mansion into a castle. The ruins are so confused that the form of the structure cannot be determined. In the common fields, west of Cumrew, a human skeleton was discovered some years ago, enclosed in a sort of coffin of rough stones; the sepulchre itself was covered with a heap of stones. A stone enclosure, or cairn, was also opened on the estate of John Gill, Esq., and an urn of pottery-ware, curiously carved on the outside, found within, containing some black mould; the urn was enclosed with broad flag-stones, and secured by one placed over the top. There are two little manors in this parish, called Brackenthwaite and New Biggin. CUMREW.

* CUMWHITTON is in Eskdale ward. Within this parish lies all, or great part of the large waste called King Harry; upon which the parishes of Cumwhitton and Ainstable depasture their cattle. In the middle of this desolate waste, where the ground is everywhere rent with torrents, and the deep-worn channels filled with rugged stones, is an extensive Druidical circle, called, from its appearance and contrast to the black mossy earth by which it is surrounded, the Grey Yauds, or horses; yauds being a Cumberland name for horses. The number of stones which compose this monument is eighty-eight; the diameter of the circle is about fifty-two yards; the stones are but small, the largest not exceeding four feet in height; that of the greatest magnitude stands about four yards from the circle, on the north-west point. The barrenness of the country in the vicinity of this vestige of former customs is remarkable, almost the only symptoms of vegetation being a thin covering of heath and moss. For several centuries the estates in this parish have regularly descended from father to son; and the respective families having had but little intercourse with the more open parts of the country, a great similarity of character and disposition is found amongst the inhabitants. "Honest, credulous, and superstitious," observes a contemporary writer, "they are tenacious of conforming to ancient customs, and have a bluntness of demeanour which assimilates, in a certain degree, with primæval manners. Their tenements are but little better than hovels, covered with straw." Druidical circle.

† CURRY (North). [*Fairs* 1st Tues. in Sep., bullocks, sheep, and toys.

‡CURRY RIVELL. [*Fair*, Last Wed. in Feb., Mon. aft. Aug. 1, stock.

§ CUTCOMBE is an extensive parish, in the hundred of Carhampton, bounded on the north and south by very lofty eminences, and on the west is Dundry, the highest mountain in the west of England. On the summit of this hill is a great quantity of loose rough stones, which are the remains of three large fire-hearths, which were formerly used as signal-posts to alarm the country in the event of foreign invasion or internal commotion Ancient remains.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Cwm Avon	Monmouth	Newport 13¾	Cwm Avon	Monmouthshire	172	...	...
Cwmbran	Monmouth	Newport 4	Cwmbram	Monmouthshire	162½	...	...
Cwmcarvan pa	Monmouth	Monmouth 4½	Chepstow 12	S. Wales	153¾	2875	334
Cwmdare ham	Glamorgan	Merthyr 5	Aberdare 1	Aberdare	193½	...	...
Cwmdu ham	Glamorgan	Llangynwyd 2	Bridgend 8	S. Wales	198	3813	3350
Cwmrheidol to	Cardigan	Aberystwith 1	Shrewsbury 70	Bmgm. & Shrews.	225	7824	1066
Cwmtoyddwr pa	Radnor	Rhayader	Wooferton 42	Shrews. & Herefd.	205	3200	835
Cwmyoy pa	Monmouth	Abergavenny 6½	Llanfihangel 3	Newpt. & Herefd.	165½	10366	759
Cyffic pa	Carmarthen	Narberth 7½	Whitland 2	S. Wales	260½	4556	520
Cyfoeth-y-Brennin to	Cardigan	Aberystwith 6	Shrewsbury 75	Bmgm. & Shrews.	230	2514	1202
Cyfronydd to	Montgomery	Welshpool 5	Shrewsbury 24	Bmgm. & Shrews.	179	607	58
Cynil-Mawr to	Cardigan	Aberystwith 7	Shrewsbury 73	Bmgm. & Shrews.	228	3748	615
Cyres, St.	Devon	Exeter 4½	St. Cyres	Exeter & Crediton	194½	...	...

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Calder*	Lancashire	Aire.	Caldew	Cumberland	Eden.
Calder†	W. R. York		Cam,‡ or Granta	Herts	Ouse.

* CALDER (The) has its source on the borders of Lancashire, not far from Burnley, pursuing a course nearly eastward to Wakefield, with manifold windings; after which it turns rather to the north, till it joins the Aire, near Ferrybridge, at the village of Castleford. This river is more rapid than the Don, and is intersected by various canals in the manufacturing counties it passes through, which form a junction between the eastern and western seas, across the kingdom from Liverpool to Hull. It rises in the moors, and flows through a populous and romantic district, leaving the flourishing town of Huddersfield on the right; it afterwards passes under Wakefield-bridge, and forms a fine curve to its junction with the Aire, near Nostall.

Intersected by canals.

† CALDER. In 1758 an Act was passed for extending the navigation of the river Calder to Sowerby-bridge, in the parish of Halifax, and for making the Hebble navigable from Brooksmouth to Salterhebble-bridge; and the execution of the undertaking was superintended by Mr. Smeaton. The navigation having been materially injured by a great flood in October, 1767, the proprietors obtained a new Act of Parliament in 1769, and the works were subsequently repaired. This navigation extends twenty-two miles from its junction with that of the Aire and Calder to Sowerby, where it joins the Rochdale canal. On its banks are iron and coal works, and stone quarries, to some of which railways have been made for the convenience of carriage. In 1825, an Act was passed for making a cut from this canal at Salterhebble to Bailey Hall, near Halifax, where wharves and basins have been constructed for the benefit of commerce. The water supplying this cut was produced by means of drift, 1170 yards long, from the basin of the canal at Salterhebble to a pit beyond the uppermost lock; from which it is raised by a steam-engine into the head level, a height of one hundred feet. The engineer, Mr. Bradley, adopted this method of obtaining a supply of water to avoid disputes with the owners of the numerous mills on the Hebble, below Halifax.

Extension of the navigation.

‡ CAM (The) is composed of two branches, one of which rises on the borders of Bedfordshire, and unites with the other, which bears the classic name of Granta, flowing from the confines of Essex, through the highly ornamented grounds of Audley End; they unite near Cambridge, and then run in a direction nearly northward, till the Ouse receives them a little below Ely. The Cam receives no small portion of beauty from the academic shades of Cambridge, being crossed by the bridges from most of the principal colleges, whose gardens

Passes through Cambridge.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Camalet	Salop		Clive	Salop	Ferne.
Camel,* or Alan	Cornwall	G. George's Channel	Clun	Salop	Severn.
Ceriog	Denbigh	Dee.	Clwyd‡	Denbigh	Irish Sea.
Char	Dorset		Clywedoc	Radnor	
Charnet	Stafford		Cocker	Cumberland	Derwent.
Charwell	Northampton	Thames, at Oxford.	Cole	Warwick	
Chater	Rutland	Welland.	Colu	Essex	Lea.
Chelmer†	Essex	German Ocean.	Colne§	Middlesex	Thames.
Chew	Somerset		Colne	Essex	German Ocean
Chilt	Gloucester		Coly	Devon	
Churne	Gloucester		Comaick	Brecknock	Wye.
Cleddy	Pembroke	West Cleddy.	Conway‖	Carnarvon	Irish Sea.
Clewedog	Cardigan		Coquet	Northumber.	Allen.

join the public walk on its bank, which is finely laid out. The stream itself is stagnant and muddy, yet it adds something to the peculiar traits of the landscape, with its several handsome stone bridges; nor do the fronts of the colleges, as they appear in succession, intermixed with thick groves, anywhere shew themselves to such advantage. The area in front of Clare Hall, and the more modern building of King's College, with its superb chapel, matchless in that species of Gothic architecture, which has been called "the improved," exhibits one of the most striking displays in England. The Cam soon afterwards sinks into the fens, where the proud pile and towers of Ely Cathedral appear finely elevated over the level, just above the junction of the Cam and Ouse. A dreary tract of marsh accompanies these united rivers to Downham, in Norfolk, nor does the country much improve afterwards; but the estuary at last is very considerable, and the exit of these rivers is splendid, where the flourishing port and great trade of Lynn present a crowd of vessels. CAM.

* CAMEL. This river has a tideway navigation of eight miles and a-half from Guinea port, near Wade-bridge, to the sea; chiefly useful for the conveyance of tin and copper ore from the mines in its vicinity.

† CHELMER. An Act for making the Chelmer navigable was obtained in 1766, and another in 1793, under which the navigation was completed. Its whole length is thirteen miles and a-half from Chelmsford to the tide-way at Collier's Reach, including a cut which unites the rivers Chelmer, the Blackwater, and a canal from the latter at Heybridge, to the basin at Collier's Reach, which was executed under the direction of Sir John Rennie, and opened in 1796. The Chelmer made navigable.

‡ CLWYD (The) rises in a small lake near Ruthin, in Denbighshire, passes that town and St. Asaph, where it is joined by the Edwy, and falls into the Irish Sea three miles below Ryddlan Castle.

§ COLNE (The) is formed by the union of several small streams, one of which rises at Kit's End, in Middlesex: these unite in the vicinity of North Mims, and flowing across Colney-heath, assume a south-westerly course in Tittenhanger-park. Thence giving name to London Colney, Colney-park, and Colney-street; it is increased near the latter by the Meuse, from St. Albans, and flowing on to Watford, passes that town on the south-east; then assuming a more westerly course, runs by the south of Rickmansworth, about a mile and a-half from which it leaves this county and enters Middlesex.

‖ CONWAY (The) the chief river, takes it rise in a pool called Llyn Conway, situated in the mountainous district above Penmachnow and Yspythy, in the county of Carnarvon, constituting the boundary between the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon for a length of seventeen miles, to a townland adjoining Plas Madoc, whence, after a further course of about twelve miles, it falls into the sea below Conway. Few rivers in England or Wales, in so short a course, afford so great a variety of beautiful scenery, and contribute so much at the same time to the convenience of the counties through which it flows. Llyn Conway and the early part of the river abound in excellent trout, and flow through a most wild and romantic district. Below Lima Hall the Conway falls in a noble cataract, called the falls of the Conway, about fifty feet, the stream of water shooting directly from one aperture in the solid rock to a considerable distance, and then descending into a rocky basin surrounded by hanging woods. This grand scenery is succeeded by the placid gliding of the stream through the beautiful and fertile Beautiful scenery.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Corve	Salop		Cray*	Kent	Dartford Creek.
Cory	Devon		Crouch	Essex	Thames.
Cothy	Carmarthen	Towy.	Croy	Brecknock	Uske.
Cowen	Carmarthen	Taf.	Culm or Columb	Devon	Exe.
Crake		Sea.	Cymran	Radnor	
Crawley	Derby				

CONWAY. vale of Llanwrst. One mile below this town, at Trefriw, the river becomes navigable, and contributes to the supply of the surrounding county with various useful imports. From hence it is a smooth navigable river of great breadth to Conway town, where a chain suspension bridge has been erected in lieu of a dangerous ferry; one mile further the river meets the sea. The whole course of this interesting river is about thirty miles in length.

Suspension bridge.

* CRAY (The) rises at Newell, in the parish of Orpington, and pursuing a northerly course, gives name to St. Mary's Cray, Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, North Cray, and Crayford. From the last-mentioned place it winds through Crayford marshes, and falls into Dartford-creek.

D

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dacre*.....pa & to	Cumberland...	Penrith 5½	Penrith 5	Lanc. & Carlisle	287½	8205	954
Dacre.....to	W. R. York ...	Knaresboro' 10	Ripley 7	N. Eastern	214½	5290	673
Dadlington.....chap	Leicester	M. Bosworth 3½	Nuneaton.....5½	L. & N. W.	102	870	212
Dagenham†.....pa	Essex	Barking.....4½	Rainham.....2	Lond. & Southend...	15	6608	2494
Daglingworth.....pa	Gloucester ...	Cirencester ...2	Cirencester ...3	Gt. Western.....	93	1884	320
Dagnall.....ham	Bucks.....	Dunstable 4	Tr ng 4½	L. & N. W.	36	...	...
Daisy Field	Lancaster ...	Blackburn	Daisy Field	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	214	...	...
Dalbury-with-Lees pa	Derby.....	Derby 6	Egginton 4½	N. Stafford	136½	1172	237
Dalby .....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 3	Burgh 5½	Gt. Northern	129½	1020	115
Dalby .....pa	N. R. York ...	York 14	Flaxton 7	N. Eastern	207½	...	...
Dalby, Great .....pa	Leicester	Oakham 8½	M. Mowbray ...3	Midland	118	2328	512
Dalby, Little .....pa	Leicester	Oakham 6	M. Mowbray ...4	Midland	119	1848	199
Dalby-on-Wolds ...pa	Leicester	Loughboro' ...10	Kirby 5	Midland	122	3430	371
Dalderby .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ...2½	Kirkstead 6	Gt. Northern	129	408	33

Dacre Castle.

* DACRE. Dacre Castle, now converted into a farm-house, was formerly the residence of the famous border family of Dacre. The name is derived from the exploits of one of their ancestors at the siege of Acre—the St. Jean d'Acre of modern times—in the Holy Land, under Richard Cœur de Lion. Another branch of this clan was settled at Gilsland, in Cumberland. Bede says that a monastery once stood at Dacre, and about 930 a Congress was held here, at which King Athelstan, accompanied by the King of Cumberland, received homage from Constantine, King of Scotland.

Dagenham breach.

† DAGENHAM. At Dagenham, on the banks of the Thames, in the winter of 1703, a destructive breach was made by the wind and tide, in consequence of which 5,000 acres and upwards of rich land were laid under water, and nearly 120 washed entirely away. After many fruitless efforts, the damage occasioned by the continuance of this breach to the navigation of the river, rendered the situation of the banks a subject for Parliamentary consideration; in consequence of which an Act was passed, and a small tax imposed upon shipping, for the completion of this arduous undertaking, which was at length accomplished by the ingenious perseverance of Captain Perry. A large quantity of oak, yew, willow, &c., was found at a depth of about four feet below the surface of the marshes, in constructing the embankment. This stratum, denominated moor-log, was of considerable extent, about ten feet thick, and had very little admixture of earth, consisting almost wholly of trees and underwood. Besides timber, a large quan-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dale*.....to	Pembroke.....	Milford 8½	Haverfdwest 13	S. Wales	289	3038	406
Dale Abbey† .....chap	Derby.....	Derby 7	Borrowash.....4	Midland	132	1530	442
Dale Town .....to	N. R. York ...	Helmsley 3	Thirsk 9	N. Eastern	222	3510	53
Dalham.....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket ...5	Higham.....3½	E. Counties	76½	1840	583
Dallingho.....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge ...4	Ipswich.....12	E. Union	80	1530	385
Dallington.....pa	Northampton	Northampton 1½	Northampton 2	L. & N. W.	69½	1520	565
Dallington .....pa	Sussex	Battle.....½	Robertsbridge 6	S. Eastern	68	2873	664
Dalston .....pa	Cumberland...	Carlisle 4	Dalston	Marypt. & Carlisle...	304½	10890	2844
Dalston.....ham	Middlesex.....	London 1½	Hackney.....½	N. London	5½	...	5590
Dalton .....to	Lancaster.....	Lancaster 9	Burton.....2	Lanc. & Carlisle	243	2135	100
Dalton .....to	Lancaster ...	Wigan 6	Appley Bridge 2	Lanc. & Yorshire ...	200½	2090	462
Dalton .....to	Northumb. ...	Newcastle.....11	Wylam 7	Newc. & Carlisle ...	293	1035	113
Dalton .....to	N. R. York ...	Boroughbrdge 8	Sessay 1	N. Eastern	209	1247	288
Dalton .....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond ...5½	Richmond 6	N. Eastern	246	2619	265
Dalton .....to	W. R. York...	Huddersfield...2	Huddersfield 2½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	191½	1255	4310

tity of hazel nuts, and also several horns of deer, were found. The expense of the embankment was £40,472. 18s. 8¾d. Of this the original contract allowed only £25,000. Parliament afterwards granted £15,000: so that after all his anxiety, care, and fatigue, during five years, the spirited undertaker of this difficult and highly important work was not only left without remuneration for his labours, but obliged himself to defray a portion of the cost. DAGENHAM

* DALE, in the time of De Vale (its ancient lord), was a borough, and had its castle, a market, and other privileges. The bay and roadstead of Dale is defended from all winds except the east and south-east, where small vessels ride in two or three fathoms at low water. Near this place the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed with a reinforcement from France, and joined by Rhys ap Thomas and others, they repaired to Bosworth-field; to this assistance he was chiefly indebted for the crown of England. These foreign levies introduced the minor plague in the year 1483, and it continued to rage for nearly two months. Its visits were repeated in 1485, 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1591. It came in the summer months, and its force varied. In 1517 it killed in three hours from its first seizure. In 1528 it proved mortal in six hours. At its last return it carried off 960 persons in Shrewsbury alone. It affected only the English, and no other people, not even the Scots. The parish is a peninsula, forming the north extreme cheek of Milford Haven, and on its extremity, at St. Anne's-head, are two lighthouses, first erected in the reign of Queen Anne, by the Messrs. Allen, and re-edified in 1800. The scenery along the shore of this parish is remarkably picturesque. Raging of the plague for many years with great mortality.

† DALE ABBEY, or De Parco Stanley, is a liberty in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. "Serlo de Grendon," say Tanner, "temp. Hen. II., first placed a prior and convent of black canons here in Depe Dale, from the monastery of Calke, but they continued not long, and were succeeded by two acts of Premonstratensians, one from Tupholme, the other from Welbeck; but these also forsaking the old place, upon the part of the neighbouring park at Stanley, William Fitz Rauf, Seneschal of Normandy, and Jeffery de Salicosa Mara, who married Maud, his daughter, founded, in the year 1204, an abbey of the Premonstratensian order, from Newhouse, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. It was endowed with estates to the yearly value of £144. 12s. at the dissolution, when Gervas Kingston, Esq., was the reputed patron: the site was afterwards, in the 35th of Henry VIII., granted to Francis Poole." Mr. Pilkington, in his View of Derbyshire, furnishes the following amusing and interesting particulars relating to Dale Abbey:—"This abbey was a religious house of the Premonstratensian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A monk, who belonged to it, has left in manuscript a history of its foundation, as related by Maud de Salicosamara, who built the church belonging to the abbey. The principal facts and circumstances recorded in this history are these:—There once lived in the street of St. Mary, in Derby, a baker, who was particularly distinguished by his great charity and devotion. After having spent many years in acts of benevolence and piety, he was in a dream called to give a very trying proof of his good principles: he was required by the Virgin Mary to relinquish all his worldly substance, to go to Depe Dale, and to lead a solitary life in the service of her son and herself. He accordingly left all his possessions, and departed entirely ignorant of the place to which he should go. However, directing his course towards the east, and passing through the village of Stanley, he heard a woman Legend of the abbey.

DALE ABBEY.

The baker turned hermit.

saying to a girl: 'Take with thee our calves, and drive them to Depe Dale, and return immediately.' Regarding this event as a particular interposition of Divine Providence, he was overwhelmed with astonishment, and drawing near, he said, 'Tell me, good woman, where is Depe Dale?' when he received this answer, 'Go with the girl, and she, if you please, will show you the place.' Upon his arrival, he found it a very marshy land, and very distant from all human habitation. Proceeding from hence to the east, he came to a rising ground, and under the side of the hill, cut in the rock a small dwelling, and built an altar towards the south, and there spent day and night in the divine service, with hunger, thirst, cold, and want. It happened that one day a person of great consequence, by name Ralph, the son of Jeremund, came in pursuit of the diversion of hunting into his woods at Ockbrook, and when he approached the place where this hermit lived, and saw the smoke rising from his cave, he was filled with indignation and astonishment, that anyone should have the rashness and effrontery to make for himself a dwelling in his woods without his permission. Going then to the place, he found a man clothed with old rags and skins; and inquiring into the cause and circumstances of his case, his anger gave way to the emotions of pity, and to express his compassion, he granted him the ground where his hermitage was situated, and the tithe of his mill at Burgh, now Burrowash, for his support. It is related that the old enemy of the human race then endeavoured to render him dissatisfied with his condition, but that he resolutely endured all the calamities of his situation. One of the greatest evils which he suffered was from want of water; but from this he was relieved by discovering a spring in the western part of the valley. Near this he built a cottage, and an oratory in honour of the blessed Virgin, and ended his days in the service of God. Serto de Grendon, Lord of Badely, a knight of eminent valour, great wealth, and distinguished birth, who married first Margery, the daughter of the above Ralph, and afterwards Maud, Lady of Celston, gave (1st of Henry II.) to his god-mother, during her life, the place of Depe Dale, with its appurtenances, and some other land in the neighbourhood. She had a son whom she educated for holy orders, that he might perform divine service in her chapel at Depe Dale, and herself resided at a small distance southward of this situation. But in a short time afterwards, with the consent and approbation of this venerable matron, the above Serto de Grendon invited canons from Calke, and gave them the place at Depe Dale. When these canons were settled here, they, with immense labour and expense, built a church and other offices. Their prior also went to the Court of Rome, and obtained several important privileges for them; and the place was much frequented by persons of all ranks, some of whom were large benefactors to this establishment. However, in process of time, when the canons already mentioned had been long separated from the social conversation of men, and became corrupted by the prosperity of their situation, they began to grow negligent of the divine service. They frequented the forest more than the church, and were more intent upon hunting than prayer and meditation. But the king, hearing of their insolent conduct, commanded them to resign everything into the hands of their patron, and to return to the place from whence they came." These canons were, however, soon afterwards succeeded by six white canons of the Premonstratensian order, to whom the park of Stanley was given, but how or by whom the writer of the history acknowledges himself ignorant. "But I hope," continues Mr. Pilkington, "I shall be able to throw some light upon the doubtful point, by means of the obliging information of the Rev. Robert Wilmot, of Morley. One of the windows of the church at Morley consists of painted glass, with inscriptions, which are plainly designed to record some remarkable events. The glass was brought from Dale Abbey, when it was dissolved, and was intended to convey an idea of the following circumstances. According to tradition, the keepers of the park or forest, being disturbed by the encroachments of the monks, carried their complaints to the king; and with a view of representing this fact, they are painted upon the glass in green habits, standing before him with this inscription, 'Whereof we complain unto the king;' when they receive this answer, 'Go and tell him to come to me.' In another part of the window the person against whom the complaint is lodged appears kneeling before the king. With a view of adjusting the dispute, and giving satisfaction to both parties, the king, it is said, granted to the canons at Depe Dale as much land as betwixt two suns could be encircled with a plough drawn by deer, which were to be caught from the forest. This is expressed by two other inscriptions; 'Go take them and

The Prior goes to Rome to obtain privileges for the canons.

The canons become dissolute.

Traditions preserved by painted glass.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dalton .....to	W. R. York ...	Sheffield 9	Rotherham ...3	Midland	170	1400	319
Dalton in Furness* ...m.t pa & to	Lancaster.....	Ulverstone ...4	Dalton	Furness.....	248	16364	4683
Dalton le Dale .....pa	Durham	Sunderland ...6½	Murton 3	N. Eastern	264	4281	5125
Dalton, North .....pa	E. R. York ...	Driffield.....7½	Httn Crnswck 7	N. Eastern	196	3899	499
Dalton Piercy.....to	Durham	Seaton 3½	Billingham ...5½	W. Hrtlepl, D. & R.	257	987	91
Dalton, South.....pa	E. R. York ...	Mkt. Weightn 8	Beverley.....6	N. Eastern	187½	1730	299

DALE ABBEY.

tame them.' 'Go take ground with the plough.' We find that this determination of the king was carried into execution; for upon the glass is painted a man with a plough drawn by deer, with these words underneath: 'Here Sir Robert plougheth with them.' What extent of ground was encompassed in this way cannot now be ascertained. But it is probable that it comprehended the precincts of the abbey, or the whole liberty of Dale. The canons, in whose favour this grant was made, experienced many difficulties and distresses in their new situation. Having passed six years in excessive poverty, they cut the tops of the oaks in the parks, sold them, and returned to Tupholme. To supply this loss of worshippers, William de Grendon sent for and procured five canons of the Premonstratensian order from Welbeck; but they experienced no less grievous sufferings than their predecessors, and were soon recalled by the abbot. Though every attempt which had yet been made to establish a religious house at Depe Dale proved unsuccessful, effectual steps were at length taken for the execution of that purpose, through the concurrence and pious zeal of several different persons. Geoffrey de Salicosmara, or Saucemere, who had married Maud, the grandaughter of William Jeremund, was promised the village of Stanley as part of his wife's dower; but having no children, this pair earnestly entreated their father to offer it to God, and to build a religious house in the park of the same village. This request was readily granted, and to carry their designs more effectually into execution, the father sent for William de Grendon, his sister's son, who was lord of Ockbrook, and requested him to contribute towards the accomplishment of their pious intentions. He told his nephew, that as he was patron of the ancient place of Depe Dale, where several different congregations of religious men had successively resided, but had been driven away by extreme poverty, he wished him to resign it for the plantation of a new society, and to join with him in providing for its support, out of the lands, possessions, and goods which God had granted them. This proposal was immediately complied with; the nephew consenting to resign the house, with all its appurtenances, on condition that divine service should be celebrated every day by a priest in the chapel of Depe Dale, for his own soul and the souls of his ancestors and posterity, and for the souls of all those who rested in Christ there; and that in an inn there should be placed on a large table a daily supply from the convent of bread and beer, and distributed among the poor of the neighbouring forest. The grant, under these conditions, was gratefully accpted by his uncle; and the execution of the whole business was committed to Geoffrey and Maud Saucemere, nor did they delay a single moment the accomplishment of a design which they had themselves originally suggested. Having received charters and other instruments necessary for the foundation of a religious house, they went to New-house in Lincolnshire, and brought from thence nine canons, who were admitted into the Premonstratensian order, already established at Depe Dale." According to tradition, the church belonging to the abbey was a very grand and magnificent structure; but scarcely any part of it is now standing, except the arch of the east window, which is partially covered with ivy, and forms a pleasing object. The chapel, built by the godmother of Serlo de Grendon, stands at a little distance from the abbey ruins, and divine service is, we believe, yet regularly performed in it. Beyond, on a pleasant wooded hill, is the hermitage, or cave, cut in the rock by the poor baker. This is overhung with trees; it had originally a window on each side of the doorway; but these have been bricked up many years. The abbey buildings appear to have been of considerable extent, various parts having been converted into dwelling-houses and barns, which yet remain. Some of the windows of these houses contain painted glass, with inscriptions which sufficiently mark their origin.

Conditions on which the abbey was instituted.

Remains of the building

* DALTON-IN-FURNESS is agreeably situated in the midst of a most fertile country. It probably derived its name, in Saxon times, from its situation among

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dalton-upon-Tees ...to	N. R. York ...	Darlington.....5	Dalton Junc. ...	N. Eastern	230	595	218
Dalwood .....chap	Devon	Axminster ...3½	Taunton 21	Brist. & Exeter	184	1709	537
Damerham, South pa	Wilts	Cranborne 4	Salisbury 10	L. & S. W.	106	4310	759
Danbury* .....pa	Essex.....	Chelmsford ...4½	Chelmsford ...5	E. Counties	34	2950	1221
Danby .....pa	N. R. York ...	Guisboro' 9	Grosmont 8	N. Eastern	248	22230	2299
Danby Wisk .....pa	N. R. York ...	Darlington ...13	Northallerton 3	N. Eastern	224	4547	554
Danthorpe .....to	E. R. York ...	Hull 10	Burstwick 5	Hull & Holderness	187	737	41
Darcy Lever.....to	Lancaster.....	Bolton-le-M. ...2	Darcy Lever ...	Lanc. & Yorkshire	200	540	2091
Darenth .....pa	Kent	Dartford 1½	Dartford 2	S. Eastern	19	2189	654
Daresbury...to & chap	Chester.....	Warrington ...4	Prestn Brook 1½	L. & N. W.	177	599	157
Darfield .....pa	W. R. York ...	Barnesley 5	Darfield .....¾	Midland	181½	13367	8644
Darlaston .....pa	Stafford.....	Wednesbury ...1	Darlaston	L. & N. W.	124	901	10590
Darley†.....pa	Derby.....	Matlock 3	Darley	Midland	152	7104	1932
Darley .....to	W. R. York ...	Knaresboro'...10	Ripley 7	N. Eastern	214½	...	...
Darley-Abbey ...chap	Derby.....	Derby 1	Derby 2	Midland	134	...	925
Darlingscott .....ham	Worcester ...	Shipston 1½	Chppng Cmdn 6	Oxford, W. & W. ...	103	...	182

DALTON-IN-FURNESS.

Owed its importance to Furness Abbey.

dells or vallies; but its historical importance is derived from its connection with Furness Abbey. King Stephen, in granting certain privileges to the abbot, contributed greatly to the importance of this town, which became the capital of Furness, and continued so till the dissolution, when its consequence began to decline. Dalton consists of one principal street, which terminates in a spacious market-place. The appearance of the town has been much improved, many of the old houses having been re-built. On a rocky eminence, westward of the town, is a tower of an ancient castle, erected, probably, to guard the northern approach of the abbey. In this fortress the chief of that religious house held his court, and secured his prisoners. The church is a small, neat building, with an organ. The parish of Dalton is divided into four townships, and the customary tenements of each, paying the same yearly rent, cannot be divided by the proprietor, and are not divisible by will. It used to be a custom for every tenant to furnish the abbot with a man and horse for the service of the king. Dalton has been noted for its annual hunts. This jubilee was formerly denominated the Dalton route. In the year 1631 this place was visited by the plague, which raged for nine months, and swept away a considerable portion of the inhabitants. From the parish register it appears that 360 persons fell victims to this pestilence. On the summit of an eminence called High Haume, about a mile from Dalton, is a circular mound, partly surrounded by a trench, which appears to have been a fortified beacon. Dalton possesses four grammar-schools. It was the native place of the celebrated artist, George Romney, who was born December 15, 1734. After having achieved considerable success in his profession, he retired to his native town, where he died, November 15, 1802, and was buried at Dalton. His private character was marked by some eccentricities; but he was honest and warm in his attachments. As an artist, we may rank him with Reynolds and Gainsborough. He had a rapid execution, and an eye that did not often deviate from nature. In the neighbourhood are some iron works.

Romney, the artist, born here.

Inn, Railway Inn.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Jan. 6, April 28, Oct. 23.

* DANBURY, situated on the road between Chelmsford and Maldon, lies on high ground, the hill being 700 feet high, and on the summit is an ancient camp. The place is mentioned in Doomsday Book. The church of St. John the Baptist has a stone tower and a lofty wooden spire. Among the monuments will be found the effigies of three cross-legged knights. Near the village are the ruins of Bycknacre Priory, founded in the reign of Henry II. Danbury Place, or, as it is now called, Danbury Palace, is the residence of the Bishop of Rochester, for whom it was purchased in 1851, by the ecclesiastical commissioners, together with an extensive estate, at an outlay of £24,700. The former palace of the bishops of Rochester was at Bromley, in Kent, a place not now in the bishopric.

Palace of the Bishop of Rochester.

† DARLEY. This picturesque village, which is situated about midway between Matlock and Chatsworth, and nearly in the centre of Derbyshire, is famous for its venerable yew, stated to have existed six hundred years, and to be the finest and the oldest in the county. It stands close to the ancient church, and presents a remarkably fine appearance. The trunk is thirty-three feet in circumference, but symptoms of decay are now manifest. The church itself contains nothing remarkable, but it forms a very picturesque looking object on the road from Derby to Buxton and Manchester. Persons travelling by coach do not now get a view of it as formerly, the road which once passed close to the chancel window

Remarkable yew tree.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Darlington* m.t & pa	Durham	Durham 18	Darlington	N. Eastern	235	7856	12453
Darlton....pa	Nottingham	Tuxford....2½	Tuxford 2	Gt. Northern	134	1507	185
Darmsden ....ham	Suffolk	Stowmarket ...5	Needham 1½	E. Union	78	...	54
Darnall....to	W. R.York	Sheffield 2½	Darnall	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	160	...	...
Darnhall ....to	Chester	Northwich ...9	Winsford 4	L. & N. W.	168½	1700	186
Darowen ....pa	Montgomery	Dis. Mwdwy 10	Marsh Brook 45	Shrews. & Herefd...	215	10090	1149

being now disused, and a new road made to the right, so that it can only be seen at a quarter of a mile distance. The origin of planting the yew in churchyards is not clearly traced, but their dark foliage, and supposed deadly shade, may have pointed them out as the fit emblems of silence and death. DARLEY.

* DARLINGTON. This large and populous market-town, which is also a borough by prescription, is situated in the south-east division of the ward to which it gives name. It is of very remote origin. The town is situated on the side of a hill, gently inclining to the east, at the foot of which flows the river Skerne, over which is a bridge of three arches. If the circumstance is true, that the Skerne was anciently called the Dar, or Der, the name of the town may have been derived from that word, from the Saxon Inge, signifying a meadow bordering upon a river, and from Ton, a villa or town. Probable origin of name It consists of several streets, branching from an extensive square, in which the market is held, and has a clean and respectable appearance. Soon after the episcopal see was established at Durham, in the time of King Etheldred, Stere, a nobleman, obtained permission from the king that Darlington, with its appendages, should be restored to St. Cuthbert, to which restitution the king, Wulstun, Archbishop of York, and Bishop Aldwine, became witnesses. When Bishop Carilepho removed the seculars from the cathedral at Durham, this town was appointed one of the places for their reception. The church is the principal ornament of the town; it stands at the south-west angle of the market-place, and was erected by Bishop Hugh Pudsey, about the year 1160. The church built in 1160. Between that period and 1164 the same prelate built a mansion-house near the church; and also instituted a deanery, with three secular canons or prebendaries. These works he is supposed to have effected with the vast sums of public money which he had rigorously extorted for the alleged purpose of redeeming the king from captivity. When the college of prebendaries was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., in the year 1550, notwithstanding the opulence of the foundation, and the extent of the parish, only a small portion was reserved for the maintenance of a minister, the annual net produce amounting to no more than £22. 6s. 8d. Darlington Church is a spacious structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower and spire rising from the centre, to the height of 180 feet: the stone of which it is built is supposed to have been brought from Cockfield-fell, about twelve miles distant. The west door is highly finished with archings and pilasters, alternately cylindrical and octagonal. Previously to the dissolution here were four chantries, one of which, called Marshall's chantry, was amply endowed; and the endowments having been vested in the crown, were, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, granted for the foundation of a grammar-school, through the solicitations of Henry, Earl of Darlington, and Bishop Pilkington. The charter was granted on the 15th of June, 1567; and a portrait of the royal foundress, with the charter in her hand, was placed in the school, by the late George Allan, Esq., F.S.A., as a memorial of his gratitude for having received part of his education there. The school, as well as the building formerly the bishop's palace, is situated near the margin of the river; the latter having become very ruinous, was repaired by Bishop Cosin, but having since his time been totally neglected, it has been turned into a workhouse. A palace used as a workhouse. There is a handsome Town Hall, a Literary and Scientific Institution, numerous charitable institutions, and commodious places of worship for Roman Catholics, Methodists, and other Protestant dissenters. The mansion called Blackwell Grange, situated in this vicinity, contains a very extensive museum of natural history. The trade of Darlington is considerable; for a long period the principal manufactures were of camlets and other woollens; sixty years ago moreens and similar stuffs were made. The woollen manufacture was superseded in a great degree by that of linens, as huckabacks, diapers, sheetings, and checks, but this branch of industry has also declined, and the chief occupation of the inhabitants now is combing wool and making woollen yarn (which is used for imitation India shawls, Brussels carpets, &c.), spinning flax, grinding optical Extensive trade and manufactures.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Darras Hall.....to	Northumb. ...	Newcas.-on-T. 7	Newcastle 8	N. Eastern	286	425	22
Darrington .....pa	W. R. York ...	Pontefract ...2½	Womersley.....3	Gt. Northern	169½	4820	617
Darsham .....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 5½	Halesworth ...6	Norfolk	160	1550	462
Dartford* ...m.t & pa	Kent	Gravesend ...6½	Dartford	S. Eastern	17	4286	6224

DARLINGTON.

glasses, and the manufacture of brass and iron. There are some very extensive worsted mills. Darlington is remarkable for the number of Quakers who reside here. Coming in immediate contiguity with the important agricultural district of Cleveland and the coal and mining districts of south and west Durham, the town also derives additional advantages from being a central point of railway communication both from north and south, and its facility of communicating with the mining districts and the various seaports on the coast of Durham. Its cattle market is of great importance, and the mineral springs of Dimsdale and Croft lying within a short distance, cause a large influx of visitors to the neighbourhood during the summer months. A considerable portion of the establishments for locomotive engines, buildings, &c., of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway company is stationed here, as well as similar ones belonging to private firms.

Inns, King's Head, Fleece, Sun.—*Markets*, Mon., Fri.—*Fairs*, 1st Mon. in March, Easter-Mon., Whit.-Mon., 2nd Mon. aft. Whit.-Mon., Nov. 10, 23, and the 3rd Mon. aft., and every Mon. fortnightly, cattle; May 1, Nov. 11, and the Mon. bef. each, hiring.—*Bankers*, Darlington District Banking Company; draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co. Backhouse and Co.; draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co. National Provincial; draw on London and Westminster.—*Newspaper*, Darlington and Stockton Times (liberal), Sat.

* DARTFORD. The pleasant town of Dartford is seated on a narrow valley, in a ford of the Darent, whence originates its name. The manor was an ancient demesne of the Saxon kings; and in the Doomsday survey it is described as having "a church worth sixty shillings, and three chapels." Lambard imagines that "there was some faire house of the king's, or of some others," in this town in the reign of Henry III., as Isabella, the king's sister, was married here by proxy, in 1235, to the Emperor Frederic, who had sent an embassy with the Archbishop of Cologne for the purpose. Edward III. held a tournament at Dartford, on his return from France, in 1331. The most remarkable historical event, however, connected with the history of this town was the insurrection under Wat Tyler, in the 5th of Richard II., the particulars of which are well known to every historical reader. Edward III. founded a nunnery here in 1355, and committed its government to the order of Friars Preachers. Richard II. increased the possessions of the nuns; and Edward IV. confirmed the former grants, and gave them a new charter. Henry VIII. fitted up the buildings as a royal palace; but Edward VI. granted it, with the manor of Dartford, and its appurtenances, and his park in Dartford, called Washmeade, to Anne of Cleves, in exchange for lands in Surrey. When she died they reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, during her progress in Kent, in 1573, resided "in her palace at Dartford" two days. Sir Edward D'Arcy, who had a life lease of the priory, gave it the name of Dartford Place, by which appellation, and that of the Place, or Place House, it has ever since been known. The remains are of brick, and consist of a large embattled gateway, with some adjoining buildings on the south, now used as a farm-house; the garden and stock-yard occupy the remaining part of the site of the priory, which was of great extent. Dartford Church, near the river, in the north-east part of the town, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower, embattled at the north-west side. It has two burial grounds—one round the church, and the other on the top of a high hill, which overlooks the tower of the church: it was repaired in 1793. In the chancel, on the north side, is a mural monument, in commemoration of Sir John Spilman, or Spielman, a German, who first introduced the manufacture of paper into this kingdom. This was in the reign of Elizabeth, who granted him the subordinate manor of Portbridge, or Bycknore, anciently an appendage to the priory. Here he built a mill for the making of writing-paper; and in the 31st of Elizabeth, who knighted him, and to whom he was jeweller, he obtained a licence for the sole gathering for ten years of all rags, &c., necessary for the making of such paper He died in 1607: his effigy, with that of his lady, are exhibited on the monument, kneeling at a desk. In different parts of the church are several slabs, curiously inlaid with brass. Here, also, are several memorials for the Beers and

Insurrection of Wat Tyler.

The Place House.

The first paper mill established by Sir John Spilman.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dartington ....pa	Devon	Totness 1½	Totness 1½	S. Devon	224	3248	660
Dartmoor* ....forest	Devon	Tavistock	Exeter 13	Brist. & Exeter	207	54241	1697
Dartmouth† b m.t & t	Devon	Exeter 26	Totness 12	S. Devon	231	...	4508
Darton ....pa	W. R. York ..	Barnsley 3	Darton	Lanc. & Yorkshire..	176½	4206	3565

Twistletons, of Horseman's-place, in this parish, and for other respectable families. In the principal churchyard, which, from its situation on the hill above the town, to the east, overlooks even the tower of the church itself, was a chantry chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund the Martyr; and the road leading up to it is, in old deeds, called St. Edmund's-hill. A hermitage is recorded to have been established here in 1235. The charitable benefactions for the use of the poor are numerous: an alms-house was founded here, under a licence from Henry VI., and in ancient rentals it is called the Spytell House. In 1565, and so late as the reign of James I., there was a fishery at Dartford-creek. Dartford is the head of a poor law union, to which it gives name. The local traffic is very great. Dartford creek exports agricultural and manufactured produce, also chalk lime and whiting, and imports coal and timber for the neighbouring district. The celebrated gunpowder mills are on the banks of the river, and also the extensive foundries and works of Messrs. Hall, the eminent engineers. Corn, paper, oil mills, and establishments for calico and silk printing are numerously scattered through the district. DARTFORD. The powder mills.

Inns, Bull and Victoria Hotel, Bell Inn.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fair*, Aug. 2, pleasure.—*Bankers*, Hills and son; draw on Commercial Bank of London.

* DARTMOOR. Dartmoor-forest is an extensive waste, comprising upwards of 54,000 acres: it contains many eminences, from 1,500 to 1,800 feet in height. At Prince Town, in the centre of the moor, formerly 10,000 French prisoners were kept at the beginning of the present century. The building was afterwards let to a company for the manufacture of naptha, but it has since been re-converted to the purposes of prison discipline. A company for the manufacture of peat into valuable articles of commerce has also been formed here. The strata beneath the surface abound in valuable lodes of tin ore, and the unstratified formation is equally and universally rich in inexhaustible tracts of the finest granite, of that kind of which is composed the Nelson column in Trafalgar-square. From the improvements that are taking place here, much may be anticipated. Where now the bittern and the fox contend with the moorland sheep for a scanty subsistence, we may expect to see fertile farms and waving crops, while the wealth which lies under the surface will be in full action of development to the practical effect of adding 420 square miles to the productive acreage of England. Dartmoor convict prison.

† DARTMOUTH is a seaport and borough, situated in the hundred of Coleridge. It lies near the confluence of the river Dart, from which it takes its name, with the British channel. The borough, which was incorporated by Edward III, sends one member to Parliament, and was formed out of Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardness, which were originally three distinct towns or villages, and still possesses some distinct local regulations. Dartmouth comprises the three parishes of St. Petrox, St. Saviour, and Townstall. One of the churches is situated on a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and having a tower sixty-nine feet high, forms a good sea-mark. The harbour, the entrance of which is defended by a castle, and two platforms of cannon, is very safe, and can contain five hundred ships. Browne Willis informs us that this fortress was erected by Henry VII., who "agreed for himself and heirs to pay the corporation £40 per annum for their building a strong and mighty tower and bulwark, with lime and stone, for furnishing the same with guns, artillery, and ordnance, and for finding a chain in length and strength sufficient." The castle, however, is not large, and but thinly mounted with cannon. It stands in a situation highly beautiful, and is surrounded with a number of rich oaks, from the midst of which, adding greatly to the picturesque scene, spring up the tower and spire of a small church. The view towards the mouth of the harbour exhibits such a happy assemblage of objects for a picture, that it is, perhaps, scarcely to be exceeded. A rocky knoll, projecting from the shore, makes an admirable fore-ground. One of the side screens is formed by the picturesque castle with the adjoining church, just emerging from a fine wood, which enriches the right hand side; the other, The church tower a sea-mark. Beautiful scenery.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Darwen, Lower.....to & chap	Lancaster.....	Blockburn 2	Lower Darwen	Lanc. & Yorkshire	211	2460	3521
Darwen, Over to & cha	Lancaster.....	Blackburn ...3½	Over Darwen ...	Lanc. & Yorkshire	209	5010	11702

DARTMOUTH.

a high promontory, with a fort at its feet; whilst the main sea appears in front through a narrow opening, and leaves nothing for the imagination to wish for in the composition. The vestiges of another castle, of a circular form, more ancient, but not so strong, are visible at the south end of the town From the bay the view of the town is eminently pleasing, as the houses appear situated on the declivity of a craggy hill, and extending, embosomed among trees, nearly a mile along the water's edge. The dock-yards and quay project into the river, and cause an apparent curvature in its course, which has a very beautiful effect; while the uniformity is farther broken by the ships of war and smaller vessels gliding along its current. The rocks on each side are composed of a glossy, purple-coloured slate, and their summits are fringed with various plants and shrubs. From the situation of the ground, however, some of the streets are much higher than others; most of them are incommodiously narrow: and the lower tier of houses frequently communicates with that above by flights of steps; of late years the town has been, however, much improved. The town of Dartmouth was first represented in Parliament in the 26th of Edward I.; but it afterwards intermitted sending till the reign of Edward III., since which the members have been regularly returned. The right of election is possessed by the corporation, who have the power of creating freemen. A considerable portion of the trade of Dartmouth arose from the Newfoundland fishery, but it has now greatly declined. The chief markets are the different ports in the Mediterranean, the returns from which are generally wine, oil, fruit, salt, &c. The quay is large and convenient; and before it is a spacious street of large and commodious houses, in which the principal merchants reside. The Dissenters, who are very numerous, have a large meeting-house here; and there are three charity-schools for the education of the children of the poorer classes. Dartmouth has been twice destroyed by fire; in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. The French were, in both instances, the invaders; and both times escaped with slight loss; yet, on landing here a third time, in the year 1404, they were intercepted by the peasants and women, and the whole party either taken or slain, together with their leader, Mons. De Castell. In the time of the civil wars the town was garrisoned for the king; but in January, 1645, it was stormed by the forces commanded by General Fairfax. The manor was granted by the Conqueror to Judhael de Totnais, and from him passed to the Zouches, of whom it is probable the Dawneys purchased it, and conveyed to the Teuksburys, merchants; and these granted it to the town in the 15th of Edward III. In the 2nd of Edward IV. it appears to have escheated to the crown, and to have been bestowed on Nevill, Lord Falconbridge, and after his decease given to the Duke of Clarence, brother to the king. Again reverting to the crown on the death of the duke, it was given to the Carews by Henry VIII.; and, though their title was confirmed by Mary, in 1557, it once more returned to the sovereign. Elizabeth, in the 23rd of her reign, bestowed it on —— Downing, —— Asheton, and Robert Peter; from the two latter it came to the corporation, by which it is still held. Here is a quay for unloading goods, and a custom house; the chief articles exported are cyder and barley. The coasting trade is extensive. Dock-yards for ship-building contribute to furnish employment for the labouring classes. Here is an alms-house for decayed mariners, founded in 1671, and likewise another alms-house, and three charity-schools. The Dart is navigable from this place to Totness, a distance of ten miles.

The town twice burned.

Ship building largely carried on here.

Inns, Castle, Commercial.—*Bankers*, Branch of National Provincial Bank of England; draw on London Joint Stock Bank.

Extensive paper mills.

* DARWEN. The Darwen paper mills, a short distance from Blackburn, on the Bolton-road, are well worth a tourist stepping somewhat out of his way to behold. They are some of the largest in the kingdom, and employ nearly 500 hands, manufacturing upwards of forty tons of paper weekly. The vast extent of the works, and the favourable position they occupy, may be inferred from the circumstance that several pits have been sunk in the vicinity by the proprietors, whence the coal is conveyed down a drift-way, and passing under the turnpike-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Datchet*.....pa	Bucks.....	Eton.....2	Datchet	L. & S. W.	24	1630	898
Datchworth .....pa	Hertford	Hertford.....6	Welwyn 3¼	Gt. Northern	25½	1921	648
Daubhill	Lancaster ...	Bolton 1½	Daubhill	L & N. W.	199	...	...
Dauntsey.....pa	Wilts	Chippenham ...8	Wttn Bassett 7½	Gt. Western	90	3301	623
Davenham.....pa & to	Chester.....	Northwich.....2	Hartford.....2	L. & N. W.	171	9449	6294
Davenport .....to	Chester.....	Congleton 4	Holmes Chpel 2	L. & N. W.	167½	755	111
Daventry† bo m.t & p	Northampton	Northampt. 12½	Weedon.....4½	L. & N. W.	74	4090	4430
David's, St.....vil	Pembroke.....	Whitchurch ...3	Haverfdwest 16	S. Wales	292	11185	2460
David's Head, St. cape	Pembroke.....	Whitchurch ...6	Haverfdwest 19	S. Wales	295	...	...
Davidstow .....pa	Cornwall	Camelford 4	Plymouth.....34	S. Devon	281	6756	472

road, is carried by railway to the furnaces, whilst immense reservoirs have been formed in the neighbouring hills, some miles distant, so that the water is gradually filtered in its descent from tank to tank until it reaches the mills. It would lead us too far from our present purpose to enter into the details of the paper manufacture, but when the visitor here sees the liquid pulp being converted into finished paper, at the rate of forty feet per minute, and hears that 400 miles of paper one foot in width can be made per day, he may judge for himself of the enormous rapidity of production. DARWEN.

* DATCHET is separated from Windsor by the river Thames, over which is a bridge, neatly constructed of iron, and called the Victoria-bridge. There is also another bridge below, joining Old Windsor with Datchet, called the Albert-bridge. Near here is the site of an old monastery, formerly St. Helens, and the walls of which are still standing. The admirer of Shakespeare will associate with this place the amorous inclinations of 'Falstaff,' and the humorous retaliation of the "Merrry Wives of Windsor." The old church, though not remarkably handsome, has some monuments in it which will interest those who take a delight in examining our old village churches. 'Falstaff' and the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

† DAVENTRY. The market-town of Daventry, or Daventre, extends along the sides and summit of a hill, and is encompassed on the south and east by a range of hills. The name is usually pronounced Danetre, a local abbreviation of its proper name, and from this arbitrary denomination a notion has been imbibed by the common people that the place is of Danish origin. In conformity with this conceit has been taken the device for the dress of the town crier, who bears on his badge of office the figure of a Dane in the act of felling a tree. The antiquary, however, proceeding upon a more solid foundation, is unwilling to trust to the vague evidence of local tradition. The most probable derivation is in the British words Dwy-avon-tree, signifying the town of the two Avons, which is perfectly descriptive of the situation of the place between two rivers bearing the same name. Daventry appears to have been a place of considerable importance at the period of the Conquest, and formed part of the immense possessions of the Countess Judith, niece of the Conqueror, and consort of the great Earl of Northumberland. After that nobleman's decapitation, having fallen under the displeasure of the Conqueror, her estates were alienated. A priory for monks of the Cluniac order was founded here in 1090. The rich endowments of this religious house did not fail to excite the cupidity of Cardinal Wolsey, who obtained, by the most unjust means, a grant of it from Pope Clement and Henry VIII., under the pretext of enabling him to erect his new colleges of Ipswich, and Christchurch, Oxford. The conventual was afterwards converted into the parochial church, which was taken down some years ago, and a new edifice erected on the site. Some remains of the old building are still visible; these consist of some doorways and ancient windows, supposed to have belonged to the refectory; also a large flight of steps conducting to the apartments. Here is a grammar-school, in which seventeen boys are educated. This place is famous for the sale of horses. About half a mile to the south of the town is the celebrated Borough, or Burrough-hill, usually called Dane's-hill, a spot eminently interesting to the antiquary. The whole summit is nearly occupied by a very extensive encampment, which, in magnitude, surpasses every other similar work in the kingdom. It is in the shape of a human foot, and resembles that in Somersetshire, called Worle Berry. The length is about a mile, and the breadth, in the widest part, about a quarter, and comprises an area of 190 acres; a space which was capable of arranging 100,000 men. The whole of this immense encampment was variously defended. The different points, according to the Origin of name. Of great importance before the Conquest. Borough-hill, an immense encampment.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Davington .....pa	Kent	Faversham	Chilham 8	S. Eastern	84	537	147
Dawdon.....to	Durham	Sunderland ...7	Murton 4	N. Eastern	265	987	3538
Dawley Magna .....pa	Salop	Wellington ..4	Shiffnall 4	Shrews. & Birmgm	141	2743	9201
Dawlish*.....pa	Devon	Teignmouth...2½	Dawlish.....	S. Devon	206	5512	3546
Daylesford†.....pa	Worcester.....	Stow-on-W. ...3	Addlestrop.....1	Oxford, W. & W. ...	88¼	653	66

DAVENTRY. nature of the grounds, had two, three, or four valla as a security. Towards the northern extremity of the hill, the encampment was divided by two ramparts, which extended across the area, and separated from the rest a space of about twelve acres. This part is in a circular form, and on the north-east end has a high mount, which was doubtless the pretorium of the general. On the south side of the hill, distant about 300 yards from the largest encampment, is a small camp, encompassed by a single fosse and vallum, having trenches on the east and west sides. It is in form of a parallelogram, and comprises an area of about an acre. At the foot of the hill, on the south, is a remarkable spot called Burnt-walls, where a variety of arched vaults, walls, and foundations of buildings have been discovered. These are all comprised within a space of about six acres, which was formerly surrounded with a fosse. Contiguous to this are the vestiges of a fortified place, known by the name of John of Gaunt's Castle, though eminently connected with the great Roman station. Respecting this grand military post various conjectures have been hazarded, and much learned discussion employed. In the absence of all direct historical evidence, and as particular circumstances have influenced their judgments, antiquaries have been led to attribute its origin to the Britons, Romans, Danes, and Saxons. The most respectable authority, however, seems at present inclined to give it to the Romans, and to fix here their station of Benavenna. George Andrew, Bishop of Fearns and Leighlin in Ireland, was a native of Daventry. A considerable manufacture of silk stockings, shoes, and whips, is carried on in the town.

John of Gaunt's Castle.

Inns, Saracen's Head, Crown.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, Last Mon. in Jan., Feb., Easter-Tues., May 9, 1st Mon. in July, last in Aug., Oct. 3, 2nd Mon. in Nov. and Dec., cattle, toll free; 1st Mon in Jan., June 6, 7, Aug. 3, Oct. 27, cattle; Oct. 2,cheese.—*Bankers*, Northamptonshire Union Bank· draw on Heywood and Co. Northamptonshire Banking Company; draw on London and Westminster Bank.

* DAWLISH. This is one of the prettiest places along the Devonshire coas for the seeker after health or quiet seaside enjoyment. Within the last century rising, from a mere fishing village, to the dignity of a fashionable watering place, it has become extended from the valley in which it lies to a considerable distance east and west; and though the incursion of the railroad has materially affected the fine expanse of the esplanade, it still possesses an excellent beach, bounded on the east by the Langstone-cliffs, and on the west by the rocks familiarly known by the appellation of the Parson and the Clerk. The bathing is exceedingly good, and the facilities afforded for its enjoyment admirably arranged. The houses, built in handsome terraces along the sides of the hill and strand, and fronted by lawns and gardens, are very handsome and picturesque, the majority of them commanding an ample sea view. The parish church is at the upper end of the town, and was partly re-built in 1824, being rendered sufficiently commodious to accommodate a congregation of nearly 2,000 people. There is a good organ, and a handsome window of stained glass in the interior. The walks and drives in the vicinity of the town are remarkably pretty and interesting, the shady lanes at the back, winding through the declivity of the hills, affording an endless variety of inland and marine scenery. The climate is considered more genial even than that of Torquay. Of late years considerable improvements have been effected in the watching and lighting arrangements of the town, and some new buildings have added much to its external beauty.

The rocks of the Parson and the Clerk.

Genial climate.

Inns, London Inn, York Hotel.—*Fair*, Easter-Mon , pleasure.

† DAYLESFORD. Daylesford House was formerly in the possession of Warren Hastings's family, and in the year in which his trial commenced he regained the property, re-built the house, planted, and formed a sheet of water. Here Hastings chiefly passed the last twenty-four years of his life, "embellishing his grounds. riding fine arab horses, fattening prize cattle, and trying to rear Indian animals and vegetables in England." Literature divided his attention with his conservatories and his menagerie. At length, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, "he met death," says Macaulay, "with the same tranquil and

Warren Hastings.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Deal*.....m.t & pa	Kent	Sandwich 4½	Deal	S. Eastern	102	1217	7067

decorous fortitude which he had opposed to all the trials of his various and eventful life." He was interred in the church of Daylesford; on the very spot where, probably, four-score years before, the little Warren, meanly clad, and scantily fed, had played with the children of ploughmen. In 1853 Daylesford was sold for £30,250; and the costly items which Hastings had collected here were dispersed. DAYLESFORD.

* DEAL. This ancient seaport and municipal borough consists of the parishes of Deal, Sholden, Great Mongeham, and Walmer. It was made a borough by charter of William III., and by the Reform Act was made a member of the parliamentary borough of Sandwich. It consists chiefly of three principal streets, parallel with the beach, and the public buildings are not very numerous or remarkable. In the Lower-street, about the centre of the town, is situated the Town Hall, erected in 1803. It is a spacious structure, and contains some good portraits of William III., and William IV. The church of St. Leonards, Upper Deal, is an ancient building, but not architecturally remarkable. Lower Deal Chapel, dedicated to St. George, is a chapel of ease to St. Leonard's, and was built in 1715, from a coal-tax levied for the purpose. A new church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was opened in 1850. Being situated opposite the Downs, which extend about eight miles in length, and six in breadth, between this place and the Goodwin Sands, Deal is the general rendezvous of the East India and other fleets, and 400 sail are frequently at anchor together. Here is an establishment of pilots for the more safe conveyance of shipping into and out of the Downs, and up the rivers Thames and Medway. Deal has of late years become frequented as a watering place, and its appearance has consequently been greatly improved. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in boat-building, sail-making, and other pursuits of a nautical character; and the Deal boatmen have a deservedly high repute for their skill and intrepidity in affording assistance to vessels in distress. The navy-yard is a considerable establishment, situated near Deal Castle, at the south end of the town, and contains a large naval store-house. Deal Castle is built on a similar plan to Sandown Castle, erected by Henry VIII., between Deal and Sandwich, and near it a royal military and naval hospital has been erected. The building is of considerable extent, and very agreeably situated. About a mile from the town, in this direction, is Walmer Castle, held by the late Duke of Wellington, as warden of the cinque ports, and where he died. (See Walmer.) Notwithstanding a very defective system of drainage, the salubrity of the town is generally recognised, and thunder-storms of any severity are rarely felt here. The Goodwin Sands, in all easterly winds, serve as a pier, or break-water, and greatly mitigate the force and immensity of the waves, which, in stormy weather, would otherwise roll upon this shore with unabated fury. These sands extend in length about ten miles, the north sand-head being nearly opposite to Ramsgate, and the south sand-head to Kingsdown. The danger of striking upon them arises from their nature, which Smeaton describes as that of a quicksand, clean and unconnected, yet lying so close as to render it difficult to work a pointed bar to the depth of six or seven feet. Their ingurgitating property is so powerful, that in a few days, even the largest vessel driven upon them would be swallowed up and seen no more. At low water they are in many parts dry, and parties frequently land on them; but when the tide begins to flow, the sand becomes soft, and is moved to and fro by the waves. Some years ago, in order to prevent the many accidents which happened to shipping on these sands, the corporation of the Trinity House formed the design of erecting a lighthouse on them; but, after the sand had been penetrated by boring augurs to a great depth, the scheme was given up as impracticable, as no solid foundation could be obtained. A floating light, however, has been since placed on the east side of the north sand-head, and has proved of signal benefit. Tradition, grounded upon some monkish annals, has represented these sands as having been formerly an island belonging to the great Earl Goodwin, or Godwin, and that it "sonke sodainly into the sea," as a mark of the vengeance of heaven against the sins of that nobleman. Lambard accounts for their origin as follows:—"Silvester Giraldus, in his Itinerarie of Wales, and many others doe write, that, about the end

The Downs.

400 sail frequently anchored here

Deal Castle.

The Goodwin Sands

Tradition of their origin.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dean ....pa	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Cammerton ...4	Cockrmth & Wrkgn	341	6360	858
Deane* ....pa	Hants	Basingstoke...5½	Overton 2	L. & S. W.	57½	1557	153

DEAL.

of the reigne of William Rufus, or the beginning of that of Henrie I., there was a sodaine and mighty inundation of the sea, by which a great part of Flaunders, and of the low countries thereabout, was drenched and lost, so that many of the inhabitants being thereby repulsed from their seats, came over into England. Now at the same time that this happened in Flaunders, the like harme was done in sundry places, both of England, and Scotland also, as Hector Bœthius, the Scottish historiographer, most plainly writeth, affirming, that, amongst others, this place, being sometyme of the possession of the Earl Godwine, was then first violently overwhelmed with a light sande, wherewith it not only remayneth covered ever since, but is become withall (Navium gurges et vorago), a most dreadful gulfe and shippe swallower." Somner conjectures that the overflowing of the low countries mentioned above, occasioned the sands to emerge above the ocean, through the decrease of the depth of water in these parts, and that they had been previously entirely covered, even at low tides, to a sufficient depth for sailing of vessels over them. In 1775 a curious piece of old ordnance was dragged out of the sea near the Goodwin Sands, by some fishermen who were sweeping for anchors in the gull-stream. It was seven feet ten inches long, and from some of the ornaments was supposed to have been cast about the year 1370. It was so contrived as to be loaded at the breech, and though extremely unwieldy, had evidently been used as a swivel gun. In the month of May, 1817, two guns, apparently three-pounders, and an anchor, were also brought on shore at Dover by two fishing vessels, which had fished them up in their trawls off the Galloper. They were supposed to have belonged to some vessel of the Spanish armada, or to the fleet of the Dutch Admiral, Van Tromp.

Ancient piece of ordnance found here.

Inns, Royal Hotel, Royal Exchange, Walmer Castle.—*Markets*, Tues., Sat.—*Fairs*, April 6, Oct. 11.—*Bankers*, National Provincial Bank of England; draw on London and Westminster.

* DEANE is a pleasant village in the hundred of Overton, King's Clere division, on the great western road. In the 31st of Edward III., 1358, the manors of Dean and Ash, which latter is now a separate parish, then constituting one parish, called the parish of Deane and Ashe, otherwise Dean Maudit Ashe, became by purchase the property of William Wickham, the celebrated bishop of Winchester. These estates passed from the bishop to his sister Agnes, the wife of William Champreis, who had issue by her a daughter and heir, Alice, married to Sir William Parrott; and had issue a son and heir, Sir Thomas, who took the name of Wickham, and inherited these estates, together with Broughton Castle, in Oxfordshire. His son, William Wickham, left a daughter and heir, Margaret, who carried them in marriage to Sir William Fienes, second Lord Say and Sele, in whose descendants they remained till 1589, when they were sold by Richard Fennys, Lord Say and Sele, to Sir James Deane. Early in the next century the parish of Deane and Ash was separated by Act of Parliament; and the manor of Dean passed by marriage from the family of Deane to that of Harwood, who still continue its possessors, and reside in the old manor-house. Here is a very handsome church, built upon the site of the old parish church, at the sole cost and charge of the late Wither Bramstone, Esq., of Oakley Hall. This church is a very handsome structure, with a lofty square tower, the interior of which is highly finished, and has altogether the appearance of a college chapel. A beautiful stone screen of three arches separates the body of the church from the chancel, the east window of which contains a beautiful and highly finished representation of the crucifixion, after a celebrated painting by Le Brun, executed by Bruckley. The other windows are of ground glass, adorned with rich and elegant stained borders, of an uniform pattern. Here are several handsome mural monuments of marble, in memory of different members of the families of Wither, Harwood, and Bramstone, removed from the old church, and replaced as near as might be in their former situations. The windows of the old church had once been adorned with stained glass, but it was so much dilapidated, that only two figures of saints were worth preserving, which are placed in two windows in the new porch, made for their reception. The arms of the family of Warren, Earl of Surrey, soon after the Conquest, were remaining in one of the windows of the chancel till 1796, when the window being much dilapidated, they were removed. Oakley

The manors of Dean and Ash.

Handsome church, with fine marble monuments

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Deane .....pa	Lancaster ...	Bolton-le-M. ...2	Bolton 2½	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	202½	19340	29819
Dean, East .....pa	Hants	Salisbury.....9	Dean.....1	L. & S. W.	90	1060	207
Dean, East .....pa	Sussex	Chichester ...6¾	Chichester 7	L. B. & S. C.	86	4647	419
Dean, East .....pa	Sussex	Hailsham 8	Eastbourne ...3	L. B. & S. C.	69	2431	368
Dean, East .....to	Gloucester ...	Gloucester ...13	Newnham 3	S. Wales	128	12487	7482
Dean, (Forest of)*.....	Gloucester ...	Gloucester ...14	Newnham 4	S Wales	129	...	...

Hall, late the residence of the munificent builder of the new church, and also re-built by him in 1790, is situated near the adjoining village of Oakley, but within the limits of the parish of Dean. Nearly two hundred years ago it became the property and residence of the family of Wither, a branch of the Withers of Manydown, in the neighbouring parish of St. Lawrence Wotton. It passed by marriage with a co-heiress of that family to the father of the late Mr. Bramstone, who dying without issue, it became the property and residence of his cousin and heir, William Hicks Beach, Esq.

DEANE.

Oakley Hall

* DEAN (Forest of). Anciently it was shaded with woods quite through, and was of immense extent, and in the last century, though much curtailed, it was twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. It was famous for its oaks, of which most of our ships of war were made. The memorable riots in this district, when more than 3,000 persons assembled in the forest, and demolished upwards of fifty miles of wall and fence, throwing open 10,000 acres of plantation, occurred June 8, 1831. As one of the few English forests yet remaining in the possession of the crown, it is, and long has been, the scene of very remarkable usages in respect to the possession and working of the mineral products beneath the soil. If we look at the map of the county, we shall see that there is an angular portion northward of the spot where the river Wye joins the Severn, and abutting upon the counties of Monmouth and Hereford. In this angular portion is situated the Forest of Dean, which has been the property of the crown from time immemorial. At intervals the laws and customs by which this forest is regulated have come under the notice of Parliament, chiefly in relation to the respective rights of the crown on the one hand, and of the inhabitants on the other, and in 1838 an Act was passed, by which three commissioners, Mr. Sopwith, Mr. Buddle, and Mr. Probyn, were appointed to settle various disputes which had arisen, and to place the government of the forest on a better footing. The commissioners had a laborious office to fill, and in November, 1841, published an elaborate exposition of their labours, relating principally to the management of the coal and iron mines of the districts. The Forest of Dean comprises an irregular area of about thirty miles in circuit, covered for the most part with timber, and containing extensive seams of coal and iron. From time immemorial, all male persons born in the hundred of St. Briavel's, in which the forest is situated, have enjoyed the right of working these mines, subject to the leave or licence of the gaveller or deputy-gaveller, and to the payment of an annual gallage, rent or duty, to the crown. The share of the crown has been reckoned at one fifth of the produce; that is, after any four free miners have sunk a shaft or pit, and have begun to work the mine, the crown may either put in a fifth man to share with them the produce, or demand of them, as a composition, one fifth of the produce. The commissioners could not trace the origin of this custom, from its great antiquity. There seems to be evidence that the Britons, and after them the Romans, worked the iron mines of the forest, but there is no evidence to show whether or not they worked the coal. At the time of the Norman conquest the soil was in the possession of the crown, and all the rights of a royal forest were in force. The persons by whom the mines were then worked were probably in a state of servitude; and therefore the "free miners" (a term which has been in use for many centuries) must have derived their rights from some subsequent privilege. It has been supposed that the privilege originated in some such way as this:—that after a man had worked for a year and a day, or some other defined period, in the mines, he was awarded the privilege of digging on his own account, provided he gave a portion of the produce to the sovereign. The respective periods of a year and a day, and of seven years, as connected with the means of becoming free by working and by apprenticeship, are well known in English law; and both periods are in operation for this purpose among the free miners, a year and a day being the time required for working in the case of a person born in the hundred of a free parent, and

The memorable riots here.

Curious forest laws and rules.

Custom of great antiquity.

Origin of the phrase "a year and a day."

DEAN FOREST.

seven years for the apprenticeship of a person not free. The royal power seems sometimes to have been delegated, for in 1613 James I. granted the forest, with its mineral treasures, to the Earl of Pembroke for forty years, with liberty to work the mines, and a prohibition to other persons to do so unless with the earl's permission. There were, however, some reservations in favour of the miners who had previously inhabited the district. In Charles I.'s time there was a "mine law-court," which took cognizance of all matters relating to the forest, and of which the warden of the forest was chief judge. By the regulation of that court a strong line of distinction was drawn between "free miners" and "foreigners;" none but free miners being allowed to work in the mines. The free miners appear to have taken their sons to work with them, and thereby, as also by the occasional taking of apprentices, their existence as a body was continued, with a recognition amongst themselves of each individual's right. Modern changes have in various ways led to the introduction of foreigners among the free miners; and this is the chief circumstance which rendered a revision of the whole system necessary. The manner in which a free miner exercises his right is exceeding remarkable. He claims the right to demand of the king's gaveller a "gale," that is, a spot of ground chosen by himself for sinking a mine; and this, provided it does not interfere with the works of any other mine, the gaveller considers himself obliged to give, receiving a fee of five shillings, and inserting the name of the free miner in the "gale-book." The limit of interfering with other works was varied from time to time by order of the mine law court; but of late years it has been thus:—that no gale can be granted within one thousand yards either in advance of the level or the land side of an existing work, or within a circle of twelve yards radius from a water-pit. The gaveller goes to the spot selected, accompanied by the free miner who makes the application, and gives him possession with the following ceremonies:—The gaveller cuts a stick, and asking the miner how many "verns," or partners, he has, cuts a notch for every partner, and one for the sovereign. A turf is then cut, and the stick being forked down by two other sticks, the turf is put over it, and the party galling the work is then supposed to be put into full possession. The free miner, having thus obtained possession, is compelled to proceed with the work by working one day in the following year and day, and a day in each subsequent year and day (forfeiting the gale if he fails so to work), and to pay an annual sum of two guineas to the gaveller for each vein of coals he intends to work, till he gets at the coal, after which he agrees with the gaveller for the amount of composition to be paid to the sovereign in lieu of the fifth part. If the parties do not agree as to the amount of the composition, the sovereign has a right to put in a miner to every four free miners; but no instance has occurred for many years of this right having been acted on. The composition so fixed upon may be determined by either party on giving six month's notice. The right of the gale is considered by the free miners to carry with it that of timber for the use of their works: this, however, seems to extend no further than to the use of the offal and soft wood, and the mode of obtaining it is for the miner to apply to the keeper of the "walk" in which his mine is situated, for an order, which he takes to the Swainmote-court, which, on receiving a fee of one shilling, gives him another order directed to the keeper of any walk in which there is timber fit for the purpose. These walks are local divisions; the Forest of Dean being divided into Worcester-walk, Park-end-walk, Blakeney-walk, Little Dean-walk, Speechhouse-walk, and Ruerdean-walk. The miner cuts the timber when assigned, formerly paying a small fee to the keeper of the walk. There is no limit as to the quantity of timber, if it be strictly applied to the use of the works. The free miners claim a right to have land galed to them for opening mines, not only in the open lands of the forest, but also in all enclosed land, with certain exceptions; the only difference being, that in the case of gales in private ground the proprietor is let in as a partner, thus making a partnership of six, as the company generally consists of four, and the king or sovereign also is considered a partner. When the commissioners came to inquire how foreigners had acquired so large an interest as they have in the Dean-forest mines, the evidence afforded them was very conflicting. Some witnesses alleged that none but free miners could, according to the ancient custom, hold a mine either by transfer, descent, devise, or in partnership; while others maintained that a mine, being originally galed to a free miner, might be sold, leased, devised, or pass by descent to a foreigner. It appears from a "Book of Laws and Customs," printed in 1687, that the free

Distinction first drawn between "free miners" and "foreigners."

Curious ceremony of obtaining possession.

Local divisions.

Conflicting evidence.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from		Distance from Railway Station.		Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dean, Little*	pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester ...	12	Newnham	2	S. Wales	127	510	947
Dean, Mitchll† m.t & p		Gloucester ...	Gloucester ...	11	Mchll Dn Rd...	2	Glo'ster & Herefd ...	128½	680	662
Dean, Nether and Upper	pa	Bedford.....	Huntingdon	14	Hghm Ferrars	7	L. & N. W.	90	2370	547
Dean Priors	pa	Hants	Petersfield	5	Alton	7½	L. & S W.	58	1518	131
Dean Prior	pa	Devon	Ashburton ...	4½	Totness	5½	S. Devon	228	4165	507
Dean Scales.....	ham	Cumberland	Cockermouth	3	Brigham	3	Cockrmth & Wrkgn	343	...	...
Dean, West.....	pa	Sussex	Chichester.....	5	Chichester ...	5½	L. B. & S. C.....	85	2290	669
Dean, West.....	pa	Sussex	Seaford	8	Berwick	5	L. B. & S. C.....	62½	2464	129
Dean, West.....	pa	Wilts & Hants	Salisbury	8	Dean		L. & S. W.	89	4382	458
Deanham	to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth	11	Morpeth	12	N. Eastern	306	740	30

DEAN FOREST.

miners might bequeath their doles or shares in the mines, on default of which the doles descended to their heirs; but it is not clear whether a foreigner, so taking or interwriting, was entitled to work the mine himself, or was obliged to dispose of it to a free miner. There seems to be evidence that, provided a free miner's name appeared in the gale-book, the possession of the gale might actually lie with a foreigner. When transfers and leases have taken place, free miners have been generally named as trustees; and it has been the general practice to let the free miner's name remain on the gale-book even after his interest in the gale has been transferred to a foreigner: the king's gaveller, however, receives the annual composition from the person in possession, crediting in the gale-book the amount so received to the free miner in whose name the work stands. The foreigners have entered upon these forest mining speculations to a very extensive degree, having, up to 1835, the date of the return to the commission, invested £700,000 therein, of which £200,000 were invested by one individual alone. It is plain that any disturbance of these vast arrangements would have done much commercial mischief; and hence the commissioners had a delicate office to fill in assigning the relative privileges of the free miners and the foreigners. On the one hand, the free miners say that the working of the mines is secured to them by immemorial custom; while, on the other hand, the foreigners say that all their transactions have been open, unconcealed, and with the full sanction and privity of the crown, as represented by its officers; and they claim the protection of the law in the possession of that which the law has granted them. To reconcile these conflicting interests was the object of the appointment of the commission of 1838. The general system adopted has been a gradual transition from the antiquated and almost obsolete practices of past centuries to the more efficient modes of working at present adopted everywhere else, with such protection to existing rights, both of the free miners and of the foreigners, as could best be awarded. The attention of the Government having been thus strongly drawn towards Dean-forest, other arrangements have been set on foot for improving the social condition of the miners by founding churches, schools, &c., which have produced great advantages to this remarkable district.

Result of the commission appointed in 1838.

* DEAN (Little), or Dene Parva, now a distinct parish, was formerly included in that of Dean Mitchell, and like that produces coal and iron ore. The village is populous; and if we may judge from a curious market-cross near its centre, must have formerly enjoyed the privileges of a market-town. The mines, and the manufacture of nails, afford the chief employment to the labouring classes. In the church are the remains of some finely-painted glass. A neat school-room was erected in 1851, on Viney-hill.

† DEAN, MITCHELL. Mitchell, or Mitchell Dean, derives its name from the Saxon words Dene, and Micl; the former explanatory of its situation in a deep dell, the latter denoting its relative consequence to the neighbouring village of Little Dean. The church has a tower, terminated by a well-proportioned octagonal spire, 156 feet high from the foundation. The roof is of oak timber, studded with roses, and other devices, finely carved. In the east window of the further north aisle are some remains of painted glass. Many sepulchral memorials are exhibited by this church; and among them various mutilated slabs, which were once ornamented with brasses. The font is supposed to have been cut out of a capital of some column, as the lower part displays carvings evidently inverted. A subterraneous passage, concerning which many stories are told, leads from this church to a wood upon a hill, about half a mile from the town. The houses are principally arranged in three streets, resembling the Roman Y. A small manufacture of leather is carried on in this town.

Subterranean passage.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dearham .....pa	Cumberland	Maryport 3½	Dearham.....1	Mypt. & Carlisle.....	327	3377	2178
Debach .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge ...4	Ipswich 10	E. Union	78	464	104
Debden* .....pa	Essex	Thaxted 4	Newport 2½	E. Counties	44	4404	1034
Debdon .....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 11	Morpeth 18	N. Eastern	312	...	16
Debenham†...m.t & pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 8	Needham 9	E Union	86	3271	1653
Debtling .....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...2½	Strood 9	S. Eastern	40	1576	353
Decuman's St. .....pa	Somerset	Minehead 8	Bridgewater 19	Brist. & Exeter	170	4281	2783
Deddington‡ m.t & pa	Oxford	Banbury 6	Aynho 2	Oxford & Bmgm.....	82	3990	2178
Dedham§ .....pa	Essex	Colchester ...6½	Ardleigh.....3	E. Union	58½	2551	1792
Dedworth .....ham	Berks.....	Windsor 2	Windsor 2	Gt. Western	23	347	139
Deene .....pa	Northampton	Oundle 7	Seaton 5	L. & N. W.	120½	3152	504
Deenthorpe.....ham	Northampton	Oundle 6	Seaton 6	L. & N W.	121½	...	234
Deep Car	W. R. York ...	Sheffield 8	Deep Car	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	170	...	...
Deepdale .....ham	W. R. York ...	Hawes.....6	Gargrave 20	Midland	237	...	...
Deepdale Head ...ham	W. R. York ...	Settle 6	Elslack 5	Midland	222	...	...
Deepfields	Stafford.....	Wolverh mp. 3	Deepfields	3mgm. Wol. & S. Val	122½	...	...
Deeping Fen ...ex. pa	Lincoln	Spalding 6	Deeping Fen ...	Gt. Northern	87½	16290	1098
Deeping Gate.....ham	Northampton	Mkt. Deeping ...	St. James Dpg 2	Gt Northern	85½	...	...
Deeping, Market‖ .....m.t & pa	Lincoln	Stamford 7½	Peakirk.....2½	Gt. Northern	84	1290	1294

* DEBDEN. This parish was mentioned in the time of Edward the Confessor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is ancient. Debden Hall, the residence of Charles Spicer, Esq., was built in 1795, from designs by Holland, and is situated in a most picturesque country. It overlooks a fine sheet of water in the park. During the reign of William I. this place belonged to Ralph Peverell. Hamperden Hall, two miles south of the church, is a fine old mansion, occupying an elevated position and commanding a fine view over the neighbouring landscape.

† DEBENHAM is a small town beautifully situated on the side of a hill, and deriving its name from the small river Debden, which flows through the surrounding villages and becomes navigable at Woodbridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a beautiful structure of Gothic architecture, with a chancel and square tower. In the chancel are some ancient monuments. In the vicinity are some extensive mansions, including Crow's Hall, now a farm-house, which is moated, White Hall, and other picturesque residences.

Moated manor-house.

Inns, Angel, Cherry Tree.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, June 24, Sep. 1, cattle.—*Banker*, Bacon, Cobbold, and Co.

‡ DEDDINGTON is situated on the high road from Oxford to Banbury, the Oxford Junction railway passing to the east of the town. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large and commodious building in the Gothic style, with a square tower. Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, directed that a free grammar school should here be erected, to be called "Jhesus Scole," and that a salary should be paid of twenty marks to the master and eight pounds yearly to an usher, but no such school now exists. Sir Thomas Pope was born here, in 1508, and Sir William Scroggs, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was born here in 1623. This place and the adjoining hamlet of Hempton, are of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in Doomsday Book, under the names of Dadinstone and Hantone. On the east side of the town are the remains of an ancient castle, which extended over more than ten acres of ground. It was a fortified place in the time of Edward II., when Piers de Gaveston was here prisoner. Several Roman coins and skeletons have been found in a neighbouring field called Blackingrove; also some considerable quantities of Roman pottery, which may be seen at Mr. Faulkner's private museum, recently erected by him for the reception of curiosities. It is open to the public gratuitously.

Place of great antiquity, with remains of a castle.

Inns, Crown and Tuns, King's Arms, Unicorn.—*Market*, Tues.—*Fairs*, Aug. 21, day after old Michaelmas-day, Nov. 22, and last Tues. in every month.

§ DEDHAM, on the navigable river Stour, was mentioned in Doomsday survey. In the reign of Richard II. it was famous as one of the chief seats of the clothing trade. The market has become obsolete. The town chiefly consists of one street, and is situated in a valley surrounded by pretty scenery. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a large building in the perpendicular style, with a fine tower. A free grammar school was founded here in 1571, by William Littlebury, and chartered by Queen Elizabeth, in 1575. [*Fair*, Easter-Tues.

Formerly a great mart for clothing.

‖ DEEPING, MARKET, is a small but well-built market-town on the borders


IRISH SEA
CARNARVONSHIRE
MERIONETHSHIRE
DENBIGHSHIRE
MONTGOMERY
Conway Bay
Abergwyngregyn
Aberconwy
223
Llandrillo yn Rhos
Llangelynin
Llandudno
Rhyddlan
208
Rhuddlan
Chester
Road to Abergele
Holyhead
Rail
Mochdre
To Caernarvon
214
Tywyn
St George
St ASAPH
208
Llansannan
Ulysgar
Plas Isa
Bryn y maen
Tymawr
Sarnbrewen
Tinmel
Hendrewailod
Bendre
Betws
Fynnon
Croesau
Plas Isaf
Llanrwst
Egryn Vach
Garthewin
Bronhaulog
Plas uchaf
Llanfair
Gallt Fodian
Pen y Bryn
Llangernew
Pandy
Melay
Firth y chirdir
Plas Houton
Llanrwst
Hendre
Hafodynos
Waun Fawr
Rhydyr Ariel
DENBIGH
201
Whitchurch
Tynycelin
Plasmadoc
Dlansannan
Pyrfryn Aled
Belmont
Llandegla
Tyddin Fadog
Tyddyn Diarad
Llanrwst
217
Tyddyn
Cwrt
Hafod y rhydd
Mantglyn
Tyrrifiart
Bachymbyd
G Chapel
Cyrddu
Gwytherin
Llyn Mochno
Tyrrifynmaelor
Lower Garth
Bron Haulog
Hendre
Ho
Llyn Aled
Capellar
Cynlliog
Gremlis
Ll Alwen
Harad Fawr
Tynydal
Capel Garmon
Moses y Gerdd
Rhosdda
Clorienog
Carnamel
Bwlwrgarreg
Glan Conwy
Foelas Hall
Foelas
Pantglas
Llyn Aldan
Lime
Corniog Inn
Hendre Llan
Pont Bytrial
Sarnag
Ysputty Evan
Gilar
Cerrig y Drudion
Tyddyn Tudor
Glenfihangel
Maen wen Fawr
Betegir
Ll Conway
From Harleeh
Pentrecwny
Carneddy
Fliast
Glyn Ronnan
Tyrarwy
Bettws
Maesdu
Ll Serw
Llangwm
Llwyndedwydd
EXPLANATION
County Town as ..... DENBIGH
Market Towns ..... Llangollen
Villages Hamlets &c ... Llandrillio
Seats & Parks .....
Canals .....
Turnpike Roads .....
Cross Roads .....
Rivers & Watercourses .....
Woods & Plantations .....
Polling Places .....
Boundary of Boroughs .....
Ditto ..... Hundreds .....
Ditto ..... County .....
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London
50
40
30
15
10
5
53°
55
50


DENBIGHSHIRE
SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
10 3° 50
15
10
5
55
50
West from 3° Greenwich
Caerwys
Mold
191
Caergwrle
184
Holt
Wrexham
178
Llangollen
181
Chirk
171
Oswestry
171
Bangor
To Whitchurch
To Shrewsbury
Shrewsby Oswestry & Chester Rr
R. Dee
FLINTSHIRE
CHESHIRE
SHROPSHIRE
HUNDREDS
Isdulas 1
Isaled 2
Ruthin 3
Yale 4
Bromfield 5
Chirk 6
Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer, Pentonville, London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Deeping, West ....pa	Lincoln	Mkt. Deeping 2	Helpstone 3	L. & N. W.	85½	1170	361
Deeping St. James pa	Lincoln	Mkt. Deeping ...	St. James Dpg 2	Gt. Northern	85½	6470	1849
Deerhurst .....pa	Gloucester ...	Tewkesbury ...2	Tewkesbury ...3	Midland	132	2930	892
Defford.....chap	Worcester ...	Pershore.....3	Defford	Midland	133	...	461
Deighton .....to	E. R. York ...	York.....5	Selby 9	N. Eastern	192	1947	201
Deighton.....chap	N. R. York ...	Northallerton 4½	Welbury 1½	N. Eastern	237	2052	125
Deighton Kirk .....pa	W. R. York ...	Tadcaster 8	Wetherby 2	N. Eastern	192	3611	480
Deighton, North ...to	W. R York ...	Tadcaster 9	Wetherby 3	N. Eastern	193	1407	110
Delamere.....pa	Chester	Chester 10	Hartford.....5	L. & N. W.	174	8770	1050
Delapèr Abbey ...ham	Northampton	Northampton 1	Northampton ½	L. & N. W	68	...	...
Delph.....	W. R. York ...	Staleybridge ...5	Delph.....	L. & N. W.	201½	...	...
Dembleby .....pa	Lincoln	Grantham 9	Grantham ...9½	Gt. Northern	115	1071	84
Denaby .....to	W. R. York ...	Doncaster.....7½	Mexborough ...¼	S. Yorkshire	164½	1035	146
Denardiston, or Denston .....pa	Suffolk	Clare 5½	Dullingham...12	E. Counties	73	1230	303
Denbigh, County of*	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	386052	92583

of the county of Northampton, from which it is divided by the navigable river Welland, and is connected by a new and handsome stone bridge at the south-eastern part of the town. The church of St. Guthlac is a fine old building with a tower, and the interior has been recently renovated. The church of St. James is a handsome building of the time Henry III., lately repaired at a cost of £2000. Its most remarkable features are a very high tower and octangular spire, and an old font. The priory that formerly existed in this parish is now converted into a farm-house. The Town Hall, a very neat stone edifice, was built in 1839. The ancient cross was re-built in 1819, and is now a police station. By the Welland there is communication with the general canal system, and with the sea at the Foss-dyke. Breweries, malting, and boat-building, supply the chief sources of employment, and there are some corn-mills and rope-yards. The name of the place is derived from its situation, the land to the east being the lowest in the whole county. Richard de Rulos, chamberlain to William the Conqueror, is said to have raised a lofty bank to protect the country from the inundations of the river Welland; and houses were erected on the bank that formed an extensive village. Morcar de Bruen, a Saxon chief, gave the manor of Deeping to the abbey of Croyland. Some time after, Beorred, King of Mercia, seized the manor, and bestowed it on Langfor, one of his favourites. Deeping was the birth-place of Dr. Robert Tighe, a celebrated linguist and divine, and Archdeacon of Middlesex. He was one of those employed to revise the translation of the Bible. At East Deeping, or Deeping St. James, was once a small chapel, erected by the monks of Croyland Abbey, which was afterwards converted into a parish church. A priory of Benedictine monks was founded here in 1139, and given to the church and abbey of Thorney, to be held free from secular service. In August, 1807, while some persons were digging on Deeping-common, they discovered a human skeleton in a perfect state, about sixteen inches below the surface, and, near it an earthen pot, containing 782 Roman coins—they were about the size of farthings—a few are of the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, and the first Claudius; and, consequently, are more than 1700 years old; but the irregularity of the exergue rendered it difficult by the legend to determine. Around the head of one of the plainest, supposed to be that of Augustus, was the following:—"Imp. C. Victorinus, P. Aug." In all the impressions the head was astonishingly clear and correct. The matrix in which it was stamped, without carrying veneration for antiquity to lengths that obstruct fair determination, may be pronounced equal to the most finished and beautiful of the present age.

DEEPING, MARKET.

Name derived from its low situation.

Dr. Tighe, the celebrated linguist, &c., born here.

Ancient Roman coins discovered.

Inn, New Inn.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, 2nd Wed. in May, last Wed. in July, Oct. 10.—*Bankers*, Stamford, Boston, and Spalding Company; draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

DENBIGHSHIRE is bounded northward by the Irish Sea; towards the north-east and south-east it joins Flintshire and Salop; and its boundaries, to the south and west, are the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon. Its form is irregular, its greatest length is forty-eight, and its breadth twenty miles. It contains one borough, Denbigh; five market towns, Abergeley, Llangollen, Llanwrst, Ruthin, and Wrexham; and fifty-seven parishes. The character of its soil and surface is very various: the western parts are mountainous, as are the northern, in a smaller degree; but the alpine features are considerably softened, and some districts of the north, the south-east, and the south, become fine pasture and meadow land, where cheese is made as good as in Cheshire. The climate is esteemed salutary; but being frequently agitated by winds from the

Diversity of soil and surface.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Ar in Sta Acres	Pop.
Denbigh* ....m.t & pa	Denbigh	Rhyl 11	Mold 16	Chester & Holyhd.	208	1500	3591
Denbury .....pa	Devon	Ashburton ...4½	Nwtn Bushel 3½	S. Devon	217½	1068	406
Denby .....pa	Derby.....	Derby 8	Langley Mill 3½	Midland	138	2395	1208
Denby .....to	W. R. York ...	Barnesley 8	Denby Dale ...1	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	180½	2870	1709
Denchworth ..... pa	Berks.....	Wantage 2½	Wantage Rd. 2½	Gt. Western	62½	1060	278
Denford .....pa	Northampton	Kettering 9	Thrapston 1	L. & N. W	90	1940	324
Dengie .....pa	Essex.....	Burnham 6	Maldon 13	E. Counties.....	57	3319	312
Denham .....pa	Bucks	Uxbridge.....2	W. Drayton...5½	Gt. Western	18½	3905	1062
Denham .....pa	Suffolk	Eye 4	Mellis.....7½	E. Union	98½	1267	318
Denham .....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. ...7	Higham 3	E. Counties.....	76	1267	218
Denio .....pa	Carnarvon ...	Nevin 6	Carnarvon ...20	Bangor & Carnar. ...	267	1278	2331
Denney.....to	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ..7	Waterbeach...2½	E. Counties.....	65½	...	...
Dennington .....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 2½	Needham 17	E. Union	94	3262	1047
Dennis, St. .....pa	Cornwall	St. Austle 6	Plymouth.....39	S. Devon	286	3100	888
Denshanger .....ham	Northampton	Stoney Strat. 2	Wolverton ...4½	L. & N. W.	57	...	...

DENBIGHSHIRE.

heights of Snowdon, and by the northern blasts from the ocean, it is not without a feeling of asperity. The western hills are interspersed with lakes, the streams from which suffice for the necessary irrigation of the soil. Rich mines of lead, iron, and coal, have been found in various parts. The first abounds in a tract which abuts upon Flintshire, northward to the Dee, and reaches southward to near Langollen. Iron ore is discovered in the Ruabon and Berwyn hills; and at Bromba, where also a mine of sulphur has been found, containing iron pyrites in masses. Coal abounds, particularly in the eastern district. Slate, lime, and free-stone rocks, are also wrought with advantage. Agriculture in Denbighshire does not appear to be directed by the prejudices which prevail in other parts of the principality. Societies are instituted for its improvement; and these, aided by the exertions of some public spirited proprietors, have not been altogether unsuccessful. The natural products of the county seem to consist of its corn and cattle, and of the minerals which it has been found to enclose in its bosom; but it has no navigable river, or port, and consequently no external commerce. Of its manufactures, coarse cloths, flannels, and stockings, fabricated from the wool of the country, are the most considerable. A small quantity only of iron is wrought; and a manufactory of harps is established at Llanwrst. During the almost continual dissensions between the Mercians and the Welsh, Denbighshire was often the arena and the object of their contests. One vestige remains of their depredatory mode of warfare, in an immense ditch and rampart, constructed by Offa, a Mercian king, and from him denominated Offa's-dyke. This singular work, almost entire in many places, extends from the river Wye, along the counties of Hereford, Radnor, and Montgomery, enters Denbighshire near Chirk Castle, and quits it above Wrexham, and ceases at Cae-dwm, in the parish of Mold, Flintshire. Nearly parallel to this celebrated trench, on the English side, is a similar fortification, which, when entire, extended from Maesbury, near Oswestry, to the Dee, at Basingwerk; and with the other, enclosed a piece of ground, on which Britons and Saxons were wont to assemble for commercial purposes. This county returns two members to Parliament, one for the shire, and one for the borough of Denbigh and Ruthin.

Minerals and agriculture.

Singular fortification known as Offa's-dyke.

* DENBIGH. This town, which is the capital of the county, as well as one of the contributory boroughs, is picturesquely situated on the side of a steep hill, which, crowned by the noble castle on the summit, gives it a highly picturesque appearance. The local government consists of a mayor and council under the general statute. The parish church, now ruinous, is at Whitchurch, about a mile from the town, but an elegant new church has just been erected by subscription of the inhabitants, upon a site liberally given by the late Captain Mostyn of Segrwyd. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. There is a good Town Hall, a Welsh Literary Society, and several good schools. The principal manufactures are shoes and gloves. The castle is situated at the summit of an isolated rock that rises abruptly from the height of 240 feet from the western boundary of the vale of Clwyd. The principal entrance is from the north, under a lofty and magnificent Gothic arch, and flanked by two large towers, now in ruins; above it is a niche in which is a robed figure of its founder, Henry Lacey, Earl of Lincoln. The whole of the rooms and towers are now in a state of great dilapidation. The citadel is surrounded with walls a mile and a-quarter in circumference, which enclose the whole of the ancient town. From this spot there is an admi-

Picturesque situation.

Denbigh Castle.

rable prospect of the vale of Clwyd, and the mountain range, of which Moel Famman is the chief. About twenty years ago the Eisteddfod was held in the extensive area of the castle, and was honoured by the presence of the late Duke of Sussex, and most of the nobility. On the south-west front of the castle there is an extensive terrace and splendid bowling-green, laid out with much taste. In March, 1853, nearly forty yards of the solid masonry of the castle walls, fell with a crash that was heard at an immense distance. The only authentic accounts of this place commence with the foundation of its castle. On the death of Llewellyn, his brother David considered himself the legal sovereign of North Wales, and summoned the Welsh chieftains, as subjects, to meet him at Dinbech (a small hill fortress), for the purpose of holding a consultation respecting their common interests. Desirous of vindicating the injured rights of the country, he commenced hostilities against the English, which terminated in his capture and imprisonment, together with the total subjugation of the Welsh. Edward bestowed it on Henry Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, who built the castle and sheltered the town by a wall. After the death of this nobleman, the fortress and lordship came to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who married Alicia, his daughter. The estate, upon the attainder of Lancaster, was given to Hugh de Spencer, the minion of Edward II.; on the execution of De Spencer, the lordship and castle reverted again to the crown. Edward III. gave them to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, on whose attainder and death they were granted to William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; they were afterwards possessed by the grandson of the Earl of March, his attainder being reversed in the reign of Richard II. In process of time, the estate becoming again by marriage the property of the crown, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1563, to her favourite Dudley, Earl of Leicester. In 1645 Charles I. stopped here after his retreat from Chester, and from this circumstance a tower containing the rooms which he occupied still retains the name Siambr y brenkin, or the royal apartment. The following year the castle was in the possession of the Royalists, under the government of Colonel William Salisbury. It was besieged by General Mytton, by an investment made on the 16th July, but the garrison did not surrender till the 3rd of November following. It was probably dismantled on changing possessors, and after the restoration of Charles II., was blown up with gunpowder, and rendered completely untenable. This fortress appears to have been a superb structure, formed by grouting; that is, two walls occupying the extremities of the intended thickness were first built in the ordinary manner, with a vacancy between them, into which was poured a mixture of hot mortar and rough stones of all sizes, which, on cooling, consolidated into a solid mass as hard as stone. In the porch of the old parish church of St. Marcelles, upon a small piece of brass, are the effigies of Richard Myddleton, of Gwaynynog, in a kneeling posture: he was governor of Denbigh Castle, in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth: also Jane, his wife. Behind, in relievo, are nine sons; and behind the wife, seven daughters. Several of this gentleman's sons were men of distinguished characters, particularly the third, named William, a sea captain and an eminent poet; he received his education at Oxford. Thomas, the fourth son, became Lord Mayor of London, and founder of the family of Chirk Castle. The speculative genius of Hugh, his sixth son, appeared at an early age in attempts to search for coal in the neighbourhood of his native place; but, not succeeding, he removed to London, where he became a citizen and goldsmith. His success in trade enabled him to farm the principal lead and silver mines in Cardiganshire, at £400 a year; yet so profitable were these works, that from one mine, yielding nearly one hundred ounces of silver from a ton of lead, he derived a clear profit of £2,000 per month. This immense revenue he expended in carrying into execution a plan of supplying the city of London with water. The proposal was made in 1608, and the work was completed in five years. The first issue of the waters from the head at Islington was honoured by the presence of King James I., with his court, and corporation of London. He received the honour of knighthood, and afterwards of baronetage, but his property was exhausted by the undertaking, and the ingratitude of the public allowed him to be reduced to the profession of a surveyor. Mortifying as was the result of finishing the New River, his ardent spirit for public undertakings caused him to engage in reclaiming 2,000 acres from the sea, in the Isle of Wight, by embanking. He died in 1631, and his family declined into narrow circumstances, while the property which he had created rose to an unexampled value. He left a

DENBIGH.

The Eisteddfod formerly held here.

History of the castle and its possessors.

The Myddleton family.

Sir Hugh Myddleton and his reverse of fortune.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Denston ....to	Stafford.....	Uttoxeter 5	Rochester 1	N, Stafford	141	...	232
Dent* ....m.t	W. R. York ...	Hawes 12	Clapham 15	Midland	249	23200	1630
Denton ....to	Durham	Darlington ...5½	Darlington ...6½	N. Eastern	241½	966	121
Denton† ....pa	Huntingdon	Yaxley.....4	Holme 3½	Gt. Northern	73	890	82
Denton ....pa	Kent	Dover 8	Elkstone Junc. 7	S. Eastern	89	1062	197
Denton ....pa	Kent	Gravesend 1	Gravesend	S. Eastern	25	1320	111
Denton ....to	Lancaster.....	Manchester ...5½	Denton	L. & N. W.	186	1647	3146
Denton‡ ....pa	Lincoln	Gt. Ponton.....5	Grantham 4	Gt. Northern	109	2600	650
Denton ....p	Norfolk	Bungay 4	Tivetshall 9	E. Union	109	2437	571
Denton ....pa	Northampton	Northampt....5½	Billing Road 2½	L. & N. W.	74	1970	595
Denton ....ham	Oxford	Oxford 6	Abingdon Rd. 7½	Gt Western	63½	527	155
Denton ....pa	Sussex	Seaford 3½	Newhaven 1	L. B. & S. C.	57½	1008	195
Denton ....to	W. R. York ...	Skipton 11	Arthington ...9	N. Eastern	222	3100	186
Denton, East ....to	Northumb. ...	Newcas.-on-T. 3	Newcastle 4	N. Eastern	282	809	495

DENBIGH.

number of the New River shares to the poor of the Goldsmith's company, yet, in aftertimes, his descendant and representative, when a widow, was debarred from benefiting by the charity of her ancestor, because her husband had omitted to take up his freedom as a goldsmith! Mr. Bushel, the ingenious servant of Sir Francis Bacon, was the successor of Sir Hugh Myddleton at the mines. The Denbighshire dispensary and asylum for the recovery of health was instituted in 1807, but it has been greatly enlarged. The lunatic asylum was opened in 1848. Denbigh is environed by many beautiful seats, amongst which may be mentioned Galltfaenan, Plas Heaton, Llysmeirchion, Greenbank, Brynbella, Llyweni Hall, Pontriffyth Hall, Glanwern, Astrad, Tros-y-Park, Segrwyd, and Gwaynynog. This latter mansion, which is within two miles of the town, was a favourite resort of the great lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, and was at that time the property of his friend Dr. Myddleton. In the hall is still carefully preserved the easy chair in which Dr. Johnson was accustomed to sit, and in the park, occupying a retired situation overhung with trees, is a monument to his memory, bearing an inscription on one side, recording the date of his death, and on the other side, engraved on a marble tablet, these lines:—"This spot was often dignified by the presence of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., whose moral writings, exactly conformable to the precepts of Christianity, give ardour to virtue and confidence to truth."

Dr. Johnson's easy chair.

Inns, Crown and Bull.—*Market*, Wed., Sat.—*Fairs*, 2nd Wed. in Feb., Sep. 26, cheese; last Tues. and Wed. in June, wool; 2nd Wed. in Jan., Ash-Wed., Fri. and Sat. bef. Palm-Sun., May 14, 15, July 18, 19, Sep. 25, 2nd Tues. and Wed. in Nov., 2nd Wed. in Dec.—*Bankers*, North and South Wales Bank; draw on London and Westminster. Branch of National and Provincial Bank of England; draw on London Joint Stock, and Head-office.

* DENT. The small market-town of Dent is situated in a sequestered and beautiful vale, to which it communicates the name of Dent-dale. Here landed property is much divided; the small estates are mostly occupied by the owners; and being chiefly in grass, produce large quantities of butter and cheese. Both in the town and its vicinity considerable quantities of stockings are knitted for the Kendal market.

Market, Fri.—*Fairs*, 1st and 3rd Fri. aft. Feb. 2, Sep. 26, Oct. 28, Whit.-Fri., Fri. aft. Sep. 5' pleasure.

† DENTON was part of the estate of the Cottons, of Connington. Sir John Cotton partly re-built the church, about the year 1665. The east window contains a shield of arms, quarterly:—1st, Cotton; 2nd, Bruce; 3rd, Scott; and 4th, Earl Waltheof. This was the birthplace of the celebrated antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, to whom we are indebted for the well-known Cottonian library, in the British Museum.

Sir Robert Cotton born here.

‡ DENTON. This is a large village, pleasantly situated in the vicinity of a small rivulet on the borders of Leicestershire. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome Gothic building, with a fine embattled tower, surmounted by four pinnacles. In the interior are several handsome monuments to the memory of the Welby and Williams families. Denton Hall, the seat of the Welby family, is an elegant mansion, occupying a commanding situation in the midst of a finely-wooded park. In 1817 the greater part of the hall was re-built. Through the park passes a rivulet which supplies three fish-ponds, covering eight acres. There is also a spring called St. Christopher's-well, which is said to possess medicinal qualities. The rivulet below the park supplies a reservoir of twenty-eight acres, belonging to the Grantham canal. In the reign of Henry V.

The seat of the Welby family.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Denton, Nether ....pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 14	Low Row 1	Newc. & Carlisle ...	314	4530	334
Denton, Upper .....pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 15	Low Row 2	Newc. & Carlisle.....	315	860	112
Denton, West.....to	Northumb. ...	Newcas-on-T. 5	Newcastle 6	N. Eastern	284	329	471
Denver .....pa	Norfolk	Downham 1	Denver 1	E. Anglian	87½	3149	942
Denwick .....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 1	Alnwick 1½	N. Eastern	317	1550	187
Deopham.....pa	Norfolk	Hingham 8	Wymondham 4½	Norfolk.....	120½	1646	494
Depden.....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed....8	Saxham.....6½	E. Counties	83	1595	279
Deptford* .....pa	Kent	Greenwich ...1	Deptford 1	Greenwich	3	1758	31799

DENTON.

Richard Welby, Esq., represented Lincolnshire in Parliament. In the reign of Henry VIII. the Welby family removed from Godney to Denton, and have been seated here since that time. In 1727 a Roman tessellated pavement was found in Denton-field: it was thirty feet square, forming a pattern consisting of squares and lozenges, ornamented with checquer work. In the park is an alms-house for six poor people, founded in 1653, by W. Welby, Esq., who endowed it with a yearly rentcharge of £18. 12s., out of the Denton estate. To this succeeding benefactions have been added.

Roman pavement.

* DEPTFORD was anciently denominated West Greenwich. From a small fishing village, it has risen to a large, flourishing, and populous town. The situation of this place, on the banks of the Ravensbourne, gave rise to its present name, originally spelt Depeford, from the deep ford, which has been superseded by a bridge over that river. It was also named Deptford Strond, an appellation afterwards solely appropriated to what is now called the lower town, included in the parish of Deptford St. Nicholas: the upper town is in that of Deptford St. Paul, which was constituted a distinct parish in 1730. A royal dock was established here by Henry VIII., in the beginning of his reign. Since that period the town has progressively increased; its population having augmented in the proportion of twenty to one, though it experienced a considerable check in 1665 and 1666, when nearly 900 persons died here of the plague. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Gilbert de Magnimot, who made it the head of his barony, and erected a castle here, every part of which has been long since buried in its own ruins. After passing through the hands of numerous possessors, the manor was resumed by the crown at the Restoration. The manor-house, with its surrounding estate, which had obtained the name of Sayes Court, from its having been long held by the Says, became, in 1651, the residence of John Evelyn, Esq., the celebrated author of the Sylva; and to him, in 1663, Charles II. granted a new lease, at a reserved annual rent of 22s. 6d. This gentleman passed much of his time in retirement, "at this his favourite spot." His gardens are said to have been the wonder and admiration of the greatest men of his time: in the Life of Lord Keeper Guildford they are described as "most boscaresque; being, as it were, an exemplar of his book of forest trees." The severe frost of the winter of the year 1682 did considerable damage here; but a more complete destruction was made by Peter the Great, to whom Mr. Evelyn lent his house and grounds, whilst he was obtaining a knowledge of the science and practice of naval architecture in the adjoining dock-yard, in 1698. Mr. Evelyn died in 1706. The house and gardens were afterwards entirely neglected; and there is not now the least trace of either; the present workhouse was built on the site of the former, in the year 1729. The town of Deptford contains two churches; the oldest is dedicated to St. Nicholas, from time immemorial the patron of sea-faring men; and the other to St. Paul. St. Nicholas Church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower of flint and stone, of a date long prior to the body of the fabric, which was re-built in 1697, on account of the great increase of inhabitants. In the chancel, against the north wall, within the recess for the altar, is the monument of Captain Edward Fenton, who accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher in his second and third voyages, and had himself the command of an expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage. Near this is a tablet inscribed to Henry Roger Boyle, eldest son to Richard, Earl of Corke, who died at a school in Deptford, in 1615; and a neat mural monument to the memory of George Shelvock, Esq., secretary of the General Post Office, and F.R.S., who, at a very early period of life, attended his father in a voyage round the world. The tomb of Captain George Shelvocke is near the east end of the chancel, on the outside: he was descended of an ancient Shropshire family, and bred to the sea service under Admiral Benbow. Against the east wall, to the north of the altar

Origin of the name.

Manor-house called "Sayes Court," the residence of John Evelyn.

Workhouse built on the site.

Church of St Nicholas

Interesting monuments

DEPTFORD.

recess, is the monument of Peter Pett, Esq., a master shipwright in the King's-yard, whose family were long distinguished for their superior talents in ship-building; and who was himself the first inventor of that useful ship of war a frigate: he died in 1652. On the opposite wall is a mural monument, with a long inscription, in memory of Sir Richard Browne, Knight, of Sayes Court, who was "Governor of the United Netherlands, and was afterwards, by Queen Elizabeth, made Clerk of the Green Cloth, in which honourable office he continued under King James, till the time of his death, in May, 1604, aged sixty-five years;" of Christopher Browne, Esq., his son, who died in March, 1645, at the age of seventy; of Sir Richard Browne, Knight and Baronet, only son of Christopher; and of their respective wives. Many other monuments and inscriptions are in this church; among them a slab in the pavement of the north aisle marks the burial-place of Mr. John Benbow, eldest son of the gallant Admiral Benbow, who

Remarkable longevity.

died at the age of twenty-seven, November, 1708. The register of this parish records the following instances of longevity:—Maudlin Augur, buried in December, 1672, aged 106; Catherine Perry, buried in December, 1676, by her own report, 110 years old; Sarah Mayo, buried in August, 1705, aged 102; and Elizabeth Wiborn, buried in December, 1714, in her 101st year. The church of St. Paul is a handsome stone fabric, erected under the provisions of certain Acts passed in the 9th and 10th years of Queen Anne, for the building of fifty new

St. Paul's Church.

churches in and near London. It has a well-proportioned spire at the west end; the roof is sustained by columns of the Corinthian order; the pews are of Dutch oak, and the whole interior is neatly fitted up. On the north side of the altar, against the east wall, is an elegant mural monument, by Nollekens, in memory of James Sayer, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the *White*, son of John Sayer, and Catherine, his wife, one of the Daughters and co-heiress of Rear-Admiral Robert Hughes, and Lydia, his wife, who all lie buried in the old church of this town, with many of their issue. On the south side of the chancel is a sumptuous monument, displaying a sarcophagus, surmounted by a large urn of statuary marble, partly covered with a mantle, in memory of Matthew Finch, gentleman, who died in 1745; and on the north side is another splendid monument, in commemoration of Mary Finch, daughter of the above, and wife to Richard Hanwell, of Oxford, gentleman, who died in 1754. Among the tombs in the church-yard

Quaint epitaph.

is one in memory of Margaret Hawtree, a famous midwife, who died in 1734, inscribed as follows:—

> She was an indulgent mother, and the best of wives:
> She brought into this world more than three thousand lives!

Mrs. Hawtree gave a silver basin, for christenings, to this parish, and another to that of St. Nicholas. Mr. Isaac Blight, ship-breaker, of Greenland-dock, who was killed by a pistol-shot, as he was sleeping in his chair in his back parlour, was also buried in this churchyard. A man of the name of Richard Patch, who had been taken into the employment of the deceased, out of motives of charity, about three years before, and was his confidential servant, was tried on suspicion of the murder, convicted upon a chain of the most satisfactory evidence, and executed on the 8th of April, 1806. For a long time great interest was excited by the trial and execution of this man. The register records the burial of Margaret Haley, who died in March, 1739-40, aged 100, and upwards. The old hospital, which adjoins to St. Nicholas churchyard, was founded in the time of Henry VIII., and originally contained twenty-one apartments, but on its being pulled down and re-built, in 1788, the number was increased to twenty-five. That called Trinity Hospital, which stands in Church-street, was erected towards the

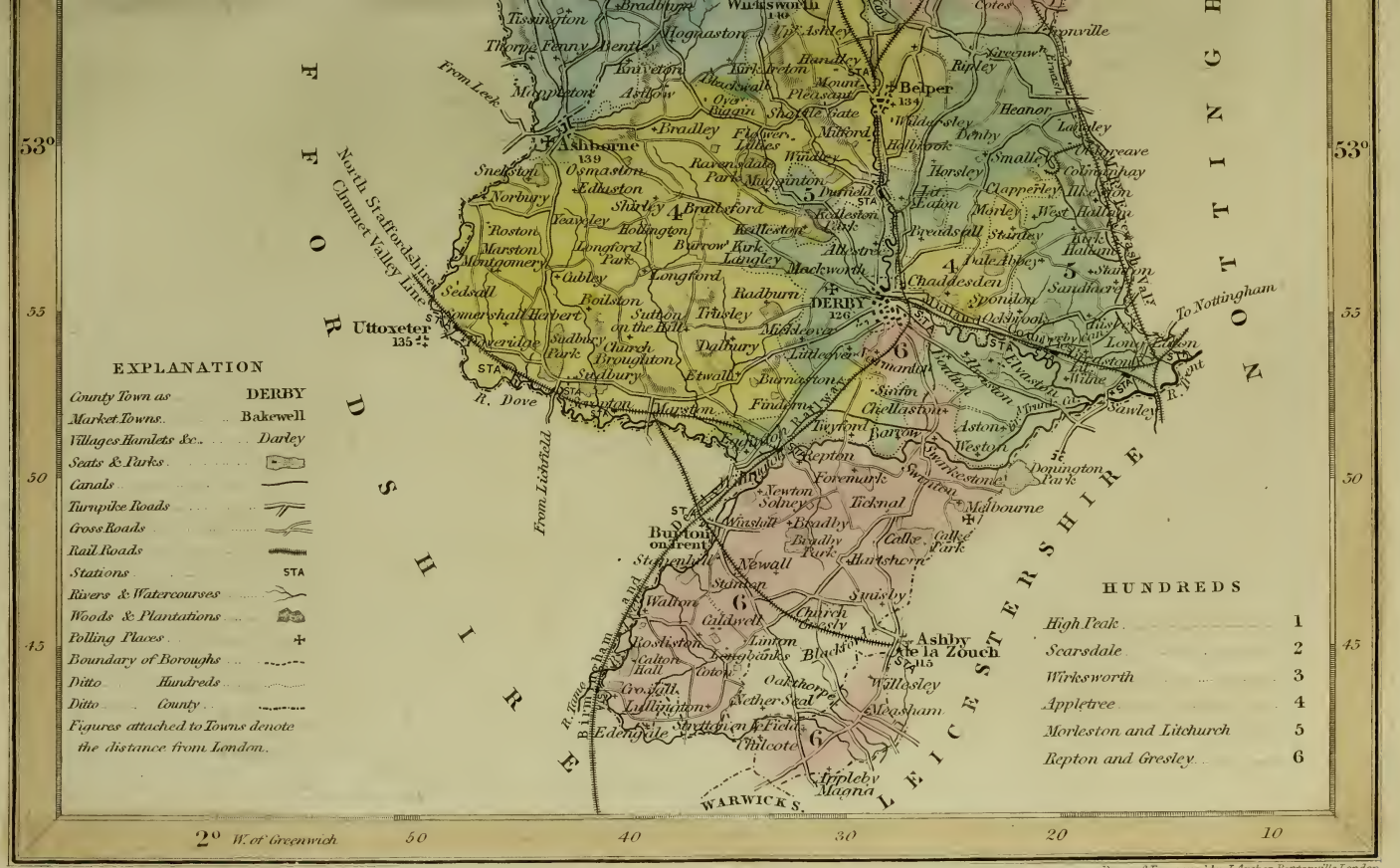
The hospital for pilots.

end of the seventeenth century, on a piece of ground given for the purpose, in 1672, by Sir Richard Brown, the younger, Baronet, of Sayes Court, who was an elder brother and master of the Trinity House. It consists of fifty-six apartments, forming a spacious quadrangle, in the centre of which is placed a statue of Captain Richard Maples, who, in 1680, bequeathed £1,300 towards the building. The pensioners in both hospitals consist of decayed pilots, and masters of ships, or their widows: the annual allowance to the widows and single men is about £18; the married men receive about £28 yearly. Here are numerous

Schools.

charitable establishments. In those founded previously to the year 1730, both parishes have a joint interest. In Butt-lane is a charity-school, under the direction of twelve trustees, endowed for the education and clothing of 100 boys and girls, who are apprenticed out. The school-house was erected about the year


DERBYSHIRE.
SCALE
0 1 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
2°
50
40
30
20
10
25
20
15
10
Tintwistle
Hadfield
Padfield
Glossop
Gamesley
Simmondley
Charlesworth
Stirrup
Chunall
Plainstead
Mearbottom
Bircher Lees
Mellor
Hayfield
Kinder Scout
Ashton Inn
Edale End
Hinder
New Mills
Ashton Clough
The Moors
Hope
Bamford
Bamford Moor
Thornhill
Castleton
Hathersage
The Stones
Offerton
Hathersage Booths
Chapel en le Frith
Blackbrook
Tolley
Norton
Eckington
Killamarsh
Tunstead
Peak Forest
Lit. Hucklow
Dronfield
Barlborough
Combs Moss
Small Dale
Tideswell
Grindlow
Eyam
Holmesfield
Hundall
Whittington
Whitwell
Farfield
Foolow
Stoney Middleton
Froggatt
Curbar
Carlidge
Brecks
Clown
Elpho
Wormhill
Wardlow
Barlow
Stavely
Greaswall
Buxton
Bramley
Brimington
Elmton
From Macclesfield
Taddington
Longstone
Hassop
Baslow
Newbold
Chesterfield
Scarcliff Park
Calton
Ashford
Pilsley
New Church
Bolsover
Chelmorton
Sheldon
Edensor
Sutton Scarsdale
Upper Langwith
Thirtlebow
Church Sterndale
Flagg
Bakewell
Caunton Lees
Beeley
Whittington
Temple Normanton
Scarcliff
Monyash
Up Haddon
Gt. Rowsley
Newbridge
Stoney Houghton
High Needham
Longnor
Youlgreave
Pilsbury
Crowdycoft
Darley
Alsop
Ashover
Hardwick Park
Pleasley
From Leek
Middleton
Stanton
Hacknay
Heasley
Clay Cross
To Mansfield
Hartington
Kenslow
Elton
Milltown
Stretton
The Hurst
Trinity Chap.
Morton
Tibshelf
Wolfscote
Reyston
Bonsall
Matlock
Higham
Shirland
Cold Eaton
Aldwarke
Dethick
Blackwell
Alfreton
Crich Ford
Hadwick
Normanton
Wingfield
Ault Hucknall



Drawn & Engrav.d by J. Archer, Pentonville, London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Derby, County of* ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	658803	296084

1722, on a piece of ground given for the purpose, by Mr. Robert Gransden, whose daughter, Mrs. Mary Gransden, in 1719, bequeathed £80 towards the building; and also gave a farm in Essex, and the ground rent of two tenements in St. Bartholomew's-lane, London (since sold to the directors of the Bank for £1,300), towards the endowment of the school: the whole expense of the building amounted to about £740. Besides the children educated in this school, between twenty and thirty others are taught elsewhere, with the produce of different benefactions. A bequest of £200 was made by Mr. John Addey, a master builder in the King's-yard, in the year 1606, for the purchase of land. With this sum the Gravelpit-field, Deptford, was bought, the annual rents of which now amount to more than £280. The Gun Tavern, in this town, is said to have been the residence of the Earl of Nottingham, lord admiral to Queen Elizabeth, whose arms, encircled by the garter, are carved in wood over the chimney-piece of a large dining room. Sir Thomas Smith, who was sent ambassador to the court of Russia by James I., had a magnificent house at Deptford, which was burnt down on the 20th of January, 1613. Cowley, the poet, was also a resident here for a considerable period. In the year 1753 an Act was passed for paving and cleaning the streets, and for the better relief and employment of the poor. The bridge over the Ravensbourne, which was formerly of wood, but re-built of stone, at the sole cost of Charles I., in 1628, has been rendered more commodious of late years, at the expense of the parishioners. Here, previously to the battle of Blackheath, in the reign of Henry VII., was a skirmish between Lord Dawbeney's troops and "certayne archers of the rebelles; whose arrowes, as is reported, were in length a full yerde." In October, 1854, was laid the first stone of the new church of St. John, a Gothic structure adjoining the Lewisham-road. The dockyard at Deptford has been greatly enlarged since the time of Henry VIII.; it now encloses an area of about thirty-one acres, having a double and single tide-dock, three building-slips, two mast-ponds, a mast-house, smithy for forging anchors, several ranges of store-houses, dwellings for the officers, &c. The victualing-office is close to the Thames, and has extensive buildings annexed for baking, brewing, slaughtering cattle, curing meat, and cooperage. There are three private docks, in the largest of which several line-of-battle ships have been built. Queen Elizabeth dined at Deptford, on board the *Pelican*, the ship in which the illustrious Drake made his voyage round the globe, April 4, 1581. The victualing-office was burned January 16, 1748-9; the store-house September 2, 1758; the Red-house February 26, 1761; and the King's-mill December 1, 1775.

DEPTFORD.

Antiquities.

The dockyard.

* DERBYSHIRE. The county of Derby is situated nearly in the centre of the island. It is bounded on the north by Yorkshire, and part of Cheshire, the Etherow separating it from the latter; on the east it is bounded by Nottinghamshire; on the south by Leicestershire, which also surrounds one of its parishes; and on the west it is divided from Cheshire and Staffordshire by the Goyt, the Dove, and the Trent. On the northern and eastern sides its boundary line must be considered rather artificial than natural. The longest diameter of Derbyshire, from north to south, is nearly fifty-five miles; its breadth, at the northern extremity, is about thirty-three; but it contracts as it advances southward, and near its junction with Leicestershire it terminates almost in a point. The figure of this county is remarkably irregular; its sides sometimes swelling into projections, and sometimes retreating in curves. Its general appearance is also very dissimilar; its northern and southern parts presenting a strong contrast; the former is eminently distinguished by its hills and valleys, whilst the latter is not remarkable for either. From this irregularity of surface the upper and middle parts of the county are generally denominated the High Peak, and the Wapentake, or Low Peak. The mountainous tract of country which commences from the Low Peak extends in one great chain, varying in breadth, to the southern extremity of Scotland. The course of this range, in its progress through Derbyshire, inclines somewhat to the west; but as it advances it spreads to the north, at length occupies the whole of the north-west angle, and also branches off in an easterly direction. In the southern extremity of the Peak the ground rises

Boundaries

Undulating surface.

DERBYSHIRE.

gradually into hills, which, in their progress northward, being piled one upon another, form the very elevated tract called the High Peak. This is a region of bleak, barren heights, and long extended moors, interspersed with deep valleys, through which the smaller streams meander. Here the scenery is in many parts romantic and sublime; but, on the whole, inferior in picturesque effect to that of other mountainous countries. Beauty, indeed, is only resident in the valleys, the high grounds appearing dreary, and destitute of entertainment, and, in many situations, not a single house or tree is seen to divert the eye of the traveller, or relieve the weariness that arises from the contemplation of sterility and nakedness. Unpleasing, however, to the imagination as the moors are, yet they serve, by way of contrast, to heighten the beauty of the dales and valleys by which they are intersected, and the sudden change which these occasion in the appearance of the country at once surprises and interests; admiration is excited by the comparison; and the mind readily admits that its pleasure would have been less perfect if the preceding scenes had been more beautiful. The most considerable eminences in the High Peak are the Axe-edge and Kinder-scout. The former is situated near Buxton; and, according to Whitehurst, it is about 2,100 feet higher than the town of Derby, and 1,000 feet above the valley in which Buxton Hall stands. Kinder-scout rises near the north-east angle of the Peak: its height has not been taken, but, as it overlooks all the neighbouring eminences, its elevation is thought to be greater than that of Axe-edge. In the Low Peak are numerous eminences, of various height and extent. Alport, near Wirksworth, Crich-cliff, and Brassington-moor, which command very extensive prospects, are the most lofty. From Alport, on a clear day, the Wrekin, in Shropshire, may be distinctly seen. On the eastern side of the county there is a lofty ridge, of considerable length and extent: it commences to the south of Hardwick, and continues in another direction to the extremity of Derbyshire, where it enters the county of York. The southern part of this county is, in general, pleasant and well cultivated, but it presents no particular variety of scenery. Dr. Aikin, in his "Description of the Country round Manchester," observes, that "the mountainous part of the county is distinguished from the rest by the greater quantity of rain which falls in it. At Chatsworth, which is by no means the highest tract, about thirty-three inches of rain have been found to fall annually, at a medium. The High Peak is peculiarly liable to very violent storms, in which the rain descends in torrents, so as frequently to occasion great ravages in the lands; it is also subject to very high winds. These causes, together with the elevation of the country, render it cold, so that vegetation is backward and unkindly. Some kinds of grain will not grow at all in the Peak, and others seldom ripen till very late in the year. The atmosphere is, however, pure and healthful, and the higher situations are generally free from epidemic diseases, though agues and fevers sometimes prevail in the valleys. One disease is, however, endemic in these parts, and even as far south as Derby; this is the bronchocele, or Derby-neck: it is an enlargement of the glands of the throat, and is a degree of the same disease that is known in the Alps, and other mountainous tracts." The civil and military history of this county is of little comparative importance. Previously to the Roman invasion it formed a part of the nation of the Coritani, which occupied also the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, and Northampton. The term Coritani is of uncertain derivation, but probably it had its origin in the British word corani, or coraniaid, appellations denoting men who are liberal, generous, or profuse. In the Welsh Triades the Coranians are spoken of as one of the "three molestations that came into this island, and never went away again;" and in another ancient memorial in the Welsh language they are classed amongst the seven nations which invaded Britain. The order of their coming is placed immediately before that of the Romans. By those people Derbyshire was comprised in the division Flavia Cæsariensis; but during the Saxon domination it became part of the kingdom of Mercia; and its inhabitants, in conjunction with those of Nottinghamshire, were distinguished, from their situation being principally on the northern side of the river Trent, by the name of Mercii Aquilonares. From this period the history of Derbyshire, although the county was the scene of many conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes, appears to be so blended with that of the kingdom in general as almost to defy separation. The antiquities of this county are not of the first order in point of extent or of interest. At times, however, various Druidical, Roman, and Saxon remains have been discovered; but as those which

Lofty elevations.

High and Low Peak.

Much exposed to wind and rain.

Civil and military history.

Remarkable objects of interest.

are entitled to notice will be duly described in their respective places, we shall not here detain the reader by any specific enumeration. Of buildings, All Saints Church, at Derby, Beauchief Abbey, Bolsover Castle, Castleton Castle, Codnor Castle, Dale Abbey, Gressby Castle, Melborn Castle, &c., will repay the attention of the antiquary. There are no itinerary Roman stations of note in this county; but the military way, which comes out of Warwickshire, leads to Derby. The administration of the civil policy of this and the adjoining county of Nottingham appears to have been generally entrusted to the same chief officers till the reign of Henry III.; the sheriff was the same, and the assizes of both districts were held at Nottingham; but about this period the burgesses of Derby purchased the right of having the assizes for their own shire held alternately at their own town. This arrangement continued till the year 1566, when an Act was passed for allowing a sheriff to each county; from this time, with a few exceptions, the assizes have been holden at Derby. This county is rich in mineral stata. The coal measures underlie the magnesian limestone, and crop out from beneath it to the west. These coal measures form part of that important coal field which occupies a considerable part of the west riding of Yorkshire, and extends into Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, being bounded on the east by the magnesian limestone, and on the south by the red marl. The strata range from north to south, and dip to the east. The Derbyshire portion of this coal field is east of a line drawn between Hathersage and Sheffield, to Little Eaton, near Derby. Every variety of coal seems to be found in this field; hard stone coal, cannel, peacock, and caking coal. The coal pits in Derbyshire are dispersed over the coal field, and are very numerous, especially about Chesterfield and Alfreton, and in the district south and west of the Cromford and Erewash canals. The beds which lie between the seams of coal are worked for various purposes. The workings of the ironstone are generally begun at the surface, and pursued until they become dangerous from the loose nature of the stratum in which they lie. The ironstone, which is marked with the impressions of mussel shells (called the mussel band), is worked as an ornamental marble. From the gritstone beds are quarried grindstones for cutlers; the binds where they are hard and black are used as black chalk; others, when decomposed, make good brick earth; the clunch is sometimes of that kind which is used for fire bricks; where it crops out to the surface it becomes soft clay. Potters' clay of various colours and qualities occurs in this coal field. Black marble is quarried for ornamental purposes. One of the beds of limestone contains white chert, or china-stone, which is extensively used in the Staffordshire potteries. The beautiful fluor spar called "Blue John," from which vases and other ornaments are made, is found in a mountain of limestone. Numerous veins of lead, zinc, iron, manganese, and copper also occur. A large proportion of the land of this county is in permanent pastures, of which some are very rich. Derbyshire cheese is noted as of good quality, and the best is often sold for Cheshire or Gloucester, when made of the shape and colour of these cheeses. The common Derbyshire cheese is not generally coloured, it resembles some kinds of Dutch cheeses, and keeps well. At Cromford, in this county, the late Sir Richard Arkwright erected a spacious cotton-mill, on the left bank of the Derwent, it is now occupied by the Messrs. Arkwright, his grandsons, who employ in these mills, and those at Masson, a little higher up the Derwent, several hundred persons. Lead mines are worked in the neighbourhood; lapis calimanaris is ground and prepared, and red lead manufactured. At Dronfield manufactures are carried on in iron goods, such as railway wheels, cast-iron chains, and nails, axes, chisels, and other edge tools, and agricultural implements. At Heanor are manufactories for cotton goods, hosiery, and bobbin net-lace. In and near Ashford there are extensive marble works, where the black and coloured marbles which are quarried in the neighbourhood are wrought into chimney-pieces, tables, slabs, &c.; there are also quarries of limestone and lead mines. Scythes and reaping hooks are largely manufactured at Beighton and at Hackington. At Clay-cross, and in its immediate vicinity, are extensive collieries and iron works. At Codnor the Butterly Iron Company have extensive iron works and collieries, and iron, lead, limestone, and coal are abundant. At Long Eton paper mills and stone quarries give employment to many of the inhabitants. Needles, pins, edge tools, and millstones, are manufactured at Hathersage. Ironville is a busy and populous district; the inhabitants are employed in the iron works, smelting, &c. A national-school (in which divine service is performed on Sundays) was erected in 1841, at a cost of £3,000, by

DERBYSHIRE.

Minerals.

Coal and ironstone.

Agriculture

Manufactures.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Derby* ...bo. m.t & to	Derby.....	Burton 11	Derby.....	Midland	132	...	40609
Derby-Hills .....lib	Derby...	Derby 9½	Ashby-de-la-Z. 5	Midland	129	270	42
Derby, West .....pa	Lancaster.....	Liverpool.....3½	Broad Green ...2	L. & N. W.	199½	6123	32973

DERBYSHIRE.

the Butterly Iron Company, and an infant-school has since been erected by the same company: there is also a mechanics' institute. At Milford, six miles from Derby, schools have been founded by the Messrs. Strutt, who have extensive cotton and bleaching works here, employing 1,000 hands; they have also an iron foundry here, in which all their machinery is cast and made, and gas works at Milford, which supply the town of Belper. Derbyshire has some peculiar laws and regulations connected with the working of the lead mines. These laws and

Peculiar laws for working the lead mines.

regulations are of very high antiquity. The principal part of the county where lead ore is found in any considerable quantity is called the King's-field, and comprehends nearly all the wapentake of Wirksworth, and a considerable part of the High Peak hundred. The King's-field, has been from time immemorial let on lease. The lessees have each in his respective district a steward and barmasters. The steward presides as judge in the Barmote-courts, and with twenty-four jurymen, chosen every half year, determines all disputes which arise respecting the working of the mines. Debts incurred in working the mines are cognizable in these courts. These courts meet twice a year, or oftener if need be. The court for the High-peak district meets at Monyash; that for the wapentake district at the town of Wirksworth. The office of the barmaster is principally to put miners in possession of veins that they have discovered, and to collect the proportion of ore to which the lessee of the crown, or the lord of the manor, has a claim. When the miner has discovered a new vein of ore in the King's-field, he may acquire a title to the exclusive possession of it, provided it be not in a garden, orchard, or high-road, by a proper application to the barmaster of the liberty. Should the miner neglect to work the vein, the barmaster may after

Railways.

a certain time dispose of it to any one who is willing to try it. Derbyshire is well supplied with railway communication, most of the lines belonging to the Midland company. The great line from Exeter to Newcastle and Edinburgh, passes along the south-west border, and through Burton, Derby, Belper, and Chesterfield, so as to run through the county from north to south. At Derby another great line joins from London through Rugby, sending off a branch to Nottingham, and another up the Erewash valley. There is a line just completed from Codnor to Ambergate, and from Ambergate, through Matlock, Bakewell, and Buxton, to Stockport and Manchester. The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway passes through Glossop, and skirts the northern part of the shire. The Cromford and High Peak railway is a tram-road, and there are many others in the colliery districts.

* DERBY is a grand railway station on the Midland railway, with direct lines to Nottingham and Lincoln, to Leicester and London, to Birmingham, Bristol,

Divided into five parishes.

and Exeter, and to Sheffield, Leeds, York, Newcastle, and Edinburgh. It comprises five parishes, and is the chief place of election for the southern division of the county. The borough is divided into six wards, and governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors. The mayor holds a court of quarter sessions, and twice in the year a court-leet, the corporation being lords of the manor. The assizes for the county are held here, also the sessions, except those at midsummer, which are held at Chesterfield. The five parishes are All Saints, St. Werburgh's, St. Alkmund's, St. Peter's, and St. Michael's; each has a church,

Local history.

and there are in addition three district churches, St. John's Church, Bridge-street; Trinity Church, on the London-road; and Christchurch, Normanton-road. Derby is situated in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. The origin of this town, called Northworthige by the Saxons, and Deoraby by the Danes, is unknown. It is supposed to have been a settlement of the Britons; and that it was occupied by the Romans there can be little doubt; but its earliest period of historical notice is in the ninth century. It was alternately held by the Danes and Saxons, during the destructive conflicts so long maintained between those nations. In the year 874 it was occupied by the forces of Halfden, a Danish chief, whose head-quarters were then at Reppendune, now Repton. In 918 the Danes, who were still its masters, were surprised and completely routed by the heroic Ethelfleda, daughter to King Alfred, and Princess of the Mercians. After

a short period, it was recovered by the Danes, who, in the year 942, were again dispossessed by King Edmund, and about the same time driven out of all the principal towns in the neighbouring counties. The Doomsday book mentions Derby as a royal borough of Edward the Confessor's; observing that it contained fourteen mills for grinding corn. The death of Edward, and the accession of Harold to the throne, proved a source of much calamity to Derby; for when Hadrada, King of Norway, invaded Northumberland in the year 1066, and was joined by Earl Tostig, Harold's brother, many of its inhabitants, being the vassals of Edwine, Earl of Mercia, were drawn out to oppose them. The forces of this nobleman were united to those commanded by Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, but the army was too weak to wrest the palm of victory from the contending foe. The Norwegian monarch defeated them with great slaughter; but within four days he was himself defeated and slain by Harold, who had hastily marched from the southern coast, where his troops had been previously stationed to oppose the threatened invasion of the Norman. William's landing at Pevensey, three days after the fall of the King of Norway, occasioned the return of Harold to the coast of Sussex. He had been joined by the scattered forces of Edwine, who, passing through Derby, again drained its inhabitants to recruit his ranks. In the battle of Hastings many of them fell. When the property of the disinherited English was distributed by the Conqueror, Derby, with a prodigious rent-roll, was given to his illegitimate son, William Peverel, with nearly the same emoluments as had been enjoyed by the Mercian earls; but as empty houses and neglected lands were ill adapted to pay levies, encouragement was given to population and industry, by an augmentation of privileges. Henry I. bestowed Derby on the Earl of Chester, and made it a corporate town. It obtained various privileges in the reigns of Henry I., Henry II., Richard I., and King John; in whose time the burgesses were returned into the Exchequer, as being indebted fifty-six marks for the confirmation of their liberties In the same reign, they were also returned debtors in sixty marks and two palfreys, for holding the town of Derby at the usual fee-farm; and £10 increase for all services, and having such a charter as the burgesses of Nottingham have. In the twelfth year of the same reign, the burgesses of Derby were charged £40 for the fee-farm of the town. In the reign of Richard I. a grant was made to the burgesses and their heirs, strongly marking the illiberality of the age against the Jews, none of whom, by this act, were permitted to reside in the town. In the reign of Edward III. the corporation was deprived of its liberties, and summoned into one of the king's courts, to answer, "By what authority they demanded toll, yet paid none? Why they claimed the exclusive privilege of dying cloth, and prohibiting it to be dyed in every other place within ten leagues, except Nottingham? They were also to declare by what right they chose a bailiff yearly, and why they kept a fair on Thursday and Friday in Whitsun week; and another of seventeen days at the time of the festival of St. James: to explain by what authority they had a coroner; why the burgesses should not be sued out of their own borough; and wherefore they held weekly markets on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday?" In answer to these interrogatories, some mutilated charters were produced; but the liberties of the town were not restored till the inhabitants had paid a fine of forty marks, and consented to an increase of rent. James I., in the year 1611, granted a charter, which confirmed various privileges bestowed in former reigns, and invested the corporation with some additional liberties. By this charter the bailiffs, recorder, and town-clerk, or any three of them, were privileged to hold a court of record on every second Tuesday; to have the sole return of writs, keep a quarterly sessions, two courts-leet, and six annual fairs; to be toll free throughout the kingdom; and receive toll from all but the duchy of Lancaster, which was to pay only half the sums charged on the inhabitants of other places. In the year 1638 it was determined that the authority of the two bailiffs should in future be vested in one person, who was to be chosen annually, and called mayor. In 1680 the ancient charter was surrendered to Charles II., and the present charter was obtained at the expense of nearly £400. The rage of religious persecution, which distinguished the reign of Mary, was exercised in this town on the person of a poor blind woman, named Joan Waste, who was burnt for maintaining that the sacrament was only a memorial or representation of the body of Christ; and that the elements employed in the ordinance were merely bread and wine. She was the daughter of a rope-maker, and assisted her father in his business; but being accused of heretical opinions, was

Mentioned as a royal borough.

Given to William Peverel.

Jews forbidden to reside in the town.

Demands made upon the corporation.

New charter obtained at a cost of £400.

DERBY.

A woman burned for heresy.

summoned before the bishop of the diocese, whose arguments to induce her to avow a belief in the real presence proving ineffectual, she was condemned to the flames, and suffered with exemplary fortitude, at the age of twenty-two. She was burnt on the 1st of August, in a deep excavation, called Windmill-pit, near the turnpike, on the road leading to Buxton. Derby has been visited by the plague several times, and in the year 1592 and 1593 several hundred inhabitants fell victims to its ravages. In 1665, when London was depopulated by the same dreadful calamity, the plague again broke out at Derby, and proved so fatal, that the country people refused to bring their commodities to the market-place.

The plague and its ravages.

To prevent a famine, the inhabitants raised a pile of stones in an open space on the west side of the town, near the buildings now called Friar-gate: it received the name of Headless-cross, and consisted of four or five quadrangular steps, with one large stone covering the centre. Hither, after precautionary measures to prevent infection, the market people resorted, and placing their provisions on the ground, retired to a distance, till the buyer, who was not permitted to touch any article before purchased, had concluded his agreement, and deposited the money in a vessel filled with vinegar. The plague is said to have never infected the premises of a tobacconist, a tanner, or a shoe-maker. In the Scotch rebellion of 1745 Derby was the furthest place in England reached by the army of the Pretender, as the invaders, alarmed by the advance of the royal forces, retreated

Advance of the Pretender to Derby.

northwards, and were finally defeated in the famous battle of Culloden. Some faint vestiges of an ancient castle may be yet traced on the elevated ground at the south-east corner of the town, near the enclosure called Castle-field. History is silent both as to the time of its erection and demolition; but evidence as to there having been a fortress here may be found in several ancient deeds, which describe a road near the spot by the name of Castle-gate. The church of All Saints is a very interesting structure. The tower was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and its upper part is richly ornamented with tracery, crockets, high

Church of All Saints.

pinnacles, and battlements; but the body is Grecian, of chaste proportion, and most classical design. The interior is particularly light, elegant, and spacious. The roof is supported by five columns on each side; the windows are large and handsome; and the symmetry and harmonious proportions of the building have a very pleasing effect. At the west end is a spacious organ-gallery, furnished with a good organ: the east end is separated from the part of the structure appropriated to public worship, by a rich open screen-work of iron. The portion thus cut off from the body of the church is divided into three parts. On the northern side is the vestry, and east entrance to the church; the centre is an

Monuments of the Cavendish family.

elegant chancel; the southernmost is the monument-room of the Cavendishes, and many of that illustrious family are buried in the vault beneath. A splendid mural monument on the south side of this repository, to the memory of the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, was constructed during her life-time, under her own inspection. In a recess, in the lower part, is the figure of the countess, arrayed in the habit of the times, with her head lying on a cushion, and her hands uplifted in the attitude of prayer; beneath is a long genealogical inscription. Amongst the other monuments deserving of notice in this division of the church is one nearly of the height of twelve feet, which stands near the centre, and was erected to the memory of William, Earl of Devonshire, who died on the 20th of June, 1628; and Christian, his countess, the only daughter of Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, in Scotland. Each side of the monument is open; and in the middle, under a dome, are whole length figures, in white marble, of the earl and his lady, standing upright. The angles on the outside are ornamented with busts of their four children: William, the eldest, successor to the earl: Charles, lieutenant-general of horse in the civil wars; Henry, who died young; and Anne, married to Robert, Lord Rich, son and heir to Robert, Earl of Warwick. On a mural monument, by Rysbrach, to the memory of Caroline, Countess of Besborough, who died in 1760, in her forty-first year, is a well-executed figure of the countess reclining and leaning on a cushion, with a book in her hand. Another neat monument, by Nollekens, displays the medallion and arms of William Ponsonby, Earl of Besborough, and husband to the above lady, who died in the year 1793.

The story of Richard Croshaw.

Against the wall, on the north side of the church, is a curious old memorial, in honour of Richard Croshaw, the son of a poor nailor in this town, who went to London in a leathern doublet to seek his fortune. Having attained considerable affluence, he bequeathed upwards of £4,000 to the corporation of Derby, for the maintenance of lecturers, relief of the poor, &c. It appears by the inscription,

that he was master of the Goldsmith's company, and deputy of Broad-street ward; and that in the great plague of 1625 he remained in the city to provide assistance for the poor, though his own safety was by that means endangered: he died in July, 1631. The donation called Croshaw's dole, is the distribution in this church of twenty-one pence and seven sixpenny loaves every Sunday morning, to seven poor persons, selected alternately from the five parishes of which the town is composed. It is believed that this church has been twice re-built. In ancient writings it is called All-hallows, a name which it still retains amongst the common people. In the reign of Edward I. it was exempted from all ecclesiastical jurisdiction but that of the papal see, and is now completely independent. It was formerly collegiate, and had a master and seven prebendaries. The house in which the collegians resided is probably that which yet bears the name of the college, near the north side of the church. There is a tradition that the tower of All Saints Church was erected at the expense of the young unmarried inhabitants of the town, and an inscription on the north and south sides is given in corroboration of the tale. The words are, "young men and maids;" but the characters are nearly obliterated. The height of the tower is upwards of 170 feet. The design for the body of the church was executed by Gibbs, the ingenious architect of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. The money for building it was chiefly procured through the indefatigable industry of the minister, Dr. Hutchinson, who, observes Mr. Hutton, "not only subscribed £40, but, being a man of genteel address, charged himself with raising the whole money, and executing a masterly work without a shilling expense to the parish. He was a complete master of the art of begging. The people to whom he applied were not able to keep their money; it passed from their pockets to his own as if by magic. Wherever he could recollect a person likely to contribute to this desirable work, he made no scruple to visit him at his own expense. He took a journey to London, to solicit the benefaction of Thomas Chambers, Esq., ancestor to the earl of Exeter, who gave him £100. If a stranger passed through Derby, the doctor's bow and his rhetoric were employed in the service of the church. His anxiety was urgent, and his powers so prevailing, that he seldom failed of success. When the waites fiddled at his door for a Christmas box, instead of sending them away with a solitary shilling, he invited them in, treated them with a tankard of ale, and persuaded them out of a guinea. I have seen his list of subscribers, which are 589, and the sum £3,249. 11s. 6d. But, it appears, he could procure a man's name by his eloquence easier than his money; for fifty-two of his subscribers never paid their sums, amounting to £137. 16s. 6d. The remaining £3,111. 15s. being defective, he procured a brief, which added £598. 5s. 6d more. Still, though assiduity was not wanting, money was; he therefore sold six burying places in the vault for six guineas; and twelve of the principal seats in the church by inch of candle, for £475. 13s., which were purchased as freeholds by the first inhabitants. Pride influences our actions; nor will it bear contradiction. As the doctor raised the money, he justly expected to have the disposal; but the parish considered themselves neglected, and repeatedly thwarted his measures, till, provoked by reiterated insults, he threw up the management, and left them in a labyrinth of their own creating. The result was, a considerable expense upon themselves. Some things he intended were never finished; and some never begun. He preached the first sermon November 25, 1725." St. Werburgh's Church is an ancient structure, seated near the Markeaton-brook; it consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, in the Tuscan style, with a Gothic tower. In 1851 the church was enlarged and renovated. St. Peter's is an ancient Gothic edifice, with a nave, chancel, aisles, and square embattled and pinnacled tower. St. Michael's is also an old Gothic structure, similar in its general features to St. Peter's. St. Alkmund's Church was re-built in 1846. It is a fine structure in the decorated style, with a beautiful spire, rising 200 feet in height. Besides these, are St. John's Church, built in 1828; Trinity Church, consecrated in 1836; and Christchurch, opened in March, 1840. A new church, called St. Paul's, was built in 1851. The Roman Catholic church of St. Marie, in Bridge-gate, is one of the finest and largest places of worship in Derby. It was erected in 1838, at a cost of £7,000, exclusive of the sum of £1,400 paid for the ground. Adjoining is a convent for sisters of charity, with schools attached. There are also several episcopal and dissenting chapels. A castle once existed at Derby, but the last remains of the building are said to have disappeared during the reign of Elizabeth. Several religious establish-

Croshaw's dole.

A church tower built by bachelors and spinsters.

Indefatigable collection of subscriptions by the minister.

Churches.

Roman Catholic church and convent.

DERBY.

Railway station one of the largest in the kingdom.

ments were founded here at a very early period, but no traces of them now remain. The Derby railway station is one of the largest in the kingdom. The length of buildings and covered platform considerably exceeds a thousand feet. The Derwent, from which the place derives its name, flows through a portion of the town, from north-west to south-east, on its way from the Derbyshire hills, above Matlock, to its termination in the Trent, and separates the railway from the main portion of the town. There is another and smaller stream which enters the Derwent at Derby. There are several bridges over this stream, the Markeaton-brook; and there is a larger and finer stone bridge over the Derwent itself. The town consists mainly of one high street, running through from north to south, all the others being much subordinate to it. In this high street, or rather in an open area contiguous to it on the east, is the market-place, containing a covered market and a spacious assembly-room. The new Town Hall, and the County Hall are fine buildings, but presenting the same general features as similar buildings in other towns. The Derby Grammar School is supposed to be one of the most ancient foundations of the sort in the kingdom. Flamstead, the astronomer, received his early education in this school. The charities are numerous and well endowed. Leversage's almshouses were erected in 1836, out of the Leversage estate, at a cost of £3,000. They consist of thirteen well-built brick houses. The general infirmary, county lunatic asylum, and other institutions of a similar nature, are commodious and well arranged. There is a theatre, a literary and scientific institution, and a philosophical society, founded by Dr. Darwin, who here composed a greater portion of his works. Of late years Derby has received many improvements; amongst others may be mentioned the extensive water-works, constructed in 1851, and the new refreshment-room erected in the Arboretum. The principal manufactures of this interesting town are of silk and cotton goods, porcelain, jewellery, and ornamental articles made of the various kinds of spar found in the county, red and white lead, lead pipe, sheet lead, cast iron, ribbed stockings, and bobbin-net, and other lace. Silk hosiery is extensively made. There is a considerable printing and publishing establishment, besides several printing offices. In the early part of the eighteenth century the art of spinning or throwing silk, which had been exclusively possessed by the Italians, was introduced into Derby by a Mr. Crotchet, who did not succeed in business. In 1717 Mr. John Lombe, who had obtained access to the machinery of the silk throwsters of Piedmont, in Italy, agreed with the corporation of Derby to rent an island or swamp in the river Derwent, 500 feet long and 52 feet wide. Here he erected, at a cost of £30,000, an immense silk mill, now the property of the corporation, the lease having expired. In 1718 Lombe took out a patent, and was proceeding successfully in business, when he died. He was succeeded in his mill by his brother William, and afterwards by his cousin Sir Thomas Lombe. The accounts of the machinery of this immense mill have been much exaggerated; the wheels have been said to amount to 26,000. Hutton, who served an apprenticeship of seven years in the mill, states that the number of wheels was 13,384. The whole machinery was moved by one water-wheel. Many throwing mills have since been erected at Derby, and this branch of industry may be regarded as the staple of the town. The cotton manufacture is of later introduction and of smaller extent. The Derby Arboretum is an honour to the town, both for its own beauty, and for the circumstances under which it was formed. This arboretum is a piece of ground of about sixteen acres in extent, well laid out and arranged with trees and shrubs, so as to combine instruction with recreation. The original arboretum, a piece of ground of about eleven acres in extent, carefully arranged by the late Mr. Loudon, was given to the town by Joseph Strutt, Esq. An adjoining portion of about five acres has since been purchased and laid out in a similar manner. The inhabitants are admitted to the grounds on payment of a small admission fee, the proceeds of which defray the expenses of the establishment. The arboretum, which had cost £10,000, was thrown open to the public on the 16th September, 1840: it lies on the Osmaston-road, southward of the town.

Grammar School, and other public buildings.

Manufactures.

Early history of the Derby silk works.

The Arboretum.

Inns, Royal Hotel, Tiger, Bell, Midland Hotel, King's Head, King's Arms, and County Tavern.—*Markets*, Tues., Fri.—*Fairs*, Fri. aft. Jan. 6., Jan. 25, March 21, cattle; 22, 23, cheese; Fri. aft. May 1, Easter-Fri., Whit-Fri., July 25, cattle; last Tues. in Aug., cheese; Sep. 27, cattle; 28, 29, cheese.—*Bankers*, Derby and Derbyshire Bank; draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co. Evans and Co.; draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co. Smith and Co.; draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith. Derby Old Bank; draw on ditto.—*Newspapers*, Derbyshire Advertiser (conservative), Fri.; Derby Mercury (conservative), Wed.; Derby Reporter (liberal), Fri.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dereham, East*.....m.t & pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 15	Dereham	Norfolk	126	5222	4385
Dereham, West.....pa	Norfolk.....	Downham 4	Denver 4	E. Anglian	90¾	3440	643
Dersingham .....pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 4	Lynn 8½	E. Anglian	107¾	3472	812
Derwen†..... .....pa	Denbigh	Ruthin 6	Mold 16	Chester & Mold	207¾	3912	584
Derwent .....to	Derby.....	Sheffield 12	Sheffield 13	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	175½	...	137
Derwenthaugh	Northumb. ...	Newcastle 4	Derwenthaugh	Newc. & Carlisle ...	306	...	...
Desborough .....pa	Northampton	Kettering 6	Mkt Harboro' 5	L. & N. W.	105½	2410	1350
Desford.....pa	Leicester	M. Bosworth...5	Desford	Midland	111	3830	1025
Detchant .....to	Northumb.	Belford 2	Belford 3	N. Eastern	333	...	150
Dethick and Lea chap	Derby	Matlock 3	Cromford 3	Midland	150	2110	866
Deuxhill .....pa	Salop	Bridgenorth ...4	Stourbridge...16	Oxford, W. & W. ...	142½	487	39
Devereux, St.....pa	Hereford	Hereford 8	St. Devereux ...	Newpt. & Hereford	152	1095	207
Deverill, Longbridge p	Wilts	Heytesbury 3½	Warminster ...3	Gt. Western	117	4156	1378
Deverill, Hill.....pa	Wilts	Hindon 4½	Warminster ...6	Gt. Western	120	1420	122
Devizes‡ .....bo & m.t	Wilts	Calne 7	Melksham ...7¼	Gt. Western	107½	...	6554

* DEREHAM. (East). This is one of the most interesting localities of Norfolk, richly stored as is that county with historical and archæological associations. Here was anciently a nunnery, founded in the eighth century, by St. Withburga, daughter of Anera, one of the kings of East Anglia, and within the walls was buried the pious founder. The nunnery was destroyed by the Danes, and the conventual church became parochial; within the edifice a spring is said to have arisen, and to have passed through the tomb of St Withburga, and covered with a Norman arch, it now exists in the churchyard. Medical virtues were formerly ascribed to it; there is another spring called St. Withburga's-well. The church is a large cruciform building of considerable antiquity; it has a nave, with two side aisles, two transepts, and a choir with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts. This tower not being considered strong enough to bear the bells, a large tower was erected in the reign of Henry VII., in the churchyard, and was called the "New Clocker." The church has columns of various forms; a singular porch and a rich and handsome font, put up in the sixteenth century; and in the chapel of St. Edmund is a chest of curious workmanship, brought from the ruins of Buckenham Castle, and supposed to be 400 years old. Here is a very sweet toned organ, mentioned by Dr. Burney, in his "History of Music." It was built by Schmidt, in 1667, and enlarged in 1827. East Dereham was the rectory of the sanguinary Edmund Bonner, afterwards Bishop of London. But the church possesses interest of a far purer character, as being the burial-place of the poet Cowper. He died in this town, April 25, 1800. His remains rest in the north transept, where is a monument to his memory, bearing an interesting poetical inscription by Cowper's friend Hayley. In the church are also tablets to Mrs. Unwin, and to Miss Perowne, Cowper's best and dearest friends. The town has been lately much improved, and the market-place, which is convenient, contains a good assembly room, built about a century since. East Dereham is purely an agricultural town, but there are three small iron foundries where agricultural machines are made, and there are also breweries, malthouses and a sacking factory of some extent.

Nunnery destroyed by the Danes.

Church and interesting memorials.

Burial place of the poet Cowper.

Inns, Eagle, King's Arms.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, Thurs. bef. July 6, Sep. 4.—*Bankers*, Gurney, Birbeck, and Co.; draw on Barclay and Co. East of England Bank; draw on London and Westminster.

† DERWEN, in the hundred of Ruthin, situated on the turnpike-road from Corwen to Ruthin, the church standing in a solitary position nearly on the summit of a lofty mountain: it possesses a good parsonage-house. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, measuring thirteen and a-half feet in height. Here are several spring wells, and one of them, called Sarak's-well, is held in great repute by the natives as a cure for cancer.

Ancient cross.

‡ DEVIZES, or, as it has sometimes been written, the Vies, is situated near the centre of the county, of which it is the secondary capital. There is much dispute respecting its origin: some contending that it is British, some Roman, and others Saxon. However it is not mentioned at all in Doomsday, which suggests a very justifiable presumption that it did not then exist. The castle, which is mentioned by old writers, as an extensive and magnificent edifice, was built in the reign of Henry I., by Roger, the celebrated bishop of Salisbury, from whom it was attempted to be wrested by Stephen. It was ruinous in the days of Leland, who describes it as a "goodlye buildyng," of which "the keepe or

The castle

DEVIZES.

dungeon set upon a hill, cast by hand, was a piece of worke of an incredible coste." It is now entirely demolished, and its site converted into pleasure grounds. Three events of some importance in the national history are connected with that of Devizes and its castle: the first was the attempt of Stephen, who owed his crown to Roger, to obtain possession of the strongholds of that prelate. The castle was defended with persevering courage and obstinacy by Nigel, the Bishop of Ely, and nephew of Roger, who, on the feint of the king to hang his son, should Ely persist in his contumacy, bound himself by a vow to abstain from food till the castle was surrendered, a period of three days, which, combining with the grief of his mind for the loss of his favourite fortress, of his dignity and his treasures, brought on his death a few months afterwards. The second occurrence happened three years after, when the castle was seized by one Hubert, or Herbert, a young man of profligate character, who declared at first for the Empress, but, refusing to admit her, was taken by stratagem, executed, and hung in chains as a traitor. The third incident did not happen till a century had elapsed, when, in 1233, Hubert de Burg, prime minister to Henry III., being imprisoned here, contrived his escape to the high altar of the parish church without the castle, whence he was forced by his guards, an impiety which roused the interference of Robert, Bishop de Salisbury, who excommunicated the guards, and remonstrated with the king. Hubert was re-conveyed to the church, and attempted to be starved by the king's orders; but he effected his escape, was conducted in safety to Wales, and continued to reside there during the remainder of his life. It is doubtful at what period the castle was dismantled, probably towards the close of the reign of Edward I, as we read of no governor subsequently to the year 1321; in Leycester's "Civil Warres of England," however, we find that "the town and castle of Devizes were taken on the 22nd of September," in 1645. The vicinity of the town was the scene of the most signal defeat sustained by the Parliament during the whole course of the war. The Marquis of Hertford and Prince Maurice having arrived at Devizes, after their defeat at Lansdown, were besieged by Sir William Waller, who captured a convoy with a supply of powder, and had already begun to discuss terms of capitulation, when he was compelled to withdraw his troops to oppose Lord Wilmot, who was approaching with 1,500 horse, and two pieces of artillery. He stationed his troops on Round-a-way-hill, which he descended with impetuosity on the arrival of Lord Wilmot, attacking with all the confidence of victory; but his calculations were soon proved to be erroneous, for his hitherto triumphant horse were overthrown and dispersed, and his artillery taken and turned upon his infantry, who, being attacked by the troops from Devizes, were mostly either slain or taken prisoners. He fled to Bristol, leaving behind him more than 2,000 troops, besides all his cannon and stores; whilst the loss on the side of the Royalists was comparatively inconsiderable. Devizes is situated 500 feet above the level of the sea in the Bristol Channel, and, from its lofty situation, is, of course, much exposed to the violence of the winds; but the air, though often cold and bleak, is dry and salubrious. The old borough of Devizes obtained its first charter from the Empress Maud, daughter of Henry I.: it was afterwards confirmed by her son, Henry II. It has returned two members to Parliament since the time of Edward I. By the Reform Act, the new borough is two miles long from north-east to south-west, and one mile broad, and comprises the parishes of St. Mary and St. John, part of the chapelry of St. James, and part of the parish of Rowde. For municipal purposes it is divided into two parts, one called south ward and the other called north ward. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen town councillors. Devizes is a polling place for the northern division of the county, and under the new Poor Law, is the centre of a union containing twenty-eight parishes. The market-place is of a triangular form, in a central and commanding position, and connected with the main street, which runs off into the Bath-road. Several other streets diverge from the market-place, and they are altogether laid out in a very singular manner; one very curious principal back street being almost semi-circular. In 1814 was erected a market-cross, at the expense of Lord Viscount Sidmouth, who for thirty years was recorder of the borough, and who, previous to his elevation to the peerage, represented it in six successive Parliaments. It is built of Bath stone, and was designed by Benjamin Wyatt. The lower part is square and plain, with a buttress at each angle, crowned with a pinnacle. The spire is octangular, tastefully decorated with architectural ornaments. The

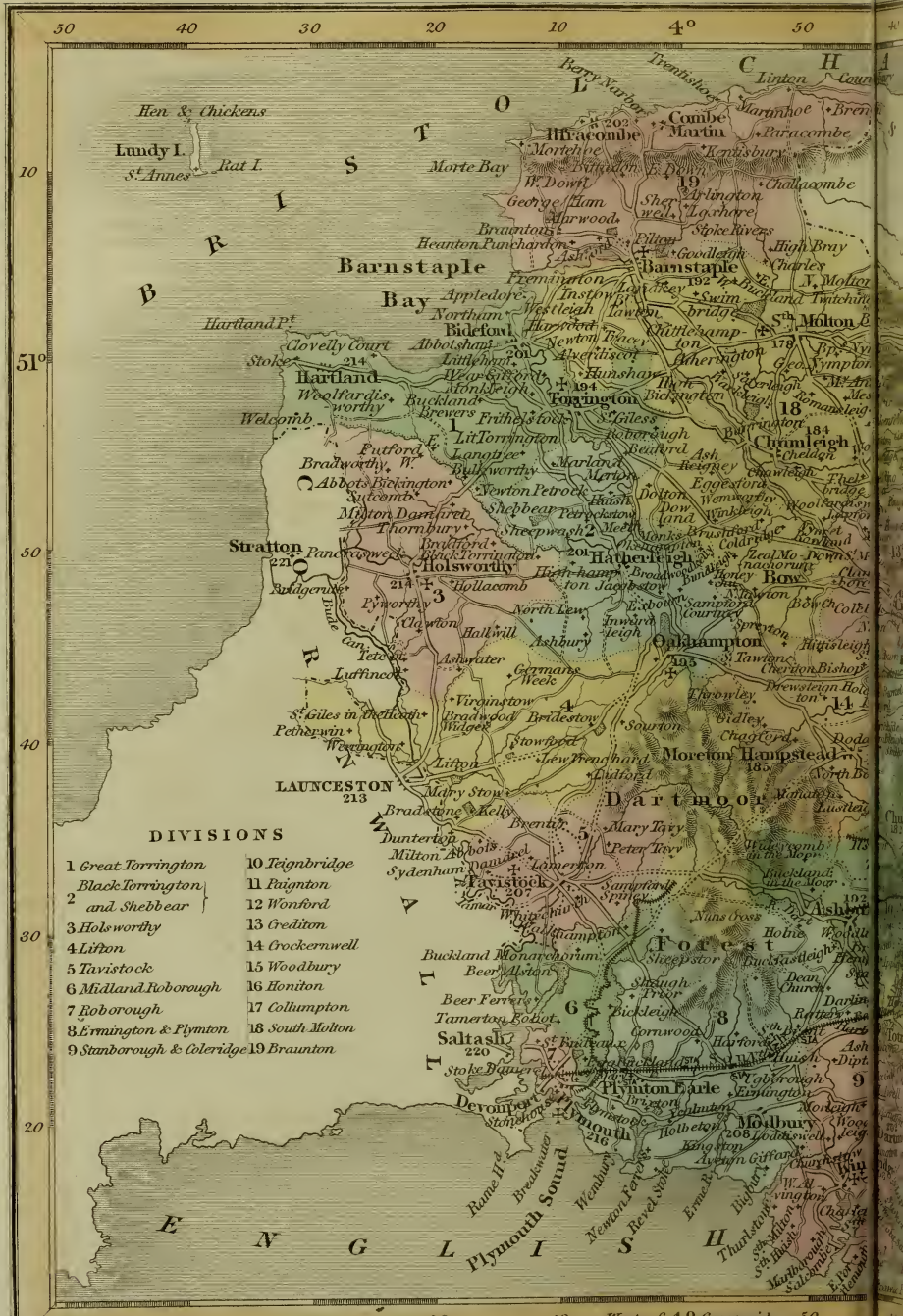
Events in its local history.

Dismantled in the reign of Edward I.

Signal defeat of the Parliamentary forces.

Town 500 feet above the sea level.

Market cross.


Hen & Chickens
Lundy I.
St Annes
Rat I.
Morte Bay
Barnstaple Bay
Hartland P.t
Clovelly Court
Hartland
Welcomb
Bideford
Appledore
Northam
Westleigh
Instow
Fremington
Barnstaple
Braunton
Heanton Punchardon
Ilfracombe
Combe Martin
Martinhoe
Paracombe
Kentisbury
Challacombe
Lynton
Lynmouth
Molton
Chumleigh
Witheridge
Eggesford
Winkleigh
Coldridge
Zeal Monachorum
Hatherleigh
Bow
Okehampton
Tawton
Throwley
Sticklepath
Morchard Bishop
Moreton Hampstead
Dartmoor Forest
Ashburton
Buckland Monachorum
Tavistock
Lifton
Launceston
Stratton
Holsworthy
Hollacombe
Pyworthy
Black Torrington
Shebbear
Sheepwash
Petrockstow
Meeth
Hatherleigh
Monk Okehampton
Germans Week
Virginstow
Bridestow
Sourton
Lew Trenchard
Mary Stow
Bradstone
Kelly
Brentor
Mary Tavy
Peter Tavy
Lydford
Dunterton
Milton Abbot
Sydenham Damerel
Limerston
Sampford Spiney
Whitchurch
Nuns Cross
Ashburton
Holne
Buckland Monachorum
Sheepstor
Buckfastleigh
Beer Ferrers
Beer Alston
Tamerton Foliot
Bickleigh
Cornwood
Saltash
Plymouth
Devonport
Stonehouse
Plympton Earle
Modbury
Holbeton
Ivybridge
Yealmpton
Plymouth Sound
Rame Head
Breakwater
ENGLISH CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
DIVISIONS
1 Great Torrington
2 Black Torrington and Shebbear
3 Holsworthy
4 Lifton
5 Tavistock
6 Midland Roborough
7 Roborough
8 Ermington & Plympton
9 Stanborough & Coleridge
10 Teignbridge
11 Paignton
12 Wonford
13 Crediton
14 Crockernwell
15 Woodbury
16 Honiton
17 Collumpton
18 South Molton
19 Braunton
50
40
30
20
10
4°
West of 4° Greenwich
51°
10
20
30
40
50



Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer, Pentonville London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Devon, County of * ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1657180	567098

DEVIZES.

Town Hall is a spacious and handsome structure, forming the segment of a circle, with four pillars of the Ionic order. The lower part of the hall is used as a cheese market on Thursday. The upper part is the court-room, in which the public business of the borough is transacted. The Council House is in North-gate-street, and was erected in 1835. It is an extensive building, comprising a centre with wings, in the Grecian style, having a pediment supported by four Ionic columns, resting on an elevated base, with a flight of steps leading thereto. The Epiphany sessions for the county, and the summer assize, lately transferred from Salisbury, are held here. The church dedicated to St. John the Baptist is a Norman structure, in the form of a Latin cross, having a rectangular tower rising from the intersection. The church is 114 feet long, 68 feet wide, and the tower stands 73 feet high. The church dedicated to St. Mary is a Norman structure, with a quadrangular tower and four pinnacles at the western extremity of the building. The church is 132 feet long, and 65 feet wide, the tower being 91 feet high. The church dedicated to St. James stands on the green, and, with the exception of the tower, said to be as old as the time of Henry V., was re-built in 1834. The tower, which is square, and much ornamented at the upper part, stands at the western end of the church, and is 67 feet high. The church is 85 feet long, and 60 feet wide. There are two chapels for Baptists, and one each for Wesleyans, Independents, and Presbyterians. There are numerous charities for educational purposes. A literary institution was established here in 1833. Some silk throwing, and a manufactory for tobacco and snuff are carried on. The town is celebrated by its association with Sir Thomas Lawrence, who resided here in his youthful days, his parents at that time keeping the Bear Inn.

Town Hall.

Churches.

Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Inns, Bear, Castle, Black Swan.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, Feb. 14, Holy Thurs., cattle, horses; April 20, Oct. 20, stock.—*Bankers*, Locke and Co.; draw on Lubbock and Co. North Wilts Banking Company; draw on Dimsdale and Co. Branch of Wilts and Dorset Banking Company; draw on London and Westminster.—*Newspapers*, Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette (conservative), Thurs.; Wiltshire Independent (liberal), Thurs.

* DEVONSHIRE. Next to Yorkshire, the county of Devon is the largest in England. It is also one of the most valuable. Of a circumference of about 287 miles, it has a maritime coast of nearly 150. In form this county resembles a parallelogram, having its opposite angles projecting into the English and Bristol Channels. Its extent, from sea to sea, taken from Praul Point, near the Start, and Salcombe, in the south, to Countesbury Foreland in the north, is about seventy-one miles; and from the eastern boundary, where it makes an angle with the river Axe, in the parish of Thorncombe, to Hartland Point, nearly seventy-two. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the Bristol Channel; on the west by the river Tamar, and a small rivulet called Marshland-water; on the south and south-east it is skirted by the British Channel; on the east and north-east it borders on the counties of Dorset and Somerset, the dividing limits being artificial. The general face of the country is extremely irregular. The hills in many parts, but more particularly in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor, deserve the appellation of mountains, their altitudes being sometimes fifteen or eighteen hundred feet. This tract, when approached from the south and south-east, presents to the eye an extensive waste, covered with scattered masses of granite, and rocks precipitated into the valleys from the overhanging declivities. These immense fragments, which resemble the masses projected by volcanoes, or the ruins of some mighty castle, lie confusedly scattered over the ground. The climate of Devonshire is so peculiarly mild, that medical men frequently recommend it to their consumptive patients in preference to Lisbon or the south of France. The most prevailing winds, influenced, probably, by the direction of the English Channel, are west or south-west, and the severe gales are almost always from the same quarter. The easterly winds of spring, which are so severely felt on the eastern coasts of the kingdom, are here shorter in their duration and milder in their temperature. From the mild and even tenor of the climate, many plants, not naturally evergreen, retain their leaves during the winter in the valleys near the sea, or lose them only for a very short period. The myrtles at Mount Edgecumbe have resisted the cold of many winters; and near the sea, as well as in the lower regions at a distance from it, they are seldom

Form and extent.

Boundaries

Climate.

DEVONSHIRE.

sheltered. They suffer only from a severe frost following a rainy season. In this county fossil bones are often met with, and also real bones not in a state of petrifaction. From a cavern in a marble rock near Chudleigh, some years ago, were taken bones of an animal of the stag kind, which were of an astonishing size, and can be referred to none but the species of moose-deer or elk. Mr. Swete had in his possession a few of the bones of this animal, and a tooth: one of the molares, in its circumference at the base, measured five inches and a half, and at the middle, whence the roots branched off, six and a half. He also took up in his grounds at Oxton, embodied in sandstone and flint, great numbers of echini, astroites, and bivalve shells fossilized; and from an estate near Newton Bushell, a fossil, which may be referred to the class tubulariæ, in a mass of which one of the porpitæ was embodied. In the rocks near Honiton, on the eastern angle of the county, some fossil bones, seemingly of birds and smaller animals, were found in a magnesian rock. The cornua ammonis and common fossil shells are frequent in the limestone district, and are found embedded in solid marble. "The most remarkable fossil that was ever found, perhaps, in this county," observes Mr. Polwhele, "was lately discovered in a bed of stiff clay, on Chapel-farm, in the parish of Cruwys-Morchard; it is called fossil bacon: it is certainly an animal substance; and if I may form any judgment from a large specimen which I immediately procured, I think I may safely pronounce it to have been originally hog's flesh; but the bristles on the piece in my possession must determine the question as to what animal the substance belongs. This piece is very light, somewhat spongy; mottled like mottled soap, and evidently of a sebaceous nature. On a slight chemical analysis, it was mostly soluble in spirit of wine, while hot; but separated into white flakes on cooling, in which it resembles spermaceti; but it was easily convertible into soap, on being boiled in a fixed alkaline lixivium." It now appears to be established that the original name of this county, though it was afterwards included with Cornwall under the general appellation Danmonium, was Dyvnaint; and by this term it is frequently mentioned in ancient Welsh manuscripts. Its import is descriptive of the country, and implies deeps or hollows; and hence the people might be called Dyvni, Dyvniaid, Dyvnoni, Dyvnonwyr, Dyvnonwys, and Dyvnwys; all implying the inhabitants of the glens, or deep valleys. It has frequently been the subject of discussion among historians, whether the first colonists of Britain emigrated from some remote region of the east, or from the neighbouring continent of Gaul: however conclusive the arguments on either side may be thought, tradition and history both furnish sufficient evidence that it was on the coast of Devonshire they first established a settlement. Previously to the arrival of the Romans on the shores of Britain, the Belgæ, who had invaded the island from Gaul, made incursions into Devonshire, and obliged numbers of the inhabitants to emigrate to Ireland; the remainder joined with the inhabitants of the adjacent coasts, and opposed the enemy. It appears that, before the arrival of Cæsar, the war against the Belgæ was conducted by Cassibelinus, whose second son, Theomantius, was then Duke of Danmonium. By the Romans, Devonshire was included in the division of Britannia Prima. The Saxons attached it to the kingdom of Wessex, and it so continued till Egbert consolidated the heptarchy into one monarchy. There are two Roman stations in this county, Moriduno, near Seaton, and Isca Dumnoniorum, now Exeter. The two grand military roads, the Ikening-street and the Fosse, meet; but it is difficult to determine which of them has a termination at this union. There are also several ancient camps. The principal buildings entitled to notice from their antiquity are the following:—Ashburton Church, Axminster Church, Barnstaple Bridge, Berry Pomeroy Castle, Bideford Bridge, Buckfastleigh Priory, Chegford Church, Compton Castle, Crediton Church, Dartmouth Castle, Exeter Church, Cathedral, &c. Ford Abbey, Frithelstoke Priory, Hartland Priory, Henny Castle, Lidford Castle, Newnham Abbey, Oakhampton Church and castle, Ottery Priory, Plympton Castle, Powderham Castle, Tavistock Abbey, Tor Abbey, Torrington Castle, Wear Abbey, Weycroft Abbey, &c. The centre of Devonshire, stretching from Chudleigh to Torrington, and from Bampton to Hartland, is very much intermixed with a light-coloured friable dunstone, the centre of which is, however, intersected by tongues of the red sandstone district, and the moory district which lies on the west side of Devon. The soil of this centre part of Devon generally consists of a free open loam, well calculated for arable cultivation. On the east and west of the zone just described is to be found a tract of poor upland and moory soil; the one to the east, on the borders

Fossils discovered here.

Fossil bacon

Original name of the county.

Early history.

Remarkable objects of antiquity.

Soil.

of Somerset, being only of small extent: that to the west, and adjoining Cornwall, occupies a considerable space, and consists of a cold grey loam on a white and yellow clay. On these moors a good deal of sharp quartzy gravel is found, locally known as whiteacre. Both these moory tracts are devoted to rearing sheep and young cattle. North Devon, so celebrated for its breed of horned cattle, occupies the northern division of the county, stretching from Dulverton to near Hartland. There are several elevated moors and hills in this division—Dundry Beacon, part of the forest of Exmoor, being 1,890 feet; Castle-head Down, 1,500 feet; Chapman Barrows, 1,200 feet; Halston Barrow (Coombe Martin), 900 feet; Great Hangman Hill (same parish), 800 feet above the level of the sea: the general range of the Exmoor hills towards South Molton is 850 feet above the same level. Hoardown Gate, between Ilfracombe and Barnstaple, is elevated 1,000 feet, and is cultivated to its summit. Owing to the prevalence of westerly winds, the climate is comparatively mild; notwithstanding which, it is surprising to witness the manner in which the North Devon cattle thrive on the elevated pastures of this part of Devon. The whole of North Devon is composed of slate rocks of a mixed arenacious and argillaceous character: when the latter prevail, or still better, when the *débris* of each species becomes intimately mixed, good pasture lands are formed. The slate rocks of North Devon are remarkable when compared with the same formation in South Devon and Cornwall, for the almost entire absence of volcanic ash or other irrupted igneous product. Not far from the city of Exeter, in the direction of Dartmoor, we pass from the fertile sand and dunstone district, and enter upon one of much less fertility, consisting of a grey loam, mixed with quartz gravel (*white acre*), and a not inconsiderable quantity of peat on reddish brown clay of a retentive nature; much of this country is broken into abrupt irregularities, terminating in crags and precipices, the level surface being encumbered with detached pieces of granite and other rocks. The wild and sterile aspect of many parts of this district, form a striking contrast as compared with the fertile vales on the coast of South Devon. On the eastern confines of Devon, bordering on Somerset and Dorset, is a tract of country consisting of an intermixture of the greensand and lias formations, at the junctions of which are frequently to be found veins of excellent land. In the neighbourhood of Lyme Regis the soil is poor, consisting of blue lias clay, and is principally kept in pasturage. Along the sea-coast the soil is generally composed of a strong reddish brown, flinty loam, of various depths, superposed on a deep stratum of chalk. The soil just noticed is similar to that found in many chalk districts. This fine country is rich in minerals available in the manufacturing arts. Slate rocks are very predominant: these rocks are quarried for roofing-slates; they are metalliferous, affording iron-stone and veins of tin, copper, and lead; the veins or lodes which yield tin or copper run, as in Cornwall, from north-east to south-west (approaching more or less to east and west), and those which afford lead run nearly at right angles to these. The strata in the mining field about Tavistock, which yields tin, copper, lead, and manganese, are traversed by porphyritic (elvan) beds, bearing nearly east and west. A few lead and copper mines are wrought in North Devon; the lead is combined with silver. The limestone is quarried for building and burnt for manure; beautifully veined marble is worked in different places. Imperfect coal, or lignite, called Bovey coal, occurs at Bovey Heathfield: on the right, or south-west bank of the West Teign or Bovey River, is a plain where the strata of it rise to the surface. It lies in parallel seams from four to sixteen feet thick, at six or eight feet distance from each other, to the depth of sixty feet, and exhibits a gradation from the most perfect ligneous texture, to a substance nearly approaching the character of pit coal. Potters' clay and pipe-clay are found in the same neighbourhood. The Bovey coal is used for fuel in the potteries of Bovey-heath, and by the poorer people in the neighbourhood, but its difficult and imperfect combustion, and fœtid gas, render it unfit for domestic use. The Dartmoor granite is remarkable for the size of the felspar crystals which it contains, it is much valued for its durability, fineness of texture, and the size of the blocks, it is quarried and exported to a considerable extent, especially to London. It is metalliferous, containing veins of tin, even the rock itself being sometimes impregnated with this metal. Grass land being far more abundant in Devonshire than arable, butter, cheese, and live stock may be considered as the chief agricultural produce for exportation. The clouted or clotted cream of Devonshire is a well-known delicacy; it is made by heating the milk on the hearth, or by means of a

DEVONSHIRE.

Elevations.

Geology of the district.

Mineral productions

Agriculture

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Devonport* s.p & m.t	Devon	Saltash 3	Plymouth 1	S. Devon	248	2380	38180
Devynnock .....pa	Brecon	Brecknock 9	Abergavenny 29	Newpt. & Herefd....	215½	28883	1969
Dewchurch, Much pa	Hereford	Holme Lacy ...7	St. Devereux 2½	Newpt. & Herefd....	154½	4878	620
Dewchurch, Little pa	Hereford	Hereford 6	Holme Lacy ...3	Herefd. & Glo'ster...	143	1652	276
Dewlish .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester.....8	Moreton 7	L. & S. W.	143	2090	442

DEVONSHIRE.

stove, to a degree a little below the boiling point, when the clouted cream rises to the top like a thick scum, and is taken off when cooled. This cream being merely stirred briskly with the hand or with a stick, is converted into butter. The chief beverage of the Devonshire people is cider, which is here superior to any other in England. The soil on the slopes of the hills is peculiarly adapted to the growth of fruit trees, especially on a loose rocky bottom, where the roots may insinuate themselves and find moisture at all times. The wood grown in Devonshire is chiefly oak, but beech, ash, and elder are interspersed, according to the soil and situation. The excitement on the Devonshire coast, when the

Mackerel fishing.

shoals of mackerel come, is very great. It has been thus described by a recent writer:—"On their periodical arrivals on the coast, which is their custom in multitudes, for the purpose of feeding on a small fry very similar to a whitebait, a practised eye will readily observe their manœuvres some distance from the shore, inasmuch as the moment they discover the food they love so well, their numbers and greedy propensities cause them to rush on their prey, which, endeavouring to escape from death, disturbs the water in large circles like a shower of hail-stones dropping therein; indeed we know of nothing more similar to compare it to. The moment one of these disturbed spots appears on the water, men are placed on the highest cliffs to look out, while the boats with their crews and

Exciting scene.

nets prepared are launched and ready for action. The mackerel are sometimes seen at least a mile from shore, but the moment they attack the small bait, the latter fly nearer and nearer to the beach, till at times they approach within a hundred yards or nearer, and then while the look-out man, who discovers them more readily from an eminence, shouts at the extent of his lungs, the boats are rapidly rowed around the feasting fish in a circle, and then being hauled towards the shore by men on land, some thousands of mackerel are inclosed in a large bag at the extremity of the net; indeed, on the morning in question we witnessed the taking of several thousand, and the sight was one of no common interest to those who had not previously witnessed it. Neither was the eating of these fish, stiff and fresh from the water, without interest; they are as different, be assured, from a London mackerel as a crimped Severn from an Irish salmon."

* DEVONPORT, is on the eastern bank of the Tamar, including the parish of Stoke Damerell, which comprises the town of Devonport, the village of Stoke,

Situation.

and Morice-town. Devonport is situated on a pleasant eminence, which declines towards the bank of the river, and a degree of regularity has been observed in the formation of the streets, the greater part of which intersect each other at right angles. It forms an oblong figure, surrounded by fortifications constructed at different periods. The entrance from the north is by a drawbridge and gate-way, and the road from the ferry at Morice-town is protected in a similar manner. The lines extend from the northern wall of the Gun-wharf to Mount Wise, and the whole town is enclosed within the government ground, with the exception of the avenue at the water at North Corner and Mutton Cove. The

The column to commemorate the change of name.

foundation of a column, erected to commemorate the alteration in the name of the town, from Plymouth-dock to Devonport, was laid on the 12th of August, 1824. This column is a conspicuous object to the whole town, and from the summit there is a charming view of the harbour, Mount Edgecumbe, and the surrounding scenery. It is a fluted column of the Doric order, and is 124 feet in height. Devonport stands considerably higher than Plymouth, and has water nearly two-thirds around it. On crossing the bridge over Stonehouse-creek, we ascend a moderately steep road to the "lines" of Devonport, and having passed these lines the visitor enters the town, the main road leading north-westward to the centre. The first public building thus seen is the post-office, a very elegant structure lately erected in Fore-street, from designs by Wightwick. The mechanics' institute in Duke-street is another recent building with a fine new frontage of the Doric order. At the western end of Ker-street is the town-hall, presenting a bold and chaste elevation of the Doric style, and looking very well as

approached from the east. It comprises a county meeting-room, 75 feet by 40, a watch-house, a temporary prison, and other offices. Near it is the library and newsroom, a commodious edifice in the Egyptian style, and in the immediate vicinity stands a chapel in the Saracenic style. There are three episcopal chapels, several meeting-houses and schools, a small theatre, an assembly room, and a beautiful promenade, called Richmond-walk. Devonport was first fortified in the reign of George II., but the fortifications have since been considerably enlarged and improved. At the time of the Conquest, the whole of the present Devonport, Stoke, and Morice-town, were possessed by the Damerel family. By descent and marriage the manor came to the family of Wise, one of whom, Sir Thomas Wise, built a mansion on the elevation now known as Mount Wise. In 1667 the manor passed from the Wises to Sir William Morice, from whom Morice-town, near Keyham steam-dock, was named. Lastly, the manor passed to the St. Aubyn family, by whom is at present possessed nearly the whole of the land which has not been purchased by government. Besides a small number of good private streets within the lines of Devonport, there are some fine terraces, and ranges of houses, and a few elegant villas in the northern and eastern suburbs of the town, in Morice-town, and Stoke. The great attraction of Devonport is of course the famous dockyard, a vast establishment extending nearly half a mile from north to south by about a quarter of a mile from east to west, and comprising an area of more than seventy acres. A lofty wall with one single entrance-gate bounds its whole extent on the land side. Entering within this gate, a wide open court bounded by buildings on each side, appears before us. Amongst these structures, near the entrance will be found the dockyard chapel, the guard-house, the pay-office, and a dockyard surgery. To properly understand the industrial arrangements of the dock-yard, the work to be done therein must be mentioned. Besides ship-building, boats of all sizes are built, masts, yards, and bowsprits are fashioned for the ships, ropes are made and twisted, sails are cut and sewn, and anchors and the other heavy metallic articles required for fitting up vessels are here forged and fitted for their various purposes. On these labours and others subsidiary to them, about three thousand men and boys are kept constantly employed. There are two classes, established and hired workmen; the first having a claim on the continued support of the government, and the others not. According to the most recent return, the annual salaries of officers and superintendents, amounted to £20,000, and the wages of workmen and labourers to about £130,000. In these estimates are enumerated seventeen chief officers, at salaries varying from £200 to £1,000 each; twenty-six clerks, at salaries from £80 to £450 each; and fifty foremen, at salaries from £100 to to £250 each. The docks and slips in which the ships are built and repaired, form the most important feature in the place. There are six building slips for vessels of various dimensions, and five docks for fitting and repairing vessels, three for first-rates, and two for second rates. The building slips are covered with immense roofs of sheet iron, copper, or zinc, and beneath these roofs the huge fabrics of the ships rest in shelter, until they are dismissed from the shipwright's hands. 8,000 loads of timber have been here used in one year. An immense new dock has been in course of formation for several years, and the works which were commenced in 1840 have already involved an expenditure of nearly £200,000. In 1840 occurred the extensive fire in the dockyard which produced damage to the amount of £80,000. There are two rope-houses, each 1,200 feet in length, one of them being built of stone, fire-proof. The largest of the works here conducted is the making of cables, of which the first class are one hundred fathoms in length by twenty-five inches in circumference. Chain cables of wrought iron are, however, now more extensively employed, and the smaller kinds of ropes are therefore more manufactured. In 1848 was built the chain-cable store house, which cost about £40,000. Notwithstanding iron has been substituted to a large extent, so much hempen rope is used in various parts of a ship, that the annual consumption of hemp for the dockyard is, even now, nearly 2,000 tons. The rigging-house is a large building, 500 feet in length, and three stories high. It forms one side of a quadrangle, the area of which is entirely composed of stone and iron. The smithery in which the anchor-forging takes place is a very remarkable part of the establishment, and here Nasmyth's marvellous steam hammer may be seen performing wonders. In the engineering, or millwright establishment, the planing, turning, punching, drilling, and cutting of metal is carried on. In the saw-mill, timber is cut into various forms and sizes by

DEVONPORT.

Public buildings.

Mount Wise

The dockyard.

Work done therein.

Ship building.

Chain-cable store house.

Steam hammer.

Name of Place	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dewsall .....pa	Hereford	Hereford 5	Tram Inn.....1½	Newpt. & Herefd. ...	151	676	30
Dewsbury*... m.t & pa	W. R. York ...	Wakefield 5	Dewsbury.....	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	187½	9768	28103
Dibden .....pa	Hants	Southampton 3	Southampton 3	L. & S. W.	83	3837	487

DEVONPORT.

steam-power. There are mast-houses, boat-houses, sail-lofts, store-houses, and all the works of a great naval yard. The mound called King's-hill derives its name from having been visited by King George III. on one occasion, when he expressed himself so pleased with the prospect obtained thence over the yard, that he requested it might be kept free from excavation and building. This wish has been attended to and a neatly kept gravel path winding between neatly kept beds, leads up to the pavilion on the mound, where a few trophies have been kept. At Keyham-point, a short distance northward of the dockyard, new steam-docks are advancing towards completion on a scale of extraordinary magnitude. The spot originally called Moon Cove is a sort of peninsula, having water on three sides, and a turnpike-road on the fourth. In 1844, the Admiralty determined on commencing the works. The land was then bought by government for £8,000, and estimates were sent in, to the amount of nearly one million and a half sterling, for the construction of basins, docks, wharfs, and factories, on an architectural plan proposed by Mr. Barry. The entire area thus appropriated is seventy-two acres. More than a million of money has already been expended upon the Keyham works. It is intended that everything relating to the docking and repairing of the government steamers shall be here carried on. Mount Wise commands a beautiful prospect. Devonport used to be the head quarters only of the naval government of the port, the military government being placed in the citadel at Plymouth; but in 1825 the latter was transferred to Devonport, and Mount Wise has ever since contained the official residences of the lieutenant-governor of the garrison and of the port admiral. The Government House and the admiral's house are the two chief buildings on this mount, but there is also a laboratory belonging to the ordnance, and a semaphore, by which signals are transmitted between the admiral's office and the guard-ship in the Hamoaze—the signals to be afterwards transmitted, as occasion may require, from the guard-ship to any other ship in the Hamoaze. There are generally two governing admirals at Devonport—the admiral of the port and the admiral-superintendent of the dockyard. The port admiral has control over the whole of the ships in the harbour, and is the medium of communication between the Admiralty and those ships. The superintendent of the dockyard has control only within the yard: he may be an admiral, but he is sometimes a captain-superintendent. The Royal William Victualling Yard is on Cremill Point, and is approached by a road leading along the neck, or isthmus, where a large and handsome gate gives admission to the interior. Over the gateway is a colossal statue of William IV., in Portland stone, and upwards of thirteen feet high. The interior of the victualling yard consists of large quadrangular ranges of substantial buildings, separated by open courts. The cost of construction was nearly one million and a half sterling, and fifteen acres of surface have been brought into requisition, some portion recovered from the sea by sea walls and embankments, and the rest hewn from the solid rock. It is said that 300,000 tons of rock were removed. One part of the establishment is devoted to the corn and baking department, another to the cooperage department, and a third to miscellaneous stores of various descriptions. The actual machinery employed in the building consists of a corn mill, capable of grinding one thousand bushels of corn in ten hours, with twenty-four pairs of millstones, worked by two steam-engines; a bakery worked by machinery, with twelve ovens; an oatmeal mill and two wheat-drying mills. About 150 persons are here regularly employed, and an amount of £10,000 annually paid in wages. The environs of Devonport are so closely assimilated with Plymouth, that for further information respecting them the reader is referred to that town. Devonport returns two members to Parliament in conjunction with the parish of Stoke Damerall and the township of Stonehouse.

King's-hill.

The new steam docks

More than a million of money expended in construction.

Semaphore.

Colossal statue of William IV.

The victualling yard.

Inns, Royal Hotel, Weakley's Hotel, Prince George, King's Arms, Carlton Inn.—*Bankers*, Hodge and Co.; draw on Lubbock and Co. Branch of Devon and Cornwall Banking Company; draw on Barclay, Bevan and Co. National Provincial Bank of England; draw on London Joint Stock Bank.—*Newspapers*, Devonport Independent (liberal), Sat; Devonport and Plymouth Telegraph (liberal), Sat.; Western Courier (conservative), Wed.

* DEWSBURY. From the situation of this town on the navigable river

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Dickleburgh*.....pa	Norfolk	Diss 4½	Burston 2½	E. Union	99½	2343	959
Didbrook.....pa	Gloucester ...	Winchcomb...2½	Moreton 11	Oxford, W. & W. ...	103	2578	178
Didcot, or Dudcot pa	Berks.....	Abingdon 6	Didcot Junction	Gt. Western	53	1094	241
Diddington .....pa	Huntingdon	Huntingdon 5½	Offord 3	Gt. Northern	59	1450	216
Diddlebury.....pa	Salop	Ludlow... .....7¾	Craven Arms...5	Shrews. & Herefd....	180	9535	878
Didling .....pa	Sussex	Midhurst 4	Chichester ...10	L. B. & S. C.....	89	814	102

Calder, and being but a short distance from prolific coal mines, it has had great eligibility for trade, and now possesses some extensive manufactures. Among other improvements made within the last few years is the fine road leading to Leeds, cut at a great expense, and defrayed by a number of public spirited inhabitants; a division of the road to Wakefield, cut through the mountain on the east of the town to a greath depth; and a new road leading direct hence to Bradford. The parish church of All Saints is a very ancient structure, which, having probably fallen down in 1667, was re-built, with a due regard to the preservation of its original style. St. John's Church, at Dewsbury Moor, was erected out of the fund placed at the disposal of the Parliamentary commissioners, and by the same means similar churches have been raised in the vicinity of the town. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan and the New Connexion Methodists, the Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics. The Freemasons have a handsome hall in Long Causeway, and a literary institution is in operation in King-street. Dewsbury is a place of considerable antiquity; and if an inscription on the church is to be relied on, which implies that Paulinus, the first archbishop of York, preached here in 627, it has been of note since the introduction of Christianity. On the top of the church is a cross, bearing an inscription, "*Hic Paulinus predicavit et celebravit, A.D.* 627." This ancient memorial, which probably itself was not the original, fell down in 1805, but was replaced by a fac-simile. Thus from the early preaching of Paulinus, this place became the common centre, from which the light of Christianity spread over the Vale of Calder, and was the mother church of an extensive district to the west, several parishes in which still acknowledge their original independence, by certain prescriptive payments to the incumbent of Dewsbury. Dewsbury is now one of the busy manufacturing towns of the West Riding district. Many extensive establishments are here actively engaged in the production of woollen fabrics, chiefly of the heavy and useful kinds, such as blankets, carpets, and inferior descriptions of woollen cloth. There are also worsted yarn manufactories, and wool-carding establishments, and wool-stapling, iron-founding, tanning, malting, and nail-making are extensively carried on. Several corn mills and lime works are in the neighbourhood. Dewsbury is at the head of what is called the "shoddy" trade. Refuse woollen rags are here collected from all parts of the kingdom, and after undergoing certain preparations, are torn to pieces, and reduced to their original state of wool by the aid of powerful machinery, and this wool being respun, is again made into cloth. Formerly shoddy cloth was used only for padding, and such-like purposes, but now blankets, flushings, druggets, carpets, table covers, and cloth for pilot great coats are either wholly or partly made of shoddy. The clothing of the army, and the greater part of that of the navy, consists principally of the same material, which is, in fact, worn by every body. Large quantities of shoddy cloth are exported. Great improvements have recently been effected, not only in the fabric of the cloth, but also in the dyes; this is especially seen in the cloth for soldiers' uniforms, which no longer of a brick-dust colour, makes an approach to bright scarlet. The beautiful woollen table-cloths are made wholly of shoddy, being printed by aqua fortis, from designs drawn in London and Manchester, and cut on holly and other blocks on the spot.

DEWSBURY.

Modern improvements.

Paulinus, the first archbishop of York, preached here in 627.

Manufactures.

The shoddy trade.

Inns, Royal Hotel, Black Bull.—*Markets*, Thurs., Sat.—*Fairs*, Wed. bef. May 13, Wed. bef. Oct. 11, cows, horses.—*Bankers*, Branch of Huddersfield Banking Company; draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith. Branch of West Riding Union; draw on Masterman, Peters, and Co.

* DICKLEBURGH. This is an extensive village situated on an ascent on the Norwich-road. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome building with a square tower: the interior is lofty, with an oak roof, and is lighted by clerestory windows. On the wall of the chancel entrance is a marble monument to the memory of George Lee, Esq., and one, also, to the Le Gry family. An excellent school, enlarged in 1842, is situated near the church. The Earl of Orford is lord of the manor.

Handsome church.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Didlington ....pa	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry ...6	Brandon 7½	Norfolk	95½	1854	59
Didmarton ....pa	Gloucester	Tetbury....5½	Wickwar....7	Midland	124	719	101
Didsbury ...to & chap	Lancaster	Manchester ...5	Stockport 3	L. & N. W.	185½	1527	1449
Digby ....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 6½	Tattershall....9	Gt. Northern	128	2382	340
Diggle	York	Huddersfield 11	Diggle	L. & N. W.	197	...	...
Digswell ....pa	Herts	Hatfield 4½	Welwyn 2	Gt. Northern	24	1623	239
Dihewid ....pa	Cardigan	Lampeter 9	Carmarthen 32	S. Wales	277	3215	489
Dilham* ....pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham ...4	Norwich 14	E. Union	127⅞	1563	504
Dilhorne ....pa	Stafford	Cheadle 2½	Blythe Bridge 2	N. Stafford	148	3648	1615
Dillicar ....to	Westmorland	Kendal 8	Low Gill 2	Lanc. & Carlisle	260½	...	135
Dillington ....ham	Norfolk	E. Dereham...1½	Dereham....2	Norfolk	128	...	36
Dilston† ....to	Northumb.	Hexham 2	Corbridge 1	Newc. & Carlisle	296	2904	204
Dilton ....chap	Wilts	Warminster ...3	Westbury....2¾	Gt. Western	112	...	...
Dilworth ....to	Lancaster	Preston 7	Longridge 1	Preston & Longridg.	218	1226	833
Dilwyn ....pa	Hereford	Weobley 2	Leominster ...6	Shrews. & Herefd	163	6067	1112
Dimlington ....ham	E. R. York	Easington ...1½	Patrington....6	Hull & Holderness	193	...	...
Dinas....pa	Pembroke	Newport 3½	Haverfdwest 20	S. Wales	296	2328	856

River Ant.

* DILHAM. A considerable trade is carried on in this picturesque village in the coal, corn, malting, and other trades, much facilitated by the navigable river Ant flowing through the place. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has within the last few years been considerably improved.

Dilston Hall.

† DILSTON. The romantic scenery of the Devil-water, a stream near which Dilston, or Devilstone Hall is situated, and the desolate appearance of the ruined hall itself, are entirely in unison with the brief and melancholy history of the devoted and unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater. Dilston, the baronial seat of the ancient family of Devilstone, is about two miles distant from Hexham; it stands on an eminence at the entrance to a deep, woody dell, near the confluence of the Devil-water and the river Tyne. The hall was re-built in 1768, but has fallen to ruin, with the exception of the chapel belonging to it, which is kept in repair, and whose vault contains the remains of the Ratcliffe family. The baronial tower of the ancient lords of "Devylstonne" still exists near the premature ruins of the comparatively modern edifice of the Ratcliffes. About two miles higher up the stony course of the river is a spot called the Linnels, where the Lancasterian army encamped previously to the battle of Hexham; and not far from this place, opposite a farm called the Black Hill, is the "Queen's Cave," the traditional scene where the fugitive Queen Margaret and her infant son were protected by the robber, after the disastrous battle of Hexham. It is a recess in the rock, thirty-one feet long and fourteen feet broad, but so low as scarcely to allow an ordinary sized person to stand upright within it. The barony of Devilstone passed from the family of that name in succession to the Tyndales, a family which produced William Tyndale, one of the first translators of the Scriptures into the English language, and who was burned for heresy, at Antwerp, in 1536. Another member of the family is recorded under the remarkable denomination of "Jock Fitz Jolijock," otherwise "John about the Pan." From this family the barony was transmitted to the Claxtons, one of whom married Sir Edward Ratcliffe, a knight of the body to Henry VIII., and who became heir in remainder to the estates, failing issue of his brother Sir Richard. The fortunes of the ill-fated earl, who devoted himself to a forlorn cause, urged by a principle of romantic honour, and paid the penalty at Tower-hill, are sufficiently known, and have scarcely at this day ceased to be deplored in Northumberland, where his gracious and amiable qualities have endeared his memory; and strange tales have mixed themselves with the superstitions of the simple inhabitants of the Devil-water and the neighbourhood of Corbridge relating to the portents which accompanied the death of the unfortunate nobleman, and the downfall of an ancient family, and the Aurora Borealis, which made an extraordinarily brilliant appearance on the night of the execution, is still called by the old people Lord Derwentwater's corpse-lights. The earl was denied his last request to be laid with his ancestors; embodied in a ballad well known in the north country as "Derwentwater's Farewell," and his remains were ostensibly interred in the churchyard of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, where there is a stone to his memory, bearing his arms and an inscription nearly obliterated: it is on the north side of the churchyard, overlooking High-street. But either this funeral was a mock ceremony, or the corpse was subsequently disinterred, for on an examination of the family vault here, in 1805, made by desire of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, the body was capable of being recognised, not

The Ratcliffe family.

The Queen's Cave.

Romantic story of the ill-fated Earl of Derwentwater.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dinas Mowddwy* m.t	Merioneth ...	Dolgelly 10	Oswestry 38	Shrews. & Chest. ...	209	...	...
Dinchope .....to	Salop	Ludlow 8	Craven Arms 1¼	Shrews. & Herefd ...	176¼	...	...
Dinder .....pa	Somerset	Glastonbury ...7	Frome 14	Gt. Western	129	1071	270
Dinedor .....pa	Hereford	Hereford 3	Holme Lacy ...3	Glo'ster & Herefd....	143	1678	250
Dingestow .....pa	Monmouth ...	Monmouth ...3¼	Chepstow ...14	S. Wales	155½	...	215
Dingley.....pa	Northampton	Mkt Harboro'2¼	Mkt Harboro' 2	L. & N. W.	102½	1317	141
Dinham .....ham	Monmouth ...	Portskewet ...3	Chepstow 5	S. Wales	146½	670	30
Dinkley .....to	Lancaster ...	Blackburn 7	Langho 3	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	221	500	151
Dinmore.....ex pa	Salop	Bishop's Castl. 5	Craven Arms...5	Shrews. & Herefd....	180	...	11
Dinmore.....ex pa	Hereford	Hereford 7¼	Dinmore	Shrews. & Herefd....	152	570	26
Dinnington .....pa	Northumb. ...	Killingworth...6	Newc-on-T. ...7	N. Eastern	285	5538	668
Dinnington .....pa	Somerset	Ilminster 3	Martock 7	Brist. & Exeter	176	514	218
Dinnington .....pa	W. R. York ...	Worksop 6¾	Kiveton Park 3	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	154½	1540	285
Dinsdale, Low† .....pa	Durham	Darlington ...5¼	Dinsdale	Stockton & Redcar.	238½	1150	157

only by the mark of decapitation, but also through a remarkable state of preservation, by the open countenance and regular features, which were still found to correspond with the portrait of the ill-starred nobleman. It is traditionally said that the earl's body was conveyed privately by night to this place, and that by day it was deposited in the different houses in the road belonging to persons of the Roman Catholic Church, where solemn obsequies were performed over it. The chapel of Dagenham-park, in Essex, is said to have been one of those resting places, and at Ingatestone, in the same county, there was an old woman, the inmate of an alms-house, not many years ago, whose mother, as she stated, assisted in sewing on the earl's head. At Thorndon, the seat of Lord Petre, is preserved an oaken chest, bearing an inscription in brass, engraved by Lady Derwentwater's order, which contains the dress worn by the earl at his execution, the neck of the shirt being cut away, and the black serge which covered the block stiffened with blood, and cut through by the fatal blow of the axe. A man of feeble mind, who within a few years performed the office of pew-opener and other duties in St. Andrews's Church, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, familiarly known as "Billy Ratcliffe," was believed to be the last representative of the ancient and honourable house of Derwentwater.

DILSTON.

His final resting place.

The last of the Derwentwaters.

* DINAS MOWDDWY is pleasantly situated at the junction of three vales, formed by ranges of lofty mountains, on the shelf of a rock beneath Craig y Dinas, on the banks of the Cerris, where it empties itself into the Dovy. This place held a considerable eminence in the comparison of Welsh towns, and was the property of the ancient family of Mitton: it was one of the five lordships in Wales which were independent manors, and exempted from tribute to the prince; it held a government within itself, consisting of a mayor and aldermen, with all the magnificent insignia and ornamental trappings of a corporation. The situation of Dinas Mowddwy is romantic, singular, and beautiful, upon a small flat made by nature, and improved by art, on the declivity of a mountain prodigiously elevated, and nearly perpendicular, on the left descending to the town, and on the right continuing the same steep down to the river Dovy, which washes its foot. The road winds round the hill in the shape of a bow, and the houses take the same curve. It appears to the observer a town suspended upon the side of a mountain. The local trade depends principally on its fairs.

Pleasant situation.

River Dovy.

Market, Sat.—*Fairs*, Fri. bef. Palm Sun., June 2, Aug. 9, cattle, horses, &c.; Sep. 10, Oct. 22, Nov. 13, stock, pigs, clothes.

† DINSDALE. This place has latterly become famous for its cold sulphurous springs which have been held in great repute. The Dinsdale spring rises on the bank of the Tees, and is conveyed by pipes to the bath-house, where it is used externally and internally by a number of visitors annually. It was discovered fifty years ago, by men who were searching for coal, but it was not until it had acquired much local renown that good baths were constructed, in 1824, for the accommodation of visitors. The spa is situated in a beautiful plantation extending nearly a mile along the bank of the Tees, intersected with shady walks, with seats at intervals. A few hundred yards above, and behind the spa, there is a magnificent hotel, resembling a nobleman's country mansion rather than a caravansera for the sick sojourners. From this point there is a fine view of pleasing and picturesque scenery, terminated by a range of the Cleveland and Hambleton Hills, and meandered by the Tees. Half a mile from the spa is the village of Middleton, with a hotel, and numerous lodging-houses. This spring acts powerfully on the skin, and the sulphur not only causes its peculiar odour to exhale

Sulphurous springs.

Fine hotel.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dinsdale, Over ....to	N. R. York ...	Darlington ...6	Dalton Junc....4	N. Eastern	234	805	74
Dinting.....to	Derby.....	Glossop 1½	Dinting	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	191½	...	670
Dinton .....pa	Bucks.....	Aylesbury.....4½	Aylesbury 5	L. & N. W.	48	4100	859
Dinton .....pa	Wilts	Wilton.....5	Salisbury 9	L. & S. W.	105	4086	538
Dippenhall .....ti	Hants	Odiham 6	Farnham 2	L. & S. W.	43½	...	339
Diptford .....pa	Devon	Totness 6	Brent 3	S. Devon	232½	4154	747
Dirham and Hinton p	Gloucester ...	Bristol 10	Mangotsfield 5	Midland	129	3005	474
Discove .....ti	Somerset	Bruton 1½	Frome 12½	Gt. Western	127½	...	40
Discoed .....to	Radnor	Presteign 2½	Berrington ...16	Shrews. & Herefd....	176	866	115
Diseworth .....pa	Leicester	Loughboro" ...6	Kegworth 4	Midland	124	1880	617
Dishforth.....to	N. R. York ...	Ripon 5	Boroughbdg ...4	N. Eastern	216½	1714	355
Dishley-cum-Thorpacre .....pa	Leicester	Loughboro' ...1½	Lougboro'.....2½	Midland	118	890	260
Disley Stanley .....to	Chester.....	Stockport 6	Poynton 5	L. & N. W.	176	2700	2225
Diss*.....m.t & pa	Norfolk	Botesdale 6	Diss	E. Union	94½	3627	3637

DINSDALE.

Medicinal qualities.

from the pores, but tinges or tarnishes all gold and silver articles worn by the individual. In a large proportion of cutaneous diseases, especially when in a chronic state, the Dinsdale waters are very powerful. A local medical authority observes, "in order that the invalid may derive permanent benefit from the use of this water, he ought to persevere in its use for a month or six weeks. It frequently happens, that during a course of this water, a papular irruption makes its appearance upon the skin, an occurrence which I have always hailed with pleasure, as immediate relief from gastric or enteric irritation is the immediate consequence. This eruption usually disappears in a few days after discontinuing the water, leaving the skin soft, pliable, and healthy." The water will bear

Removal of the waters.

removal, and will keep, without any material diminution of its gaseous properties, provided proper care be observed in corking and sealing it down in pint bottles, and putting it in a cool place. By adopting these precautions, the use of it may be resumed at intervals when the individual has returned home.

* DISS, separated from Suffolk by the river Waveney, stands principally on an acclivity encompassing a large sheet of water or mere, of the extent of nearly six acres, the banks of which are laid out in gardens at the rear of the houses.

Church of the Virgin Mary.

The church of the Virgin Mary is a handsome structure, with a square tower and eight bells, upon which a set of chimes play every four hours. There are two handsome gothic porches, and the interior is lighted by twenty gothic clerestory windows. Pleasantly situated on the common at the entrance to the town is an almshouse, with pleasure ground and garden, which accommodates thirteen aged

Breweries.

couple or widows. Here are four breweries, one supplied by a well bored through the chalk to a depth of 615 feet. The manufacture of hose, stays, and hempen cloth is also carried on to a small extent.

Corn Exchange built in 1855.

For a long time the want of a commodious corn exchange had been felt by the farmers of the wealthy agricultural district around Diss, when Mr. T. L. Taylor, who is lord of the manor, conceived the design of erecting one for their use, and of attaching to it reading-rooms and a library. The building, which is not only admirably adapted to its purpose, but beautiful in the harmony of its proportions and its ornamentation, was finished and opened in January 1855. The design was by a young architect of Diss, named Atkins, by whom also the carpenter's work was executed. The workmen employed in the other departments were also inhabitants of Diss. Several eminent characters were born at this place, among whom we may enumerate

John Skelton, the poet laureate, born here.

Ralph De Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's in the time of Henry II.; Walter of Diss, a Carmelite friar, confessor to John, Duke of Lancaster; and John Skelton, the facetious orator, and poet laureate to Henry VIII. He was descended from an ancient family in Cumberland, and was born towards the latter part of the fifteenth century. He appears to have studied at both universities, but certainly at Oxford, where, about 1489, he received the laureateship as a degree, not being at that time a court office as at present. He took orders in 1498, and in some of his works he alludes to his being curate of Trompington, in Cambridgeshire, in 1507, as well as rector of Diss in Norfolk. Tradition informs us that he occasionally created disgust by his buffooneries in the pulpit; and there were three objects at which he delighted to aim his satire, which were the mendicant friars, Lily, the grammarian, and Cardinal Wolsey. His attacks, even when merited, were extremely coarse, nor was even his own life either moral or regular. His attacks on Wolsey at length roused the resentment of that powerful prelate, and an order being issued for his apprehension, he took refuge in the sanctuary

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop
Diserth* vil	Flint	Rhyddlan..... 2	Prestatyn ...2½	Chester & Holyhd.	197	...	...
Disserth ....pa	Radnor	Rhayader 8½	Leominster ...34	Shrews. & Herefd...	191	6650	564
Dissington, North...to	Northumb. ...	Newcas-on-T. 10	Newcastle ...11	N. Eastern	289	1140	70
Dissington, South ...to	Northumb. ...	Newcas-on-T. 8	Newcastle 9	N. Eastern	287	1342	68
Distington .....pa	Cumberland	Whitehaven ...4	Harrington ...2	Whitehaven Junc...	338	2910	1106
Ditchampton .....ti	Wilts	Wilton	Salisbury 4½	L. & S. W.	100½	...	...
Ditchburn .....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 7	Alnwick 8	N. Eastern	323	1520	86
Ditcheat .....pa	Somerset	Glastonbury 8½	Frome 15	Gt. Western	130	4511	1197
Ditchford.....	Northampton	Wellingboro' 2	Ditchford	L. & N. W.	80½	...	...
Ditchford, ...ham	Worcester ...	Shipston 3	Moreton 3	Oxford, W. & W. ...	95	...	...
Ditchingham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Bungay 2	Tivetshall ...14½	E. Union	114½	2083	1130
Ditchling† .....pa	Sussex	Brighton.....7	Hassock's Gte 1½	L. B. & S. C.....	45	4183	1069

at Westminster, where the Abbot Islip afforded him protection until his death, on the 21st June, 1529, not long before the fall of Wolsey. Skelton appears to have been deemed a more important person in his own day than has been generally imagined. However obscured by indecency, scurrility, and the broadest burlesque, he occasionally exhibits much sound sense, and his vein of satire is often copious and original. Its application to the clergy of the day was certainly unsparing; but vices that almost justified the plunder of the church by Henry VIII. in the eyes of his subjects, might naturally enough excite the spleen of a caustic satirist; and Skelton himself insinuates, that he was chiefly reviled for his blunt exposure of the reigning follies of the day. His works will be found in Chalmers' edition of the English poets, with the exception of a few which, owing to their coarseness, it was thought proper to omit. The whole are enumerated by Ritson.

DISS.

The Satirist and his works.

Inns, King's Head, Crown.—*Market*, Fri,—*Fair*, Nov. 8, stock.——*Bankers*, Oakes and Co.; draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co. Harvey's and Hudson's; draw on Hankey's and Co., and Barnett, Hoares, and Co.

* DISERTH, in Flintshire. The church of this village stands in a romantic bottom, overshadowed with several large yews. There are some good paintings in the east window, and on the south window of the chancel is inscribed, "Sir John Conway, 1636," and on the porch "1603. A. Reg. 45." The yard contains some singular tomb-stones; two in particular have a semicircular stone upon their tops. Also an ancient cross, adorned with wreaths, and another with some traces of a human figure, now placed as a stile. Upon the altar-tomb is a rude cross and sword. The castle, called sometimes Gerri-castle, or Castell y Craig, stands on the summit of a high lime-stone rock, at the distance of half a mile from the village. Its remains are trifling, consisting of a few shattered fragments only. There is hence a fine prospect of part of the vale of Clwyd. The time of the foundation of this castle is unknown. It was fortified by Henry III. about 1241, and appears to have been the property of the Earls of Chester; when that family became extinct, Diserth and Diganwy castles were, in the thirteenth of Henry III., annexed to the crown. About twenty years afterwards they were both destroyed by Llewelyn ap Gryffydd. In a field, a little to the south, is a ruinous building, called Siamberwen (the White-hall), said to have been the house of Sir Robert Pounderling, a valiant knight, who was the constable of the castle. Of this illustrious hero, Leland relates the following story. Being famed for his valour, he was challenged at a tournament by a gentleman of Wales, who in the combat struck out one of his eyes. Being afterwards in the English court, he was requested to challenge him in return, but he wisely shewed that he had prudence as well as valour, for he declined a second combat; saying, that he did not intend the Welshman to knock out his other eye. Moel Hiraddug, a British post, is stationed upon a very steep and rocky hill to the south, with an immense agger of loose stones upon the accessible part. At a place called Marion are long deep trenches, out of which minerals have been dug. On the summit of the hill is a great bed of beautiful red spar. Cwm Church is embosomed with hills, and fronts the vale of Clwyd. From the top of one of the hills which surround the village, issues a water forming a beautiful cascade, which rises from a small well, called Fynnon-Asa, or St. Asaph's-well, in a dingle in Cwm parish, distant one mile. The height of the cascade is seventeen yards, concealed between two arches of the rock, behind which it has worn a passage.

Singular tombstones

Remains of castle.

View of the Vale of Clwyd.

Discretion of Sir Robert Pounderling.

Cascade.

† DITCHLING. Here are the remains of an ancient British camp. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a cruciform building of the thirteenth cen-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ditteridge ....pa	Wilts	Bath.....5	Box .....¼	Gt. Western	102	374	119
Dittisham .....pa	Devon	Dartmouth ...3½	Totness 7	S. Devon	230	3438	755
Ditton .....ham	Bucks	Colnbrook ...1¼	Langley.....1½	Gt. Western	17½	...	88
Ditton .....pa	Kent	Maidstone 4	Strood.....9	S. Eastern	40	1075	235
Ditton .....to	Lancaster ...	Warrington ...8	Ditton	St. Helens	189	2072	584
Ditton, Fen.....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...2	Cambridge ...3	E. Counties	60½	1862	555
Ditton, Long .....pa	Surrey	Epsom.....5	Thames Dittn 1	L. & S. W.	15	2116	678
Ditton Priors .....pa	Salop	Kidderminstr.20	Ludlow 12½	Shrews. & Herefd ...	180½	5530	583
Ditton, Thames* ...pa	Surrey	Kingstn-on-T. 2	Thames Ditton	L. & S. W.	14	2865	2351
Ditton, Wood.....pa	Cambridge ...	Newmarket ...3	Dullingham ...3	E. Counties	64	4899	1298
Dixon Fold	Lancaster ...	Pendleton 4	Dixon Fold	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	194½	...	...
Dixton Hadnock ham	Monmouth ...	Monmouth.....2	Ross 9½	Glo'ster & Ross.	141½	...	...
Dixton Newton.....pa	Monmouth ...	Monmouth.....1	Ross 9½	Glo'ster & Ross.	141½	3848	778
Dockenfield .....ex pa	Hants	Farnham 4	Farnham 4	L. & S. W.	45½	566	195
Docker .....to	Westmorland	Kendal 4	Kendal 3½	Kendal & Winder....	255½	...	87
Docking .....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham ...11	Lynn 16	E. Anglian	115	5113	1640
Docklow .....pa	Hereford	Leominster ...5	Leominster ...5	Shrews. & Herefd....	162	1715	199
Dodbrooke† m.t & pa	Devon	Kingsbridge ...	Totness 12	S. Devon	235	464	1302
Dodcot-cum-Wilkesley .....to	Chester.....	Nantwich 8	Whitmore ...13	L. & N. W.	159½	5696	631
Doddenham .....pa	Worcester ...	Worcester 7	Worcester ...7½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	128	916	279
Dodderhill .....pa	Worcester ...	Droitwich.....	Droitwich.....	Oxford, W. & W.....	125	5450	2189
Doddinghurst .....pa	Essex.....	Chppng Ongr 4½	Brentwood ...4½	E. Counties	22	1892	393
Doddington .....pa	Cambridge ...	March 3½	Wimblington 1	E. Counties	88	36985	9703

DITCHLING

Ditchling Beacon.

tury, and has trefoil-headed piscinæ, and a stone seat. Ditchling-beacon, on the downs, in 864 feet high. To the west is Chanctonbury, or Chankbury-hill, with an ancient camp. [*Fairs*, April 6, Oct. 12.

Fishing resort.

* DITTON, THAMES. This is a pleasant village, well known to Thames anglers, who here find roach, perch, dace, and chub, to reward their piscatorial exertions, as well as an occasional fine trout or jack. The village contains a park or two, and some good houses; and there are some pleasant walks in the vicinity. The church is a large, irregular building, both old and picturesque; but without anything particularly interesting to the antiquary or student of ecclesiastical architecture. The river Mole here falls into the Thames. At Ditton are situated

New filtering works of the Lambeth water company.

the great filtering works of the Lambeth water company, for which an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1848. The works, opened in April 1852, adjoin the Surrey bank of the Thames; parallel with which are four filtering basins, covering several acres of ground, and into which the water is admitted by two sluices. These sluices have each an iron grating to prevent the admission of weeds, &c., and a frame of fine gauze wire, which effectually shuts out from the filtering reservoirs the more minute impurities of the parent source of supply. The water having passed through these sieves, finds its way into the filters by the following process. The bottom of the filters consists of several brick channels, through which the water when purified, flows into a well, whence it is pumped into the supply pipe. Over these channels are placed transversely, slabs of slate some half inch apart, to admit of a free passage of the water through the filtering materials. These are first, a stratum of coarse gravel; next, fine gravel; then shells; and on the top a layer of fine sand. The supply-pipe is thirty inches in diameter, and extends from the works at Ditton to the reservoirs at Brixton and Streatham, by the way of Merton and Tooting, a considerable length of it running along the north side of the South Western railway. The site of these new works at Ditton is about twenty-three miles by the course of the river above London-bridge, and upwards of three miles beyond the range of the tide; but the length of the supply pipe from the works to Brixton, is ten and three-eighth miles. The steam pumping engines are of 600 horse-power, and are equal

Immense supply.

to the supply of about ten million gallons of water, daily, into the company's reservoirs at Brixton. The works themselves cost £150,000. The engines, working at full power, force the water from Ditton to Brixton, through the pipe, in eight hours. [*Inn*, The Swan.

Remarkable for white ale.

† DODBROOKE. This little place is situated in the hundred of Coleridge, parted only from Kingsbridge by a branch of the Southcombe river. It has been celebrated as the place where a liquor, called white ale—made one day and drank the next—was first brewed. Perhaps it was more so on account of the liquor being subject to tithes; instead of which, each inn-keeper now pays a small sum per annum. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Dodbrooke, although small, is a very pleasant place.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Doddington ... .to	Chester.....	Nantwich 5	Basford 3	L. & N. W.	158	588	86
Doddington .....pa	Kent	Sittingbourn 5½	Headcorn ...11½	S. Eastern	67½	1918	489
Doddington .....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln 6	Thorpe 2	Midland	132	4044	264
Doddington .....pa	Northumb. ...	Wooler 2½	Belford 10	N. Eastern	341	9110	825
Doddington, Dry ...pa	Lincoln	Newark 6	Claypole 2	Gt. Northern	117	2160	252
Doddington, Great pa	Northampton	Wellingboro' 2	Wellingboro' 1½	L. & N. W.	80	1310	493
Doddiscombsleigh pa	Devon	Exeter 6	St, Thomas ...5½	S. Devon	200	2391	386
Doddleston .....pa	Chester.....	Chester 4	Pulford 1	Shrews & Chest. ...	185	4013	784
Dodford .....pa	Northampton	Daventry 3	Weedon.....1½	L. & N. W.	71	1180	237
Dodington .....pa	Gloucester ...	Chip Sodbury 2½	Yate 4	Midland	126	1473	135
Dodington .....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater 9½	Bridgewater 10½	Brist. & Exeter	161½	543	102
Dodwell .....ham	Warwick	Alcester 6	Stratfd-on-A. 2½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	102½	...	...
Dodworth.....to	W. R. York	Barnsley.....2	Dodworth.....	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	175	1947	1494
Dogdyke .....to	Lincoln	Tattershall ...1½	Dogdyke	Gt. Northern	118	850	296
Dog Lane.....lib	Stafford.....	Ashborne 5	Oakamoor 6	N. Stafford	151	...	22
Dogmells, St. .....pa	Pembroke.....	Cardigan.....1	Narberth Rd. 20	S. Wales	284	6220	2689
Dogmersfield .....pa	Hants	Odiham.....2½	Winchfield.....3	L. & S. W.	43	1728	304
Dogs, Isle of*	Middlesex.....	Greenwich ...1	Greenwich ...1	S. Eastern	4½	...	...
Dogsthorpe .....ham	Northampton	Peterborough 1½	Peterborough 2	Gt. Northern	78	2130	701
Dogwells, St. .....pa	Pembroke.....	Haverfdwest. 8	Haverfdwest 8	S. Wales	284	3347	501
Dolben-maen .....pa	Carnarvon ...	Tremadoc 4	Carnarvon ...15	Bangor & Carnarvn.	262	2145	382
Dolgarrog.....to	Carnarvon ...	Llanrwst 4½	Conway 7½	Chester & Holyhd...	230	...	154

* DOGS, ISLE OF. A low, marshy tract on the left bank of the Thames, facing Deptford and Greenwich, encircled on its east, west, and south sides by a bend of the river, giving it the form of a peninsula, but converted into an island within the present century by the West India Dock canal, which cuts across it from Limehouse to Blackwall. In 1830 it was nearly uninhabited, but since that time it has been gradually assuming the aspect of a great colony of manufactures. The origin of the name is not distinctly known, but the most probable explanation is that given by Dr. Woodward, who says it was "so called because when our former princes made Greenwich their country seat, and used it for hunting, the kennels for their dogs were kept on this marsh; which usually making a great noise, the seamen and others thereupon called this place the Isle of Dogs." It is described in Norden's map of Middlesex (4to, 1593) as "Isle of Dogs Ferme." Nash wrote a play called the "Isle of Dogs," for which, in 1598, he was imprisoned in the Fleet. It is hardly three quarters of a mile broad across the neck of the peninsula, but to follow the river curve the distance is little less than three miles. At Limehouse Hole, where the western boundary of the isle may be said to begin, there is a large chemical factory. Then a tarpaulin manufactory, and a seed-crushing establishment, and a rope manufactory, with a shed nearly as long as the Crystal Palace, together with a sail maker's factory, successively meet the eye. Then there is Mr. Young's ship-yard, surrounded by a busy group of anchor-smiths, copper merchants, mast and block makers, shipping butchers, and ship chandlers. Then advancing further south, down the western margin, we come to establishments of still larger dimensions. Here are the huge anchors of Messrs. Lenox and Brown, the timber-preserving works of Sir William Burnett, the white lead and chemical works of Messrs. Pontifex and Wood, the cement works of Messrs Blashfield, the engineering works of Swayne and Bovill, of the Napiers, of John Scott Russell, and of others; the mast and oar works of Messrs. Ferguson, the works of the Bastenne Bitumen Company, the metallic lava works of Orsi and Armani, and such an array of pitch and tar men, timber men, ship men, lightermen, block and pump men, wire-rope men, galvanised-iron men, ship-tank men, and lime-burning men, as gives a very peculiar character to this district. Advancing beyond the ferry house, and beginning to mark the eastern contour of the island, we encounter Mr. Cubitt's new church, built in 1853. Farther on, along the eastern side, is a ship building yard of seven acres in extent, where iron ship building is carried on upon a large scale. It is in the river off here that the white bait fishery thrives exclusively. The season extends from the beginning of April to the end of September, and the fish is caught seldom higher than Woolwich or Blackwall, at flood tide: when fishing as high as Woolwich, the tide must have flowed from three to four hours, and the water become sensibly brackish to the taste, before the white bait make their appearance: they return down the river with the first of the ebb tide, and all attempts to preserve them in well boats, in pure fresh water, have failed. A few white bait are caught near the Isle of Wight, and in the Frith of Forth, but they are very little known except in the Thames.

Origin of name.

Focus of manufactures.

Cubitt's church.

White bait fishery.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dolgelly*.....pa	Merioneth ...	Barmouth ...10	Carnarvon ...38	Bangor & Carnarvn.	285	25607	3479
Dolgwden.....to	Montgomery	Newtown.....10	Marsh Brook 34	Shrews. & Herefd....	204	...	...
Dolton .....pa	Devon	Chulmleigh ...8¾	Eggesford 9	N. Devon	220½	3553	926
Dol-wyddelan†.....pa	Carnarvon ...	Bettws-y-coed 6	Conway.....21	Chester & Holyhd...	243½	14384	727

In a beautiful valley.

* DOLGELLY is situated in a beautiful valley between the rivers Aran and Union, and surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, which are wooded to the summit. A considerable trade was formerly carried on here in webs, coarse cloths, and flannels. The principal market for these goods was at Shrewsbury, but of late years they have been purchased by agents on the spot. The town is very irregularly built, but some good houses have been erected within the last few years. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is built of limestone, having a large tower and nave in the Grecian style of architecture. Service is performed in the English language every alternate Sunday, in the afternoon. The county gaol is a substantial edifice, at a short distance from the town. The County Hall is a neat, modern building. The assizes are held here alternately with Bala. Near the Ship Inn is a part of the building in which Owen Glendower assembled his parliament, in 1404, when he formed an alliance with Charles, King of France. In the civil wars between Charles I. and his Parliament, about 100 of the king's troops attempted to raise a fortification round the town, to defend it against the Parliamentary forces. Some Roman coins have been found at a well in this vicinity, called Fynnon-Vawr, bearing this inscription, "Imp. Caesar Traian," which sanction the opinion that Dolgelly was known to the Romans. This town is seen to the greatest advantage from the Machynlleth-road, at the distance of about two miles, and, like many Welsh towns, is chiefly pleasing at a distance. The prospects from a spot called the Bowling-green are singularly fine. The threatening summit of Cader Idris, the northern ascent to which appears nearly perpendicular, lends its wonderful display of mountain sublimity, a train of subordinate inequalities stretching along its base. This mountain is generally ascended from Dolgelly, which is within the distance of six miles from its summit. Guides may be had from Dolgelly to Cader Idris, which for height, abrupt and tremendous precipices, lakes, and extensive prospects, may vie with, if not surpass, Snowdon. The summit of Cader Idris is about five miles and a half distant. There is, perhaps, no place in the principality whence so many pleasing and interesting excursions may be made, and where nature bears so rich, varied, and grand an aspect as at Dolgelly. The ride to Dinas y Mowddu, and thence to Bala over the mountains, and back through the vale in which the river Dee takes its rise, affords much fine scenery. At the upper end of the lake of Bala is the Roman station of Caer Gai, situated on a gentle eminence close to the road side. The summit of Cader Idris is 2850 feet above the town: its ascent is much easier than that of Snowdon, and on a clear day the view from the top embraces a circumference of more than 400 miles. Nannau Park, two miles from Dolgelly, is the elegant residence of the Vaughans, and said to be the highest mansion in Great Britain, being 702 feet above the sea level. The estate is remarkable for its fine trees and its excellent venison.

Owen Glendower assembled his parliament here.

Cader Idris, with a view of 400 miles.

Highest mansion in Great Britain.

Inns, Ship, Golden Lion.—*Markets*, Tues., Sat.—*Fairs*, Feb. 20. April 21, May 11, June 27, Aug. 8, Sep. 20, Dec. 16, cattle; Oct 9, cheese; Nov. 22, beef.—*Bankers*, Williams and Son; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co. Branch of National Provincial Bank of England; draw on Head-office, London Joint Stock, and London and Westminster.

Secluded village.

† DOL-WYDDELAN is seated in a rocky valley, watered by the Llugwy, in the hundred of Nan Conway. It is, from its situation among mountains, difficult to find, so that a guide should be taken, or numerous inquiries made. The castle stands on a rocky steep, nearly perpendicular on one side, and in a vale entirely closed in by mountains. It has occupied the entire summit on which it was built, yet was never large. It consisted of two square towers, each three stories high, having one room on a story, and a court-yard which was between them. The largest of these towers is, in the inside, only twenty-seven feet in length, eighteen in width, and the walls six feet in thickness. The walls of the court are destroyed, and of other buildings only one small part is left. After a quick descent from the castle, of one mile, appears the village of Dolwyddelan, in a very retired spot. It is composed of small cottages, where no language but that

Castle.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dominick, St.....pa	Cornwall	Saltash 7½	Plymouth.....13	S. Devon	260	3226	862
Donats, St .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cowbridge ...6½	Bridgend 9	S. Wales	199	1018	132
Donats, St.,Welsh pa	Glamorgan ...	Cowbridge ...2½	Llantrissant 4½	S. Wales	186	2175	291
Doncaster* ...m.t & pa	W. R. York ...	Bawtry 8½	Doncaster.....	Gt. Northern	156	6527	12983

of the country is known. The inhabitants are extremely simple, and in their manners rather reserved and timid. Jorwerth Drwyndwn made this castle his residence; and here his son, Llewelyn the Great, is said to have been born. A fir tree, four feet in diameter, was found three feet deep in a turbary, near this place, 1786. DOLWYDDELAN. Llewelyn the Great born here.

* DONCASTER. A large and handsome corporation and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; situated on the river Don, and, as its name implies, in ancient times defended by a castle. The origin of this town may be attributed to the establishment of a passage over the river in the line of the Roman road; and here was doubtless the station called Danum, or Ad Danum, in the Itinerary of Antoninus. When the Anglo-Saxons settled in this country, and became Christians, a monastery was founded here, which, together with the whole town, was destroyed by the Danes in 794. Egbert gained a victory over those invaders at Doncaster in 833. Under the Normans it became a flourishing place, and the grant of a charter was obtained from Richard I.; but in 1204 it suffered greatly from fire. Among the religious establishments here, in the middle ages, was a convent of Carmelites, or White Friars, founded in 1353; and another of Franciscans, or Grey Friars. Edward IV. gave a charter to the corporation, investing the members of it with power to choose a mayor; a new charter was granted by Charles II., which, being surrendered, was regranted by James II. Doncaster is acknowledged to be one of the handsomest, most picturesque, and cleanly places in the kingdom. The north road from London runs through a venerable row of elm-trees, along the side of the new race-course, which is here enclosed by a beautiful railing. The grand stand, and other elegant edifices, the column called Hall Cross, and a range of handsome houses, have a most imposing effect, being decidedly one of the most attractive localities on the great north road. The High-street, at the south end of which the best houses are situated, is about a mile in length, including Hall-gate, French-gate, and Marsh-gate, and is crossed by several others, one of which, through St. Sepulchre's-gate, extending from the north-eastern part of the town, is more than half a mile long, and leads to Rotherham and Sheffield. There are two stone bridges over the Don, and beyond them a causeway, raised above the occasional inundations of the river. In 1617 King James I., in his progress to Scotland, lodged at the house of Mr. Hargreaves, on which occasion he knighted the innkeeper at Doncaster. In 1641 Charles I. was at Doncaster, previous to the great struggle about to ensue, but in the following year the town was in the power of the Parliamentary army. In 1648, when Colonel Rainsborough lay with his army at Doncaster, a small party from Pontefract Castle surprised them and killed the leader. One of the most interesting objects of antiquity was the cross of Otto de Tilli, at the northern entrance of the town; it originally stood at the beginning of Hall-gate, about 150 yards north of the present modern substitute. Several chapels, hospitals, and other edifices existed here, but few, if any, vestiges of them can now be traced. Roman remains, consisting of urns, coins, and warlike implements, are occasionally found during excavations. In the Town Hall are held the quarter sessions for the west riding and borough. The gaol is a modern structure, and built upon the radiating principle, with the keeper's house in the centre: it consists of four buildings occupied by prisoners, to each of which an airing-yard is attached. The Mansion House is an elegant and spacious building of stone: it is the boast of Doncaster that it was furnished with an appropriate residence for its chief magistrate before either York or London. The incorporation of Doncaster has been the admiration of all other civic bodies for the integrity, firmness, and ability which its members have exhibited in bringing about in so short a period such mighty changes. In 1836 they were in debt upwards of £100,000, about which time a reformation in the administration of its local government took place, and the Municipal Act conferred many substantial and lasting benefits upon the town. The splendid markets, the noble Town Hall, the improved

Origin of the town.

Flourishing in the time of the Normans.

Hall Cross.

An innkeeper knighted by James I.

Mansion House built before those in London and York.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Donhead St. Andr. pa	Wilts	Shaftesbnry ...4	Salisbury 17	L. & S. W.	113	3540	861
Donhead St. Mary pa	Wilts	Shaftesbury 4½	Salisbury 17	L. & S. W.	113	5247	1621

DONCASTER

drainage, and the efficiency of the police, bear ample evidence of the workings of that great measure. Doncaster races, held annually in the third week of September, have long been celebrated: they were established about 1703, and have progressively acquired so much distinction in the annals of the turf, that the Doncaster race-course is now visited by nearly all the families of rank in the kingdom. In 1776 the famous St. Leger stakes were founded; the next year the race-course was much improved, and the magnificent grand stand was erected at the expense of the corporation. When crowded with company, as it rarely fails to be, it presents a sight the most splendid and imposing, which baffles all attempts at description. In 1803 the Sovereign's Plate of one hundred guineas was transferred to Doncaster from Burford; and in 1826 a sumptuous edifice was erected at Doncaster for the amusement of persons resorting to the races.

Doncaster races.

Prosperity of the town greatly increased thereby.

The corporation has always subscribed largely to the races, from a consideration for the prosperity of the town, which has been greatly benefitted thereby. In 1837 £516 was thus expended, and in 1839 a considerable sum was applied to the same purpose. The income arising from the grand stand, booths, &c. &c., in 1847, amounted to £2,293. 18s. In 1849 the receipts from the grand stand amounted to £2,300; in 1850, £3,100; and in 1851, £3,000; exclusive of the booths, which are rented at £50 per annum: out of which sums £150 is returned yearly to grooms, jockeys, and trainers. The celebrated race-horse called the "Flying Childers," was bred at Carr, in this neighbourhood, by Leonard Childers, Esq.

Destruction of the parish church by fire.

The destruction of Doncaster parish church, on Monday, the 28th of February, 1853, deprived the town of one of its most valuable buildings. On this morning, about one o'clock, it was discovered that the fine old parish church was in flames. About two o'clock the roof of the nave fell in with a tremendous crash. With the roof of the nave fell also the greater part of the west end of the building, carrying along with it the fine perpendicular window, considered by Rickman one of the finest in England, and only within the previous six months filled with stained glass, at a cost of £700, in perpetuation of the memory of the late Sir William Cooke, of Wheatley Hall, near Doncaster. Over the beautiful south porch was the church library, containing many rare and valuable ecclesiastical works, including a folio Polyglot Bible, in fine preservation. The flames reached this part of the building soon after the fire broke out, and in consequence of the inflammable character of the materials, it continued to burn from first to last with great brilliancy. About a quarter past two the south side of the roof of the chancel dropped through. The lower part of this structure now became ignited, and the flames were seen through the lower tier of windows shooting up towards the belfry floor. For a few minutes the fire was impeded by the belfry floor, which was composed of very strong oak beams; a little time, and the belfry was in a blaze. About half-past two the roof of the tower fell *en masse*. The beautiful peal of eight bells, weighing altogether about six tons, continued suspended for some time longer on their substantial supporters, but ultimately they dropped down one after another, or, at least, such portions as were not melted, into the burning mass beneath.

Parish registers saved.

At about a quarter to three a courageous effort was made to save the parish registers; and the greater part of the books, though much burnt, and the communion-plate, were rescued. Near the vestry was the celebrated organ, by Harris, allowed to be one of the finest in the country, and which was in course of re-erection. Every particle of this invaluable instrument was consumed. In the short space of three hours, this extensive, antique, and handsome edifice, regarded as a type of parish churches of the perpendicular style—for centuries the pride and boast of Doncaster—was reduced to a heap of ashes. The total loss of property by this calamity was estimated at £100,000, and, we regret to say, no part of the sacred edifice was insured. A very elegant church, on the sight of the ancient one, has since been built. Here are several meeting-houses, numerous educational establishments, and public charities.

St. James's Hospital.

St. James's Hospital, on the west side of the town, was opened for the reception of patients in March, 1853. Some new schools, at the instance of the directors of the Great Northern railway company, have recently been built at the expense of the shareholders, for the instruction of the children of the operatives and ser-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Donington*...m.t & pa	Lincoln	Boston ...11	Surfleet ...6	Gt. Northern ...	103	6180	1867
Donington ...pa	Salop	Shiffnal ...4½	Albrighton...1	Shrews. & Birmgm	134	2641	362
Donington Castle† pa	Leicester	Ashby-de-la-Z. 9	Kegworth ...4	Midland ...	124	4250	3028
Donington-upon-Bain ...pa	Lincoln	Louth ...7	Louth ...8	Gt. Northern ...	148½	1890	489
Donisthorpe ...ham	Leicr & Derby	Ashby-de-la-Z. 4	Moira ...1¼	Midland ...	128	...	392
Donnington ...	Salop ...	Newport ...3½	Dounington...	Shropshire Union...	147½	...	...
Donnington‡ ...ti	Berks	Hungerford 8½	Newbury ...1½	Gt. Western ...	54½	...	...
Donnington...ham	Gloucester ...	Stow-on-Wld 1½	Addlestrop ...2½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	90	...	164
Donnington...pa	Hereford	Ledbury ...2¼	Ross ...10¼	Glo'ster & Ross	142½	808	113
Donnington...pa	Sussex	Chichester ...1½	Chichester ...1½	L. B. & S. C. ...	81	1029	184

vants of the company employed at Doncaster. The edifice, which is in the Gothic style, was formally opened December 28th, 1854. Doncaster has a few iron foundries, and a sacking and a linen manufactory on a small scale. Potteric car, on the south of the town, was a morass of many miles in extent till the year 1766: it is now completely drained, and yields luxuriant crops. The corn market here is one of the largest in the kingdom.

DONCASTER

Potteric car

Inns, New Angel, Reindeer, Woolpack, Red Lion, Old George, Black Boy.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Feb. 2, April 5, horses, cattle; Aug. 5, wool; Nov. 16, cattle, hiring.—*Bankers*, Cooke and Co; draw on Coutts and Co. Branch of Yorkshire Banking Company; draw on Williams, Deacon and Co.—*Newspapers*, Doncaster Chronicle (conservative), Fri.; Doncaster Gazette (liberal), Fri.

* DONINGTON. Some years ago, a new road, called Bridgend-causeway, was made from this place across the fens to Folkingham—a great acquisition to the neighbourhood; as, previously to this, the road in the winter season was almost impassable. A free-school was erected and endowed here, in 1718, from a bequest by Thomas Cowley, Esq. Donington is a famous market for the sale of hemp and hempseed. The parish church is ancient, and has some vestiges of a Roman inscription. On digging the foundation of the school-house, a vault was discovered, of stone-work, four feet square, containing an urn filled with red earth. Some glazed earthen vessels have been found here, amidst the ruins of an ancient building, which are supposed to be specimens of ancient pottery made at Bolingbroke. This place was the scene of a severe action between the Royalists under the command of Colonel Cavendish, and the Parliamentary forces, in which the latter were defeated, 1643.

Famous market for hempseed.

Battle of Donington.

Market, Sat.—*Fairs*, May 26, horses, hemp, and flax; Sep. 4, cattle, hemp, and flax; and Oct. 17, cattle, hemp, and flax.

† DONINGTON, or Castle Donington, is situated on the south side of the river Trent, and is built on a steep sandstone hill. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is very old, with a large chancel, fine east window, some old tombs, and a handsome spire 180 feet high. On an eminence are the remains of the old castle, reported to have belonged to the famous John of Gaunt; there are also vestiges of a monastery dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, founded in the reign of Henry II. Donington Park, a mile west from Castle Donington, is the seat of the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, entitled the Hall. It is a palatial mansion, with a library of 12,000 volumes, gallery of old paintings, chapel, &c. The park embraces 350 acres of land, and the oak trees are objects of great attraction to the admirers of nature. On the Trent, nearly two miles north of the town, is the village of Cavendish Bridge, partly in Derbyshire, and partly in this parish. There are here some wharfs, and an extensive brewery. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in basket-making, frame-work knitting, stocking-making, and lace embroidery. There are malt-houses, a brewery, paper-mill, corn-mill, plaster-mill, tan-yard, brick-fields, and manufactures of worsted yarns, gloves, nails, and chairs. Osiers are grown in large quantities near the river.

Remains of old castle.

Seat of the Marquis of Hastings.

Inns, Bell and Crown, King's Head.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, March 18, Whit-Thurs., Michaelmas-day, and a hiring fair 1st week in Nov.

‡ DONNINGTON. This interesting village, chiefly celebrated for its castle, is in the parish of Shaw, and situated about a mile from Newbury, on an eminence thickly wooded, at the base of which runs the river Kennet. The castle is understood to have been erected by Sir Richard Abberbury, Richard II.'s guardian during his minority, and who was expelled from the court in 1388 by the barons, for his adherence to the cause of that monarch. In 1398, Chaucer the poet, retired here but two years before his death; the castle being, it is sup-

Castle erected in the time of Richard II.

DONNINGTON.

posed, purchased about that time by his son Thomas, who had married a rich heiress. After Thomas Chaucer's death, the estate was settled upon his daughter Alice, through whom William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, the lady's third husband, obtained possession of it. This nobleman considerably enlarged the buildings of the castle, and made it his occasional residence. Upon the attainder of the duke, Henry VIII. granted the estate with the title of Duke of Suffolk, to Charles Brandon. Camden described the castle in his time as a small but neat structure, on the top of a woody hill commanding a pleasant prospect, and lighted by windows on every side. In the beginning of the civil war the castle was garrisoned for the king, being esteemed a place of considerable importance, as commanding the road from Newbury to Oxford. It was first attacked by the Parliamentarians under Major-General Middleton in 1643, who, to a summons of a surrender, received a spirited reply from Captain John Boys, the king's officer. The place was accordingly assaulted, but the besiegers were driven back with great loss. On the 29th of September, 1644, Colonel Horton invested the place, and having raised a battery at the foot of the hill near Newbury, continued for twelve days so incessant a fire, that he reduced the castle almost to a heap of ruins; three of the towers and a part of the wall being knocked down. A second summons was now sent, but still in vain; and although the Earl of Manchester came to join in the siege, and the castle was again battered for two or three days, every effort to take the place failed, and ultimately the Parliamentarians raised the siege. Captain Boys was knighted for his services on this occasion. After the second battle of Newbury, the same gallant officer secured the king's artillery under the walls, whilst the latter retired towards Oxford; upon which the castle was once more attacked, the Earl of Essex being the leader, but as fruitlessly as ever. In a few days the king was allowed to re-victual the garrison without opposition. The only part of the castle now remaining is the entrance gateway, with its two towers, and a small portion of the walls. These ran nearly parallel to the cardinal points of the compass, with the principal entrance to the east. The western part of the building terminated in a semi-octagon shape. The walls were defended by round towers at the angles. The length of the eastern end, including the towers, was about eighty-five feet, and the extent, from east to west, about 120 feet. The gateway is in good preservation, and the place for the portcullis is still visible. A staircase winds up the southern tower, the summit of which commands an exceedingly beautiful prospect of the Hampshire hills, and of the intervening country. Round the castle, occupying nearly the whole eminence, are the remains of the entrenchments thrown up in the civil war, and the evident strength of which help to explain the successful defence of the castle. At the conclusion of the civil war, the ruinous parts of the building were taken down and used in the building of a mansion at the bottom of the hill, called the Castle House. The hospital of Donnington appears to have been founded by Sir Richard Abberbury, who, in the sixteenth year of Richard II.'s reign, obtained a licence to build an hospital for the support of poor persons, and endowed it with certain lands. One of the almsmen was to be placed over the others, and called "Minister of God of the Poor-house of Donnington." After the dissolution, the estate remained in the possession of the crown, until about 1570, when, on the petition of Charles Earl of Nottingham, it was restored to the hospital; which from that time was called "The hospital of Queen Elizabeth at Donnington, in time past begun to be founded by Sir Richard Abberbury, Knight; and by Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, perfected and consummated." The house, it is supposed, was rebuilt about the same period by the earl. It contains twelve superior tenements for as many almsmen, a large room called the Hall, for common use, and apartments for the minister, all in excellent repair. The annual rental of the hospital is now £112, in addition to which its casual receipts from fines, &c., have averaged about £288. The inmates altogether receive about 7s. a week each. There was here a house of Trinitarian or Maturine friars. The earliest notice of this establishment occurs in a deed connected with Sir Richard Abberbury, his letter bearing date 17th of Richard II., wherein Sir Richard directed that the almsmen should "every daye go to masse to a Chappel of Fryers near adjoining, and should say sixty Pater-nosters, and as many Ave-Marias." Henry White, the last prior, surrendered the house in 1539, when its net revenue was £19. 3s. 10d. The house called Donnington Priory now marks the site of this ancient establishment, of which there are yet some slight remains. The mansion called the

Chaucer, the poet, resided here.

Attacked in the civil war.

Assaulted again without being taken.

Beautiful prospect from the tower.

Donnington Hospital.

The old priory.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Donyatt .....pa	Somerset	Ilminster 2	Taunton 12	Brist. & Exeter	175	1223	551
Donyland, East.....pa	Essex.....	Colchester 3	Colchester 4	E. Counties	55	1067	828
Dorchester* bo & m.t	Dorset	Weymouth.....8	Dorchester	L. & S. W.	141	...	6394

Grove was built by Petit Andrews, Esq., the author of the "History of Great Britain considered with the Chronology of Europe," and greatly improved by W. Brummel, Esq., secretary to Lord North. It is delightfully situated at the foot of the hill on which stands the castle. The library is large and handsome, and there are some good paintings in the different rooms. The stream of the Lambourn here widens into a river, and forms a fine piece of water in its progress through the grounds. Not far distant is Shaw, on the left of the road, one mile from Newbury. The manor was possessed, in the time of Elizabeth, by Mr. Dolman, a rich clothier of Newbury, who, in 1581 completed the stately mansion now known as Shaw Place, and which is said to have greatly excited the envy of his neighbours. In the second battle of Newbury the king's troops were posted here under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Page, who being attacked by a large body of foot, repulsed them with great loss. A basket-full of cannon balls, thrown either during this battle of Newbury, or in the siege of Donnington Castle, and picked up from different parts of the grounds, is still preserved. In an old oak wainscot of a bow window is a small hole about the height of a man's head, which, according to tradition, was made by a bullet fired at the king whilst dressing at the window, and which very narrowly missed. The church presents some Saxon remains.

DONNINGTON.

The Grove.

Shaw Place.

* DORCHESTER is the capital of the county. Under the Saxons, this place was very eminent, and Athelstan granted it two mints; a privilege only given to cities and walled towns. In 1003, Sweyn, King of Denmark, landed in Cornwall to revenge the massacre of his subjects. After ravaging Cornwall and Devon, he directed his march to this town, which he besieged and burnt, and afterwards demolished the walls. Camden describes many tumuli of these Danes as being near the town. No important event occurs in the history of Dorchester from the Conquest, till the reign of Elizabeth; when, between the years 1587 and 1594, six persons were put to death in this town on account of their religion, and from the severe penal statutes then existing. In 1595, it was devastated by a most dreadful plague, so destructive, that not sufficient of the living remained to bury the dead. In 1613, Dorchester suffered partially by a fire, which broke out at a tallow-chandler's, from his having made too large a fire under his melting-copper. The flame caught the tallow, and communicated to the house; and the wind being high, it was carried over all the town. This fire destroyed 300 houses, besides the two churches of the Holy Trinity and All Saints. The loss was computed to be £200,000. In 1662, a second conflagration occurred; but it does not appear to have been so dreadful as the other. Clarendon states, that Dorchester was more particularly disaffected to the cause of Charles I. than any other place in England. He calls it a magazine, from which other places were supplied with the principles of rebellion; and a seat of great malignity. It was one of the first places fortified against the king; and though neither strong by nature nor art, the spirit and obstinacy of its inhabitants were supposed to counterbalance its disadvantages. The fortifications were begun in 1643, and carried on with surprising activity; and during some part of the period in which they were building, the town's people worked day and night. But, notwithstanding all these preparations, they, on the approach of the Earl of Carnarvon with 2,000 men, immediately relinquished the defence. After this the town was dismantled, and lay open during the remainder of the war to either party which happened to be conquerors. "In March, 1645," says Hutchins, "Cromwell lying here with all his horse, and the united forces from Taunton, Poole, and Weymouth, 4,000 in all, General Goring had notice of it, and advanced towards them with 1,500 horse, the rest of the army and cannon being ordered to follow for securing the retreat. Eight hundred of the rebel horse disputed a pass over a little river; but some of Goring's horse facing them there, whilst others got in behind them, they presently quitted the pass, and fled; and his lordship following them almost hither, full four miles, took many, with two colours of horse, and great store of carbines and pistols; and killed more. Their forces were so beaten and scattered, that, 4,000 at first, they durst not next morning draw out of the

Ravages of the Danes.

Calamities of pestilence and fire.

Fortified against Charles I.

The town dismantled.

DORCHESTER.

town against 1,500 of his lordship's horse, though his other horse, foot, and cannon, were full six miles behind." In 1685 the assizes were held here before the execrable Jeffries, on account of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. On the first day, 21 persons were condemned; and on the following day, 292. Of these, 80 were ordered for execution, and 13 of the number suffered. John Tutchin, author of the "Observator," and immortalized by being noticed by Pope in the "Dunciad," was sentenced to be whipped through every town in the county once a year, to be imprisoned seven years, and to pay a fine of 100 marks. He begged that he might rather be hanged than suffer this cruel sentence, on which he was reprieved, and afterwards pardoned. Previously to the Conquest, the manor of Dorchester was attached to the crown, but was subsequently granted to several persons for terms, and frequently to the burgesses for life. In the 21st of Henry VI., the town was granted to the burgesses for ever. Their privileges were afterwards confirmed by Richard III., and by Elizabeth: the latter granted some additional privileges. James I. granted the farm rent of £20 per annum, by which they were held, to Henry, Prince of Wales, and Prince Charles. The manor of the borough, together with the toll of the markets and fairs, belong to the corporation. In the reign of Edward III., the town was governed by bailiffs and burgesses: the number of the latter, in the time of James I., was increased to fifteen, with permission to choose a recorder, and other officers. Charles I. incorporated the town, under a mayor, two bailiffs, six aldermen, six capital burgesses, a governor, and twenty-four common-councilmen. The first time that members were returned to Parliament, was in the 23rd of Edward I. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a noble edifice situated near the centre of the town, and composed of a chancel, nave, and side aisles; the tower, which is ninety feet in height, is indented, and adorned with pinnacles: it is esteemed the principal church in the town. It contains a few monuments of distinguished persons, and some ancient inscriptions. Among the monuments is one to the memory of Denzel, Lord Holles, Baron of Ifield; it is of white marble, supported by variegated marble pillars, and adorned with the different family arms and quarterings. The effigy represents Lord Holles in a robe of loose drapery, in a recumbent posture, leaning his right elbow on a cushion. Another monument deserving of observation is that erected to the memory of Sir John Williams, of Herringstone, Knight, whose ancestors are reported to have founded the church. His statue is in armour, bare-headed, and kneeling, placed under a canopy, supported by four pillars. The statue of his wife, under a similar canopy, and in a like posture, is near him. The inscription informs us, that they lived together, man and wife, for the space of fifty years, in which time they had issue seven sons and four daughters. Sir John died at the age of seventy-two, in 1617. "His lady, left alone, lived alone;" and having attained her eightieth year, "she was again joined unto her husband in this place." In a vault near this monument lie Sir Francis Ashley and his lady. He was steward of the marshalsea to Charles I., king's sergeant, and recorder of Dorchester, and died in Sergeants'-inn, in 1635. Many other funeral memorials are scattered about the church; and on them appear some venerable inscriptions. The most remarkable pieces of antiquity in this edifice are the effigies of two warriors. The first lies in the north aisle, on a stone coffin, under the fourth window; "he is cross-legged," says Hutchins, "and completely armed in a coat of mail and helmet, which covers the greatest part of the face, and resembles those which Speed, in his chronicle, represents on the seals of Henry II. and Richard I. He has a belt, spurs, sword, and shield; on which last are no arms. His hand rests on a cushion, his feet on a lion or dog." This figure most probably represents one of the early crusaders, and consequently must be of a great age. The second figure, which is in every respect similar to the former, is in the south window. These monuments are reported to have belonged to the Chidiocks, founders of the neighbouring priory; and on the demolition of the priory church are said to have been removed hither. "One of these figures," observes Hutchins, "is said by tradition, to be the founder of the church, and vulgarly called Geoffery Vann, or rather Ann; for, about 1680, was dug up in a garden in this town, a seal, on which was a crescent, surmounted with a star, and round it Sigillvm Galfridi de Ann." The church of the Holy Trinity is remarkable neither for antiquity nor beauty. It contains an elegant white marble tablet to the memory of Dr. William Cuming, who practised as a physician in this town for forty-nine years. The epitaph informs us that, at his own request, he was buried in the church-yard

The memorable assizes held here by Jefferies.

Severe sentence.

Town incorporated by Charles I.

St. Peter's Church.

Interesting monuments

Effigies of early crusaders.

rather than in the church, "lest he, who studied whilst living to promote the health of his fellow-citizens, should prove detrimental to it when dead." There are not many streets, but these are mostly long, quiet, and clean. On the north is a slight declivity towards the river Frome, and from the banks of this river many beautiful views may be obtained. Not among the least pleasing of the features of Dorchester are the fine walks surrounding the town on the south, east, and west, and following the line of the ancient Roman wall. Being planted with lime, chesnut, and sycamore trees, they have much of the beauty of park avenues. The buildings of the town are not so numerous or so interesting, as to demand a long description. St. Peter's Church is certainly the most venerable; its turreted and battlemented tower, and its effigies of warriors and nobles, bespeak for it a respectable antiquity. The other churches and chapels are modern, and so are the various municipal buildings. Of these the best is the guildhall, erected in 1847, which is a convenient and handsome edifice in the Elizabethan style. All-Saints Church, rebuilt in 1845, is a rather elegant building, in the decorated style of English Gothic. Dorchester is not a very lively or bustling place; the manufacture of broadcloth and serges once possessed by it has entirely decayed. The West Riding of Yorkshire has eclipsed the south-west counties in all such matters. A considerable trade is carried on in beer. The borough is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, and sends two members to Parliament. The assizes are held here, as also the county sessions at the county-hall. The county-gaol, a handsome building on the north side of the town, stands on the site of the ancient castle, and was erected in 1793, on the plan of Mr. Howard, at an expense of £16,179. 10s. 6d., since which time it has been considerably enlarged and greatly improved. Extra wings have been added, and it now contains 140 sleeping cells. The prison wings, though detached, communicate with the centre building in each story by cast-iron bridges sprung from the several galleries. At the top of the lodge there is a flat roof covered with copper, on which the executions take place, in view of all the criminal prisoners. A new entrance, with porter's lodge, has recently been erected from the north square. The union workhouse was erected in 1836, half a mile south-west of the town; and the Dorset County Hospital, a fine building in the Tudor style, was built in 1841, in the south part of the town. There is a free grammar-school, founded in 1569 by Mr. Hardy, in South-street; and three almshouses, respectively known by the names of their founders—Sir Gerard Napier, Whetstone, and Chubb. Fordington Church, situated one mile to the east of the town, is an ancient stone structure standing on an eminence. It was originally built in the form of a cross, and dedicated to St. George. It has a high embattled tower with pinnacles, and over the south porch are the effigies of St. George and the Dragon rudely carved in stone. Near the railway-station, on the road to Weymouth, and about a quarter of a mile southward of the town, is the celebrated Roman amphitheatre, a very interesting vestige of antiquity. It is an oval, about 218 feet in its longest diameter, by 163 feet in the shortest. The central area is sunk somewhat below the level of the surrounding plain, while the sides or rim of the oval basin, formed of solid chalk, are elevated about thirty feet above it. The entrance is at the north-east end of the oval, opposite to which is a kind of staircase, or sloping pathway, ascending to the top of the superstructure, having beneath what appears to have been a cave, or subterraneous apartment. Commencing near the entrance, and gradually ascending on each side, till it attains the middle row of seats, whence it declines to the opposite end of the oval, is a passage or terrace, more nearly of a circular form than the higher superstructure which bounds it. On the top of (what were once) the rows of seats is a terrace, about twelve feet broad, divided from the seats by a parapet. Between this upper terrace and the middle terrace were rows of seats, excavated in the chalk, and appropriated to the humbler spectators, while below the middle terrace were the seats for persons of higher rank, and on a podium, or broad platform, immediately contiguous to the arena, were the seats for the senators and nobles. The dimensions given above are those of the arena itself: the external boundary, very nearly circular in form, measures about 340 feet each way; and from the great thickness of the rampart, or edge, on the east and west sides, it is conjectured that there may have been in those parts dens for the reception of wild beasts. It has been estimated from the size of the area and form of the enclosure, that 12,000 persons could have been seated to witness the sports and contests going on in the interior. Dr. Stukely thought

DORCHESTER.

Beautiful avenues.

Modern improvements

County gaol

Fordington Church.

The amphitheatre.

Dimensions of the arena.

DORCHESTER.

that the amphitheatre was formed by order, and in the time of Titus, but there is no sufficient evidence on this point. Whatever may have been the date of its construction, it seems to have escaped any subsequent adaptation to other purposes, if we except a partial and rude tillage of the interior area. At the present time both the area itself and the sloping sides of the boundary, are covered with a long, rank, coarse grass. The last, and most strange and sad purpose, so far as is recorded, to which this amphitheatre has been appropriated, occurred in 1705, when a woman, convicted of the murder of her husband, was first strangled, and then burned, by judicial sentence, in this arena, before an assemblage of ten thousand persons. Lawrence Barrow is half a mile south-east, and Conquer Barrow about half a mile further in the same direction. The amphitheatre is not the only remarkable ancient earthwork in the immediate vicinity of Dorchester. At the western margin of the town, and approached by one of the pretty avenues before alluded to, is Poundbury, an ancient enclosure bordered by the river Frome on the north. The area of ground here enclosed is larger than the amphitheatre; it is above 1,000 feet long, and above 400 feet from north to south. The ground on which it stands is elevated, and it is bounded by a raised barrier or earthwork. Hence have arisen two opinions: the one, that a hill was cut down to the present level; the other, that a boundary of earthwork was erected on a slightly elevated plot of ground. The form of the enclosure is an irregular oblong, with a rounding off at the south-east and south-west angles. The principal entrance is from the east, through a breach or opening in the boundary. There are other similar, but smaller openings, in different parts of the enclosure. Near the south-west corner is a small, round hillock, rising above the general level of the place. The whole place, including boundary, hillock, and enclosed space, is clothed with verdure, and seems to have been unchanged for ages. The origin of Poundbury has, in turn, been attributed to Britons, Romans, and Danes. The most probable opinion is, that it was a British or Celtic encampment. In Dorset and Wiltshire these memorials are more numerous than in any other of the English counties. The barrows which are near Dorchester and Weymouth are gently-rounded eminences, nearly circular in plan, and very regular in outline, as seen marked out in relief against the sky on the horizon. The Downs, or range of hills extending across the southern part of the county from east to west, are particularly rich in such objects. The barrows are clothed with verdure, which give provender to large numbers of sheep. It is perceptible at a glance that the district is pastoral. Shortly after leaving Dorchester, and not many hundred yards on the Roman road to Weymouth, the eye is attracted on the right by an extraordinary elevation, much larger than any of the barrows. A pathway leads across some open fields towards this object, and as we approach near the spot, the large area and great height of the earthen structure become more and more perceptible. Having mounted to the top of the slope, we find ourselves on the edge of a kind of ring or basin, within which is another ring; by descending to a level nearly equal with the outer ground, and then ascending a still greater number of feet, we reach the second ring, within which is to be seen a third ring, separated as before, by a depressed vallum or ditch, from the former. This is Maiden Castle, or, as it has been called, the Mew Dun, or Great Hill. Maiden Castle is, probably, one of the most extensive earthworks in England; it consists of a double (in some places treble) ditch and rampart, of which the inner ones are very deep and high. The form is oval, and there are two entrances, one to the east and the other to the west. The ditches and ramparts are very much accumulated near these entrances, for there are five alternations of them at the east end, and six at the west. The ends of all these ramparts lap over each other, or extend rather beyond the actual points of junction, so as to make the entrances very winding and intricate. There seems to have been an entrance on the south side, in the middle of which the ramparts are low, and almost discontinued. The area of the whole structure is divided in the middle by a low ditch, drawn across it from north to south. Near the south entrance is the mouth of a cave, which the country people used to think extended underground to Dorchester, but there is, of course, no ground for such a notion. The entire area covered by the whole enclosure is about 160 acres, extending to the limit of the outer rampart, while the area of the interior plain, within all the ramparts and ditches, is rather less than 50 acres. The size of this huge mass may be guessed from its circumference, which is considerably more than a mile. The innermost ridge, on the

A woman strangled and burned here by judicial sentence.

Poundbury an ancient encampment.

Numerous barrows.

Maiden Castle, or Mew Dun, one of the most remarkable earthworks in England.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dorchester* .....pa	Oxford	Oxford 9	Abingdon Rd 3½	Gt. Western	59½	3194	1061

north and south, is, in some places, as much as sixty feet high from the adjacent ditch, and so steep that the ascent is no easy matter. The topographers of Dorset are not so well agreed about the authorship and purpose of the Maiden Castle as about the neighbouring barrows. By Hutchins, in his history of the county, it is supposed to have been a Roman camp, and the summer station, or Castra Mativa, of the neighbouring city of Dorchester. He says that "the particular uses of each part have been traced out. The western part, facing the prætorium, or general's tent, was for the foot, and could not contain less than three legions, or about 18,000 men. The eastern part, behind the prætorium, was for the horses and carriages. Between both, on each side of the prætorium, were placed the tribunes, and other officers." Roman camps were rectangular, this is nearly circular. There can be no doubt, therefore, that it was a British station, or stronghold formed by partially excavating a hill, which in its natural condition afforded a commanding position, in the then existing state of military science.

DORCHESTER.

Conflicting conjectures

Probably a British station.

Inns, Antelope, King's Arms, Royal Oak.—*Markets*, Wed., Sat.—*Fairs*, Feb. 14, July 6. Aug. 6, Oct. 25, horses, sheep, and cattle.—*Bankers*, Dorsetshire Old Bank; draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co. Wilts and Dorset Banking Company; draw on London and Westminster. Branch of Weymouth Bank; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co.—*Newspapers*, Dorset County Chronicle (conservative), Thurs.; Dorset and Somerset Reporter.

* DORCHESTER, though now of insignificant appearance, was formerly a place of great interest and distinction; but when the pomp of episcopal dignity was removed, no local circumstance existed to stimulate enterprise, or to ensure the attainment of affluence to the exercise of industry. The place is termed by Bede "Civitas Dorcinia;" by Leland, "Hydropolis;" a name, observes Camden, of his own inventing, but proper enough; "Dour" signifying in Britain "water." The Thame flows near the town on the east, and the grand stream, denominated Isis, on the west; a junction taking place between the two at no great distance. On the site of this town was a Roman station, probably of extent and importance. It seems to have retained some celebrity during the ages immediately ensuing; but it did not reach the height of its prosperity till the seventh century, when Birinus, sent from Rome by Pope Honorius to convert the West Saxons, is said to have here first preached to them the gospel. Birinus had already baptized Cinegils, king of that people, on which occasion, Oswald, King of Northumberland, attended as god-sib, or god-father; and the two kings, according to Bede, gave the bishop this town for the foundation of an episcopal see, in honour of the ceremony. The see was long of gigantic magnificence, comprising the two large kingdoms of the West Saxons and Mercians. Twenty bishops sat here in almost papal grandeur; and though seven bishoprics were at length taken out of it, the see still continued the largest in England, till about the year 1086, when Remigius removed it to Lincoln. During the periods of its wealth and dignity, Dorchester was the seat of council with several monarchs; but it suffered much from the incursions of various contending parties. It is evident that its chief splendour was confined to the Saxon ages, and that it was not able to recover from the various ravages committed by the Danes. About the reign of Edward III. the town experienced some accession of consequence from the construction of a bridge over the Thame. The great road had previously passed through Wallingford. The traffic was now divided; but the inhabitants failed to derive any important advantages from the circumstance. The town was encompassed by a wall, which Hearne traces "from Wally, half a mile north from the church by the abbey spring called Collwell, at the same distance from the town, where he places a fort. On the east is the village of Warborough. The walls run between Overy; thence south, where the great road now is, quite to the present town, and so on to Dyke-hills." The foundations of the wall are still frequently turned up by the plough in several of these places. Hearne says, "We are sure, even after the Conquest, there were at least four churches here, three of which stood on the south and south-west sides of the abbey-church." On the north of the town, in a piece of ground termed the Farm-field, may now be traced, in dry summers, the foundations of a building, which, by standing due east and west, and by the proportions, appears to have been one of these struc-

Formerly of great importance

Foundation of an episcopal see, the largest in England.

The town encompassed by a wall.

DORCHESTER.

tures. On the south side of the present church stood a castle, of which every fragment has disappeared. To the south of the town is a circular field, supposed to have been an amphitheatre; and nearly contiguous is a farm-house, called Bishop's-court, and the Gyld. On the latter spot the bishop's palace formerly stood. On the north side, at the distance of about half a mile from the town, are some ditches, called All Ridge, or All Ditch banks, supposed to be the remains of some fortification made during the struggles between the English and the Danes. The most interesting relic is contained in the extensive embankment termed Dyke-hills; a double intrenchment, about three-quarters of a mile long, on the south side of the town. Some Roman coins have been turned up here. Indeed, this town and its neighbourhood have afforded an abundant harvest of coins and relics; Roman money, of gold, silver, and brass, from Julius Cæsar to Heraclius, having been discovered in unusual plenty, with various other interesting antiquities. The town was originally walled; and according to Camden, a castle once stood on the south side of the church, but there were "not the least traces" of it in his time. In 1140, Alexander, the third bishop of Lincoln, founded a priory of black canons here, twelve churches in this county being appropriated to its support. Its situation was almost contiguous to the present church, and some portions of the walls yet remain; a part of them may be seen in the grammmar-school near the church; and a larger portion somewhat northward of it forms a large quadrangle; these walls are very massive, and serve as the foundation for an extensive range of wooden barns which enclose a farmyard, apparently of the same size as was the original quadrangle. The church was a part of the ancient priory; and was most likely raised on the site of the original church of Birinus. The date of its erection cannot be precisely fixed; part of it is Norman, but the greater part probably belongs to the end of the thirteenth century, while some of the windows are much later. It is of large size and lofty, but of unusual length in proportion to its breadth; its dimensions being—interior length, one hundred and eighty-six feet (exclusive of the tower); width, sixty-nine feet; height, forty feet. It consists of a nave and chancel, with north and south aisles. Externally, its appearance is striking and picturesque; but it is more picturesque in parts than as a whole. The south-west angle, with its ornamented buttress, the porch and cross, with the yew by which it stands; and the south-east angle, with the noble chancel windows, for example, afford very beautiful and pleasing combinations. The interior is far more interesting than the exterior. Only a portion of it is now employed for divine service, the rest, parted off by the filling up of the large arches, being used as lumber-rooms. The chancel is of unusually large proportions, and by far the most imposing portion of the edifice; its lofty and handsome pillars and arches, its curious but magnificent windows, imparting to it an air of uncommon grandeur. Three of these windows deserve particular notice—the great east window; that on the south; and the north, or Jesse window, so called from the stone framework of it being a genealogical tree sprining from the loins of Jesse, and the whole representing the genealogy of the Saviour. The east window is a remarkably fine specimen of late decorated, and is singular in its design. It is not, as is usual, divided by mullions into lights as far as the springing of the arch, but is filled with tracery almost its whole length, that in the head being intersecting, and that below flowing alternately with the upright mullion. It has up its centre on the exterior a buttress, and in the interior a solid piece of masonry, which gives it in its present state the appearance of being two separate windows; but originally these were united by a large circle in the head, no doubt filled with tracery, and forming together one magnificent window. A great part of this window is filled with stained glass, which has evidently been brought from some other window, most probably from the one which was removed when this part was added. The window on the south is somewhat similar in appearance, but has more the character of the perpendicular style. It is divided by a transom, on which, at the junction of the mullions, are small sculptured figures representing a procession, with a bishop, &c. Beneath the window are four carved and decorated sedilia, under the canopies of which are small openings containing stained glass of a very ancient date, having probably belonged to the original Norman east window. The figures on this glass, as well as those sculptured on the framework of the window above, are supposed to have reference to the history of Birinus. Opposite to this, on the north side, is the celebrated Jesse window. It is a window of four lights with intersecting tracery in the head. The centre

Curious remains of old fortifications.

The church, a part of the ancient priory.

Picturesque appearance.

Magnificent interior.

The east window and the Jesse window.

mullion represents the trunk of a tree, its branches crossing over the intermediate mullions as far as the jambs. In the centre, at the base of the window, is sculptured the recumbent figure of Jesse, and from his body rises the tree. The branches are ornamented with foliage their whole length, and with a figure sculptured at each intersection of a mullion; that of David occupying the lower angle on the east side. Some of them are male, some female, several are crowned, and some have wings, and all seem originally to have had their names painted on the labels, which they in general hold in their hands. On the upper part of the centre mullion, representing the tree, has been apparently a figure of the Saviour, and at the base of it appears to have been a figure of the Virgin, crowned; but both these have been wilfully mutilated. The tree terminates in a large finial, formed of leaves. The label is ornamented with foliage, and the head of this, as well as of the other two windows, has two rows of ball-flowers. This Jesse window, which is probably unique, has often been engraved. The nave and aisles are fine and interesting. The aisles are of different periods, but both beautiful; the south aisle, which is the most recent and the finest, is separated from the chancel by a rather handsome wooden screen. At the east end of this aisle is a large altar platform, still perfect; on the wall above it are some remains of a fresco painting, the head of the Virgin, or a female saint, very fairly executed, being quite distinct. Throughout the church, on the walls, the carvings of the sedilia, the monuments, &c., traces of painting are discernible. The north aisle contains a portion of the original timber roof, which is elsewhere removed or covered by a plaster ceiling. In the interior are many monuments that will repay examination; very few of them, however, are in anything like a perfect state. In the chancel are two recumbent statues: one, carved in alabaster, is of a cross-legged knight, clad in ring-mail, and is supposed to represent one Holcum; the other, in freestone, is the effigy of John de Stonore, a judge of considerable repute during the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. There are in various parts of the church slabs on which have been brasses of bishops and others, but the brasses have nearly all been removed; one, however, remains perfect—the effigy of Abbot Bewforeste in his robes and with his insignia; on the end of the adjoining stall-desk his name and crozier are also carved. In the south aisle is placed the statue of a bishop, which was dug up a few years since from under the floor. There are also two stone coffins, one of which was found before Camden's time, the other much more recently. There is also preserved here a Saxon or Norman font, considered by Gough and Stukeley to be the oldest in England; but that may fairly be questioned. The bowl of it is of cast lead, and of large size, its internal diameter being one foot ten inches and a-half; outside, two feet two inches; depth inside, one foot. It was intended for baptizing the child by immersion, as is still done in it at the pleasure of the parents. Around the outside of it are eleven figures seated under semicircular arches, and each holding a book. By some they are supposed to represent the apostles (Judas being omitted); by others, to relate to the adventures of St. Birinus. The pedestal is of stone, and much more modern, though probably it is as old as the fifteenth century. The church, as has been said, belonged to the priory. On the dissolution of the religious establishments, the body of the church appears to have been retained for parochial use, but Richard Beauforest, whom Leland calls "a great rich man dwelling in the town of Dorchester," purchased the chancel, which had been condemned, for the sum of £140, and at his death bequeathed it, and all that he had bought which belonged to it, to the parish, and also twenty shillings for its reparation. During the civil war it greatly suffered, and much damage was done to the sculpture about it by the commonwealth soldiers. Far greater, however, has been the injury it has since undergone. Windows have been stopped up; arches filled with plaster; carvings hewn down to make way for wooden wainscoting; roofs covered up or removed; and the whole inside has been daubed over times innumerable with coarse coats of whitewash—to say nothing of the infliction of tall pews, or sundry coats of paint on the wooden carved work. The chancel and windows have been recently restored. The Oxford Architectural Society having had the church carefully surveyed, and estimated the expense of the restoration at about £4,000, this noble old pile will, no doubt, long be preserved to the admiring lovers of antiquity. Beautiful as the village churches in the western counties often are, this one is so striking from its size and appearance being so disproportioned to the place, that it cannot fail to create a special interest. [*Inn*, White Hart.—*Fair*, Easter-Tues

DORCHESTER.

Elaborate ornaments.

The altar platform.

Monuments and brasses.

Curious font, supposed to be the oldest in England.

Injured in the civil war

Restoration

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dore .....to	Derby	Chesterfield 10¾	Sheffield 6	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	168¾	...	574
Dorking* .....m.t & pa	Surrey	Epsom.....8	Dorking	S. Eastern	29	10020	5996
Dormington .....pa	Hereford	Hereford 5½	Holme Lacy ...4	Glo'ster & Herefd....	144	1381	189
Dormston .....pa	Worcester ...	Worcester ...10	Spetchley ...6½	Midland	145	830	109
Dorne .....ham	Worcester ...	Mrtn-in-Mrsh 1	Moreton 1	Oxford, W. & W. ...	93	...	...

* DORKING is situated in a sandy vale, near the river Mole. It consists of three principal streets, which are well watered and clean. The manor was granted after the Conquest to the earls of Warren, from whom it descended to the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, and afterwards by marriage to the Mowbrays, except one-fourth part, which, however, was purchased by the Duke of Norfolk.

Peculiar breed of poultry.

Dorking is famous for its peculiar breed of fowls, thought to have been originally introduced by the Romans. The church of St. Martin, situated in the middle of the town, was rebuilt in 1837, and a spire added to the tower. Here are the tombs of Abraham Tucker and Jeremiah Markland, two distinguished scholars. The Roman road runs under the churchyard. A Wesleyan chapel in the Gothic style, was erected in 1850, at a cost of £800. The chief trade of Dorking is in flour, corn, and lime. The Duke of Norfolk as Earl of Surrey is lord of the

Custom of "Borough English."

manor, in which the custom of "Borough English" prevails, or succession of the younger son or daughter. Westcott Church, about a mile and a-half west of the town, is a beautiful edifice dedicated to the Holy Trinity, consecrated in June 1852. Christchurch, in the hamlet of Coldharbour, was built and endowed by John Labouchere, Esq., in 1848. The environs of Dorking are very beautiful, and numerous villas are scattered about the neighbourhood in delightful situations. Deepdene, the seat of the Hope family, is a beautiful mansion, the grounds belonging to which have been lately considerably extended by the purchase of

Leith-hill,

Betchworth Castle, and Chart Park. Leith-hill, four miles to the south, is a lofty eminence, 993 feet above the sea level. The hill is crowned by a small structure, traditionally said to mark the spot where an eccentric farmer of the neighbourhood was buried on horseback upside down, so that when the world was turned—as he believed it then soon would be—topsy-turvy, he might at last come up in a right position. A day on Leith-hill is a capital substitute for a trip to Switzerland, and its beauties are—to their shame be it spoken—not half so well known to Londoners as they deserve. It is the very haunt for secluded meditation, with nothing to be heard but the dozy chirruping of insects among the grass, and

Box-hill.

the distant song of the soaring skylark far beneath. Box-hill, where the Mole disappears and again oozes through the porous soil at Leatherhead, the Vale of Mickleham, with Norbury Park, Walton-on-the-Hill, and the country round Leatherhead, are all so many delightful spots that can be made to yield the greatest enjoyment, with no other conditions than a moderately filled purse, and

Beautiful prospects.

fine weather. From the lofty eminences round here there is open to the view all the wilds of Surrey and Sussex, and a great part of Kent, beautifully diversified in every part with woods, and fields of corn and pasture, intermingled with picturesque clumps of trees. The beautiful vale seen below is about thirty miles in breadth, and sixty in length, and is terminated towards the south by a majestic range of hills, and a distant glimpse of the Channel. About noon, on a serene day, you may see, thirty miles off, the sea through a chasm in the South Downs, called Beetling-Gap; and twenty-five miles off, in a southerly direction, is seen the dome of St. Paul's, with London beneath, and Hampstead and Highgate beyond it. From Leith-hill the whole circumference of the extent of prospect is at least 200 miles. On an eminence, southward from Dorking, known by

Hanstie Bury.

the name of Hanstie Bury, are the remains of a fortress, circular, and surrounded by a double ditch, which encloses an area of eleven acres, one rood, six perches. In the neighbouring fields have been found the stone heads of arrows. At Ockley, are the remains, two miles in length, of the Stane-street, or Roman road, from Arundel to Dorking, formed of flints and pebbles; and in some places thirty feet broad, and five feet deep. At this place the Danes were defeated by Ethelwolf, in 851, after their sackage of London. It was formerly the custom in this parish, that if either of two contracted parties died before marriage, the survivor planted roses at the grave of the deceased. This, and many other circumstances in this part of the island, mark the prevalence of Roman customs.

Inns, Bull's Head, Red Lion, White Horse, Wheatsheaf.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, Day bef. Holy Thurs., lambs; stock market every 4th Thurs.—*Bankers*, Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company; draw on Head-office, 21, Lombard-street.


DORSETSHIRE.
SCALE
2 4 6 8 10 Miles
3°
50'
40'
30'
51°
50'
40'
30'
SOMERSETS
DEVONSHIRE
ENGLISH
Part of Devonshire
Beaminster
Bridport
Lyme Regis
Sherborne
Crewkerne
Chard
Axminster
Honiton
Exeter
Dorchester
Weymouth
Portland
Bridport Harb.
EXPLANATION
County Town ..... DORCHESTER
Market Towns ..... Bridport
Villages, Hamlets &c. ..... Thornford
Seats & Parks
Turnpike Roads
Cross Roads
Rail Roads
Woods & Plantations
Rivers & Water Courses
Polling Places
Boundary of County
Ditto ..... Divisions
Ditto ..... Boroughs
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London



Drawn & Engraved by J.Archer, Pentonville London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dorney ....pa	Bucks	Slough 4	Windsor 3	Gt. Western	24	1550	355
Dorrington ....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 5	Tattershall...10½	Gt. Northern	129½	680	443
Dorrington ....to	Salop	Drayton 5½	Madeley 4	L. & N. W.	153	...	...
Dorrington	Salop	Shrewsbury...6¼	Dorrington	Shrews. & Herefd....	161¼	...	...
Dorset, County of* ...					...	632025	184207
Dorsington ....pa	Gloucester ...	Chppg Cmdn 8¾	Honeybourne 4	Oxford, W. & W. ...	106	910	115
Dorstone ....pa	Hereford	Hay 5¾	Hereford 14	Glo'ster & Herefd....	158	5385	548
Dorton ....pa	Bucks	Bicester 9	Aylesbury....12	L. & N. W.	55½	1431	139
Dosthill ....ham	Warwick	Tamworth 3	Wilnecote 1	Midland	112	...	...
Dothie-Camddwr ...to	Cardigan	Tregaron....3	Carmarthen...31	S. Wales	276	7467	143

* DORSETSHIRE is bounded on the north by Wiltshire and Somersetshire; on the east, by Hampshire; on the west by Devonshire, and part of Somersetshire; and on the south by the British Channel. The country is level towards the north, under the highlands which divide it from Somersetshire, where there are fine arable grounds, yielding large crops of various sorts of grain: on the south, reaching from the borders of Hampshire, by the coast, almost to Dorchester, that is, twenty miles in length, and four or five in breadth, is a heathy common, which renders this delightful county less populous than it could otherwise be. From east to west runs a ridge of hills, retaining their Saxon denomination of downs: these downs abound with sweet short herbage, which nourish, it is said, from 800,000 to 1,000,000 of sheep, many of them esteemed equally for their flesh and fleece. The greater portion of the land in this county is appropriated to pasture; the arable is estimated at one third, and the waste at about a ninth. There is little wood in Dorsetshire; but the county is very plentifully watered, and in all respects so admirably adapted both to pleasure and profit, that we need not wonder at its having been so particularly distinguished by the Romans, and by our Saxon ancestors. The form of this county is everywhere irregular; its long northern side has a considerable angular projection in the middle; the sea shore, on the south, runs out into numerous points and headlands; thence, westward, the coast is less deeply indented, inclining obliquely towards Devonshire. Its length from east to west, is about 55 miles; its breadth from south to north about 35; and its circumference nearly 160. There are no ores of any kind found in this county; and we believe only one mineral spring; this is at Nottington, a village near Weymouth. The water has a strong sulphureous smell, with a flavour resembling boiled eggs, and when put in a tin vessel, its colour is blue. At the spring itself, a shilling put into this water becomes instantly of a gold colour. From several experiments, it appears to be impregnated with sulphur and nitron; and taken internally, it is celebrated for curing foulnesses of the skin. The only fossil in Dorsetshire entitled to the consideration of the curious, appears to be the coal which is found at Kemiridge, on the sea coast. This is described by Dr. Maton, "as an argillaceous slate, in a high degree of impregnation with bitumen, and of a blackish brown colour. It is found in large lumps, in a stratum about three feet deep; but does not extend to any great distance from the shore. It burns very strong and bright, and emits a sulphureous smell. When exposed to the atmosphere, it soon falls into pieces; but in the cliffs, or under water, is very hard. The price is about eight shillings per ton; it is chiefly used in ovens, and by the poor people." Previously to the landing of the Romans on our island, the county of Dorsetshire was, according to Ptolemy, inhabited by people termed in the British language Durotriges, or Morini, appellations of like import, both signifying inhabitants by the water. Durotriges is derived from dour, or dwr, water, and trig, an inhabitant; and Morini comes from morin, maritime. The Saxon appellation, dorsetti, is of precisely the same signification, dor being derived from the British dwyr; and setta from the Saxon word settan, to inhabit. In a poem ascribed to Taliesin, and published in Owen's "Cambrian Register," the Morini Britons are thus mentioned:—"Upon the sea there would be coming the wooden wafters, full of the tumult of the Angles in council: signs are seen boding the rage of the Saxons. Of those that are wont to lead, let Seiron be the head against the lion Picts, of the Morini Britons." Though the ancient name of this county, corroborated by numerous monuments yet remaining, sufficiently evinces that it was inhabited by the ancient British, yet, previously to the Roman invasion, its history is uncertain, and almost unknown. On the division of the island into Roman provinces, it became part of Britannia Prima. It was afterwards the first settle-

Situation.

Irregular form.

Mineral spring.

Curious coa.

Derivation of name.

DORSETSHIRE.

ment of the Saxons in Britain, and continued part of the West Saxon territory till Egbert consolidated the heptarchy into one kingdom. Shortly after the Danes landed on this part of the coast, and Egbert gave them battle near Lyme. In this conflict, his general, Dudda, was slain, and himself escaped with difficulty. The Danes, however, though victorious, suffered so much, that they were obliged to retire, but soon returned with greater force. They were again received by Egbert, and so bravely, that, after an immense loss, they fled to their ships, and during the remainder of that monarch's reign attempted no other invasion. After the landing of William the Norman, Dorsetshire, like every other county, was speedily subjected. In the war between Charles I. and the Parliament, it sided with the king, but was too weak to afford effectual aid. Excepting such as will be duly noticed in their respective places, the antiquities most entitled to attention in this county are the Roman roads and stations—it may be proper to mention a few particulars of these, as the researches of Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Hutchins have placed these subjects in clearer light than has been done in almost any other county. Dr. Stukeley travelled over the greater part of the Via Iceniana, commencing at the Venta Icenorum, in Norfolk, and following it through Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire, entered this county near Woodyates. At a small distance from Woodyates Inn, it passes through an enclosure on the right hand, and continues its way over the down to Blandford. On this down, some years ago, it appeared quite perfect, but has since been destroyed for the sake of the materials. At about a mile from Woodyates-lane, it passes some barrows, which are evidently of an earlier date, as the road goes directly over one of them. At Long Critchill Dr. Stukeley lost the road, and there the researches of Mr. Hutchins commence. From Long Critchill he traces it to Badbury-camp, and hence to Badbury-down, where it appears to have been composed with flint. At Shapwich-marsh it is low, but turning to the left, beyond Stourminster, it is bold till it reaches Almer enclosures. Proceeding hence towards Stinford-lane, it enters Dorchester on the north side of St. Peter's Church. It faces the town at the west end, and again appears bold and distinct. At four miles distance it mounts the ridge of a hill, where it commands an extensive view; and thence it takes the name of Ridge-way. From Eggerton, where it appears very distinct, it proceeds to Poorstock. It finally pursues its course to Devonshire, and being intercepted at Seaton by the Foss-way, takes a westwardly direction towards Exeter. The Roman stations in Dorsetshire appear to have been the following:—Londinis, Lyme-Regis; Canca Arixa, Charmouth; Durnovaria, Dorchester; Vindogladia, Wimborne Minster; Clavinio, Weymouth; Morinio, Wareham; and Bolclaunio, Poole. Besides these Roman antiquities, various memorials of our British ancestors are also found in different parts of the county. The county of Dorset is within the western circuit, the assizes for which were anciently holden sometimes at Sherborne, and sometimes, though rarely, at Shaston. This county was anciently the see of a bishop, but it was afterwards connected, at different periods, with the sees of Oxford, Winchester, Sherborne, and Sarum: from the last of these it was separated in the 31st of Henry VIII., when it was constituted part of the newly erected bishopric of Bristol, to which it still appertains. This county yields many mineral substances useful in the arts. The eastern parts of the county are mostly occupied by plastic clay. Potters' clay of various thickness, and at different depths, alternates with loose sand in this formation in the trough of Poole: it is sent to Staffordshire, where it is mixed with ground flints, and employed in the finer kinds of pottery. Beneath the potters' clay lies a seam of very friable earthy-brown coal, somewhat like Bovey coal. The Purbeck strata belonging to the upper series of the oolitic formation consist of argillaceous limestone, alternating with schistose marl; they crop out from under the iron sand in the Isle of Purbeck. A variety of the Purbeck stone, known as Purbeck marble, was formerly much used in building. The Portland oolite, another member of the same series, which succeeds the Purbeck stone, occupies the remainder of the Isle of Purbeck and the whole of that of Portland. It consists of a number of beds of a yellowish-white calcareous freestone, generally mixed with a small quantity of siliceous sand. The varieties of the formation afford the greater part of the stone used for architectural purposes in London. In the Portland quarries the saleable stone occupies layers of strata situated several feet beneath the surface, and the quarrymen have to exert great labour in the removal of the superincumbent rubbish before they can reach the

Conflict between the Danes and the Saxons.

Antiquities

Roman roads.

Roman stations.

Mineral productions

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dothie Piscottwr ...to	Cardigan	Tregaron.....3	Carmarthen...31	S. Wales	276	7769	107
Doughton .....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham 3	Fakenham ...3¾	Norfolk	142½	...	...
Douglas .....chap	Lancaster ...	Ormskirk 6	Newburgh.....1	Lanc. & Yorksh	202	...	...
Doulting .....pa	Somerset	Shep. Mallet 1¼	Frome 9½	Gt. Western	124½	3600	657
Dove Dale*	Derby.....	Ashborne 3	Rocester.....3	N. Stafford	140	...	...
Dovenby .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 2	Maryport 4½	Whitehaven Junc....	307½	1886	261

stone. The thickness of the workable stone varies from seven to sixteen feet, and the works proceed at the rate of about an acre of good stone per annum. Almost the entire mass of the Portland Isle consists of the Purbeck series. The Dorset butter is in good repute in London and Portsmouth, for ship provision as well as domestic use; it is not so salt as the Irish, and is, therefore, preferred, although the Irish is richer when it is of the best quality. Dorset salt butter, when well washed, is very commonly sold in London for fresh butter. The butter is made from the cream, and the skimmed milk is made into cheese. The Dorsetshire skim-milk cheese is preferred on account of streaks of blue mould, which frequently run through it. In 1847 an Act was passed for the formation of a harbour of refuge off the Isle of Portland, by the construction of a break-water extending northward from the north-eastern point of the island for two and a quarter miles, so as to include a large part of Portland-road. Owing to the facilities afforded by the presence of an abundant supply of suitable stone on the island, it is estimated that the cost will not exceed £500,000: the works are now steadily advancing. The railway traffic is sustained by the Southampton and Dorsetshire line, belonging to the South-Western company. A line called the Wilts and Dorset belongs to the Great Western company. The Dorchester line enters from Ringwood, in Hampshire, and passes Wimborne, with a branch to Poole, Wareham, Wool, and Moreton, to Dorchester. The havens are Poole, Wareham, Swanage, Weymouth, Bridport, and Lyme.

DORSETSHIRE.

Dorset butter.

Harbour of refuge at Portland.

* DOVE DALE. Dove Dale is a long winding valley, with the swift river running through it, and lofty hills on either side. The hills are sometimes covered with foliage to the water's edge, at others nearly bare, with large masses of crag projecting from their sides in strange forms, and often in threatening positions. It is at least three miles in length, and for the whole of this distance there is a succession of rich, various, and striking scenery. On entering the dale, the mind regards it as a sequestered solitude, where contemplation might take her seat, and extend her musings through the wide range of existence, neither interrupted by jarring sounds, nor distracted by discordant images. As the road proceeds, however, the scenery becomes too romantic and impressive from its singularity, to permit the attention to engage itself on other objects. The valley contracts; and on each side rocks of grey limestone, abrupt and vast, rear their grotesque forms, covered with moss, lichens, yew-trees, and mountain-ash. A narrow and broken path winds along the margin of the river, which, in some parts, so nearly fills the bosom of the dale, that even the foot passenger cannot pursue his cautious way, without the hazard of being precipitated from the slippery crags into the stream. In length, this dale is rather more than two miles; but from the sinuosity of its course, and its projecting precipices, which, in some places, seem to fold into each other, and preclude every appearance of further access, the views are more limited. On the right, or Derbyshire border, the rocks are more bare of vegetation than on the left, or Staffordshire side, where they are partially covered with fine hanging wood, which, from its various combinations with the surrounding objects, presents a succession of beautifully picturesque and romantic views. The character of the scenery, however, is greatly diversified by the varying forms of the rocks, and the winding current of the Dove, the motion and appearance of which are perpetually changing. Whately, in his "Observations on Modern Gardening," remarks, that "it is never less than ten, nor so much as twenty yards wide, and generally from three to four feet deep, and transparent to the bottom, except when it is covered with a foam of the purest white, under waterfalls which are perfectly lucid. These are very numerous, but very different; in some places they stretch across, or a-slant, the stream; in others they are only partial, and the water either dashes against the stones, and leaps over them, or pouring along a steep, rebounds upon those below; sometimes it rushes through the several openings between them, and at other times it is driven back by the obstruction, and turns into an eddy.

Romantic scenery.

Remarkable valley.

The river Dove.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dover* ... .bo & m.t	Kent	Folkestone ...6½	Dover.....	S. Eastern.....	88	5095	11643
Dovercourt .....pa	Essex.....	Harwich 2	Dovercourt	E. Union	68	2966	1068
Doverdale .....pa	Worcester ...	Droitwich 3	Droitwich 3	Oxford, W. & W. ...	128	743	34
Doveridge .....pa	Derby.....	Uttoxeter 2	Uttoxeter 2	N. Stafford	138	4278	766
Dowdeswell .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham ...4	Cheltenham...4½	Brist. & Bmgm.....	125½	2246	304
Dowlais.....	Glamorgan ...	Merthyr 1½	Dowlais.....	Taff Vale	195	...	...
Dowland .....pa	Devon	Hatherleigh ...5	Eggesford 9	N. Devon	220½	1735	208
Dowles .....pa	Salop	Bewdley 1	Kidderminstr 4	Oxford, W. & W. ...	137½	679	70

DOVE DALE

In one particular spot, the valley, almost closing, leaves hardly a passage for the river, which, pent up, and struggling for a vent, rages, and roars, and foams, till it has extricated itself from the confinement. In other parts, the stream, though never languid, is often gentle, flows round a little desert island, glides between aits and bulrushes, disperses itself among tufts of grass and moss, bubbles about a water-dock, or plays with the tender threads of aquatic plants which float upon the surface." The rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance of the rocks, distinguish the scenery of this valley from, perhaps, every other in the kingdom. In some places they shoot up in detached masses, in the form of spires, or conical pyramids, to the height of thirty or forty yards, and are ornamented with festoons and net-work of ivy: in others their scattered and uncovered heads hang over the river in terrific masses, upheld by fragments apparently unequal to the weight they sustain. Some are firm and solid throughout; others are split and dislocated, and appear ready to be scattered into atoms by the first tempest that may sweep the dale. About a mile from the entrance, in a vast mural mass of detached rock, which extends along the edge of the precipice on the right, nearly half-way up the side of the dale, is a magnificent arch, called Reynard's-hole. The shape of Reynard's-hole nearly approaches to the sharply-pointed Gothic: its height is about forty feet, and its width eighteen. Through this, in the body of the rock, the eye distinguishes the mouth of a cavern, which, from its situation so immediately above the opening of the arch, excites an idea that the latter must have been formed by some tremendous burst of water, discharged through that aperture from the interior of the mountain. On scrambling beneath the arch, however, up the steep path to the cavern itself, this idea is not strengthened; for the extent of the excavation is little more than forty feet, and its height about fifteen. The beautiful view from the entrance fully repays the fatigue of ascending. A mass of hanging wood covers the opposite side of the dale, from which a large craggy detached rock starting out, forms a grand characteristic feature of the scene. This rock is called Dove Dale Church; the cavern Reynard's-hall; and another opening in the rock Reynard's-kitchen. The same variety of wild romantic scenes which distinguish the beginning of the dale, extends to its northern termination: here two large rocks rise prominent, one on each side of the river, and form the portals to this surprising valley. The grand and picturesque are now seen no more; the bottom becomes gradually flat, the rocks sink into small hills of stone, with a craggy fragment occasionally appearing after the discontinuation of the chain. Near this extremity of the dale is another large cavern called Fox-holes, with some of inferior size. A path to the right of the Dove leads from a farm-house, called Hanson Grange, to the turnpike road proceeding to Ashborne. Congreve is said to have written his comedy of "The Old Bachelor," and part of "The Mourning Bride," in a grotto formed in a steep, rocky hill, in the grounds of Ham Hall. This romantic retreat was furnished with a stone seat and table, and herein the poet and dramatist was accustomed to seek refuge from the licence of a London life. Dove Dale deserves its reputation—a thing that cannot always be predicated of those much-praised places. It satisfies you at first, and it increases in interest on a second and third visit. Every angler of taste, and every sketcher who has spent several following days amidst its scenery, is ready to acknowledge that it grows on acquaintance. There is many a more sublime spot, many a more beautiful, along some other of the rivers of England than is to be found here; but none has a dale that can show such a continuance of fine scenery.

Singular appearance of the rocks.

Magnificent arch, called Reynard's-hole.

Beautiful view from the entrance.

Grotto of Congreve, the dramatist.

* DOVER. This much frequented point of continental embarkation has of late years occupied a prominent position among the watering-places of our island. The line of continuous terraces of noble-looking mansions spreading along the margin of its coast, the pureness of its atmosphere, the bold and rocky headlands

A favourite watering-place.

that distinguish its marine scenery, all contribute to give it an important position among the recently created destinations of our sea-loving-citizens. The associations, too, that cling to the white cliffs of Albion—not, as of yore, frowning defiance to our Gallic neighbours, but with a better spirit illuminating their weather-beaten features with sunny smiles of welcome—all tend to draw every year crowds of fleeting visitors to a spot so renowned in song and story. It has been well said, that scarcely any great man, from King Arthur to Prince Albert, has failed at some period or other, to visit Dover, and all history confirms the assertion. Divided from the French coast by a passage of only twenty miles across the British Channel, Dover is advantageously situated on the margin of a picturesque bay, sheltered by the promontory of the South Foreland, and screened by its lofty cliffs from the piercing northerly winds. The first eminent visitor of whom we have any authentic record was that redoubtable personage, Julius Cæsar. Fifty years before the Christian era, he brought his fleet within sight of these chalky cliffs, and, finding them defended by crowds of hostile warriors, withdrew until a more favourable opportunity arrived for making the incursion. A second time he was more successful, and the occasional Roman remains found about the vicinity, show that at this period was effected that possession of Britain which for four hundred years afterwards was resolutely maintained, in defiance of a host of enemies native and foreign. Dover is supposed to have derived its name from *Dwffyrrha*, a name difficult to pronounce, used to denote a place difficult of access; but a more simple and reasonable explanation is that obtained from the river Dour, which has its source from two heads situated four miles west of the town, and which here discharges itself into the sea, forming the back water to the harbour. As early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, Dover began to be a place of size and opulence, as the town then furnished twenty armed vessels for the service of the state, but at no period between the reigns of William the Conqueror and Henry VIII., could it have been very extensive, for monastic edifices and the burial grounds of their several churches covered nearly the whole space. Six parishes were formerly the attendants upon as many churches, but the present municipal arrangements recognise only two, those of St. Mary and St. James, the rest of the sacred edifices having been destroyed, with the exception of a part of St. Nicholas and the collegiate church of St. Martin, endowed with immense possessions by Withred in the seventh century. The ruins of this once magnificent edifice are to be seen contiguous to the market-place, but though one of the round towers still remains in a tolerably perfect state, the modern buildings erected in front of the ancient edifice seclude the most interesting portion from observation. A stone to the memory of the poet Churchill, is to be seen in the churchyard, about 170 feet from the ruins and eleven from the north-west wall. When the increase of inhabitants rendered an additional number of places of worship necessary, Trinity Church was erected in Strond-street, adjoining the harbour, at a cost of £8,000. The foundation-stone was laid the 7th of September, 1833. Ten years afterwards was built Christ Church, a very neat structure, at Hougham, on the road to Folkestone. At the entrance to the town from the London-road was the Hospital of St. Mary, commonly called the *Maison Dieu*, and now the guildhall and gaol. It was erected in the reign of King John by Hubert de Burgh (afterwards Earl of Kent), and intended for the accommodation of pilgrims passing through Dover, on their way to or from the continent. After many changes and alterations, as well as being fortified during the civil war, it was purchased from Government by the corporation in 1834, and converted the following year into a guildhall, sessions chamber, and gaol. The old priory gate, half monastery, half farm, is still remaining at the beginning of the carriage road towards Folkestone. Over the butter market in the London-road is the old town hall, erected in the reign of James I., on the site of an ancient cross. The building is still used for municipal purposes. Under this structure the butter-market presents on a Saturday, a busy and lively scene, and the commodities that then pour in from every part of the surrounding country are both plentiful and excellent. Ancient as Dover is as a town and port, it is, as we have said, comparatively modern as a watering-place. Excepting the house of a bowling alley, which, in the reign of Charles I., stood on the beach nearly in a line with the new bridge, not a single tenement existed on the margin of its delightful bay until 1791. In that year a snug marine retreat was erected near the castle jetty by the father of the gallant Sir Sidney Smith, and was then termed "Smith's Folly." A few years sufficed to show that the

DOVER.

Interesting associations

Arrival of Julius Cæsar.

Derivation of name.

Church of St. Martin.

Churchill buried here.

The Maison Dieu.

The first house built near the castle jetty.

DOVER.

site was well chosen, for his example was speedily followed by others, and in 1817 houses were commenced on the Marine-parade, and about the same period Liverpool-terrace, and the contiguous lawns, Guildford and Clarence, were projected; followed in 1838 by the noble mansions of Waterloo-crescent and the Esplanade. These form, in conjunction with others, a continuous range of imposing buildings that extend nearly from the castle cliff to the north pier. Close to the sea is the Promenade, which, during the summer season, presents a complete galaxy of beauty and fashion, not unfrequently enlivened by the performance of military music. The facilities afforded to bathers merit great commendation, and the clear transparency of the water is not the least of the advantages here derived. If not the most elegant thoroughfare in Dover, Snargate-street is decidedly the most picturesque. With the towering white cliffs on one side, and a row of excellent shops on the other, it presents a contrast that seems to link agreeably the permanent majesty of the past with the fleeting characteristics of the present. Here is situated the post-office, nearly opposite to Rigden's library; and here also is the theatre, the Apollonian-hall, in which concerts are frequently given, and a bazaar, which affords a pleasant lounge for those who like to court the smiles of fortune in a raffle. Adjoining the Wesleyan chapel, also in the same street, is the entrance to the grand military shaft leading to the heights and barracks above. The communication is by an arched passage and a vertical excavation, having three spiral flights of 140 steps each. The barracks are sufficiently capacious to contain many thousand troops; and beyond, following the military road, we come to the grand redoubt, occupying the site of an ancient Pharos, the ruins of which are called Bredenstone, or the "Devil's Drop." Nowhere will the tourist find more extensive and beautiful views than a promenade at sunset on these heights will afford. The town beneath reminds one of Le Sage and his "Diable Boiteux," and the eye wanders over a vast expanse of water, profusely studded with ships of all nations. Directly opposite lies *la belle France*, where, on a clear day, the ploughman with his team, the sunbeam dancing on the cottage pane, and a wide extent of rich *paysage* are distinctly seen. Westward is the town of Boulogne, with its lofty column commemorate an invasion which never took place; eastward, rising as it were from the ocean, is the white tower of the Hotel de Ville, and the revolving phare of the town of Calais. Turn which way we will there is something to admire. On one side is the magnificent castle, still rearing its stately battlements in majestic grandeur, after braving the blast of a thousand winters, and bringing back to the eye of the imaginative beholder the by-past glories of the days of chivalry; on the other, the noble cliff, an object sufficiently striking from its own native sublimity, but rendered doubly attractive and interesting to every spectator by its association with the greatest work of our greatest bard. Perhaps in the whole circuit of the kingdom there is not another spot so calculated to awaken in the bosom of an Englishman feelings of pride and exultation, as the objects around call up in succession, reminiscences of those martial and intellectual achievements by which the inviolate island of the sage and free, has attained her present unquestioned supremacy amongst the nations of the world. An evening stroll on these picturesque heights will amply repay the trouble of the ascent. Shakespeare's-cliff is about one mile west of the pier, and is exactly 313 feet above high-water mark, being somewhat less than it was in the days of our great dramatist. The descriptive passage that has stood sponsor to it has been so often quoted, that we may be well spared its repetition here. A steady foot and a cool head will enable a visitor himself to learn from experience "how fearful and dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low." But the castle is, after all, the great lion of Dover, and as the first object that strikes conspicuously upon the eye of the traveller as he emerges from the railway terminus, it is sure to woo his footsteps thither as the cynosure of attraction. Rising northward of the tower, from a bold and abrupt ascent of more than 300 feet, and poised upon a commanding eminence, which seems to defy alike the ravages of time and war, Dover Castle answers more to our expectations of what a fortress ought to be than any other defensive building in the kingdom. Its early origin is involved in the mystery of tradition, though there can be little doubt that a British fortification was the nucleus of its future architectural strength. Julius Cæsar has had the honour of erecting the present fortress ascribed to him, but recent antiquaries have come to the conclusion that it was raised between the years A.D. 43 and 49, during the reign of Claudius. As the Romans seemed determined upon the conquest of

Marine-parade commenced.

Snargate-street.

Military shaft.

Views from the heights.

France distinctly visible on a clear day.

Shakespeare's-cliff.

Dover Castle.

Antiquarian conjectures

Britain, and were obliged frequently to cross and re-cross the sea, it was necessary, that their passage to and from the continent might be safe for their ships, to erect a light-house upon the high lands on each side of the channel. It may, therefore be concluded, that the octagonal building at the west end of the church was originally designed for a Roman light-house and watch-tower; and that it was either erected by Aulus Plautius, or Publius Ostorius Scapula. Its foundation is in a bed of clay, a method which the Roman masons usually practised. The tiles are of the usual thickness of Roman tiles, but of different dimensions, and some of them appear to have been cast in a mould peculiar to the makers of them at this place. The ground has been raised several feet since the first building of this tower. The form of it, without, is octagonal, but square within, and the sides of the square and of the octagon are each about fourteen feet. The thickness of the wall to the marks of the first floor is ten feet. In four of the sides of this building are openings in the wall about four feet wide, and three of them of nearly equal heights, or about thirteen feet six inches within side, with semicircular arches, turned with Roman tiles, and either a stalactitical concretion, or a composition made and used by the Romans instead of stone. The pieces of this natural or factitious production, applied in turning the arches, are wedge-shaped, about four times the thickness of the tiles, and placed alternately between them, with a thin laying of mortar of a reddish colour. Though it be uncertain whether this tower were ever used by the Romans as a place of defence, there can be little doubt of its having been applied to that purpose by the Normans. The masonry on each side the openings within the building is very different from the original work; and the spaces left in the wall, for what are now called the windows, are much wider at the bottom than the old arch on the top. If they were intended at first only to give light, they were afterwards converted to loop-holes, which were left almost close under the arch, and there were steps from the bottom to ascend to them. This alteration was probably made upon Gundulph's plan of defence, soon after the Normans undertook to fortify Dover Castle. The arch over the original entrance, on the east side, is about six feet wide, and still perfect. The other arches, which are damaged, have suffered more from violence, and an idle curiosity in breaking off pieces of the materials to try their hardness, than either by age or the effects of the weather. The walls of the tower were originally built of the same kind of natural or artificial production used by the masons in turning the arches, cut or formed into blocks, about seven inches deep, and a foot in length. The work was carried up with the first seven courses of these blocks, and then the two courses of tiles: and this method was continued to the top of the tower. As stalactitical concretions abound in lime-stone countries, and are so light as well as durable, they were very proper materials for the Romans to transport in their small vessels to places where they could not find stone for erecting towers of strength. This furnishes a strong presumptive proof of the antiquity of this building, that it was raised by the Romans upon their settling in Britain; for if they had waited till they had been better acquainted with the country, they would have found stone much nearer the place. This tower has been cased over, probably in the reign of Henry V., Erpingham being then lord warden of the castle, whose arms (two bars and a canton) are placed on a stone on the north side of it. The casing is dropping off, which again exposes the old work to the weather, and time, which has been for so many ages eating into this work, is crumbling it into ruins. Contiguous to this Roman pharos, or watch-tower, are the ruins of an ancient church, traditionally stated to have been built by King Lucius in the second century. Whatever may be the fact as to a Christian edifice having been founded here at that early period, the remains of the building are evidently of much later date. Roman tiles, however, have been worked up in the walls, particularly on the tower. These remains, with the pharos, and the foundations of a building supposed to have been a Roman bath, which have been several times laid open in digging graves near the west end of St. Mary's Church, are all the vestiges of Roman occupation that are now known in this town. The Saxons are stated, by Darel, to have very early made themselves masters of Dover; and very soon after their conversion to Christianity, the ancient church within the walls of the castle is said to have been re-consecrated by St. Augustine, at the request of King Ethelbert, whose son and successor, Eadbald, founded a college near it for secular canons, under the government of a provost. Widred, King of Kent, having in the latter part of the following century extended the fortifications of the

DOVER.

Roman light-house and watch tower.

Built of peculiar materials.

Altered by the Normans.

Presumptive proof of early Roman construction.

Early Christian church.

DOVER.

castle, removed the canons into the town of Dover, where he had built a new church for their use, upon that very spot, says Darrell, where, "before the reign of Aviragus, ships used to ride at anchor." He also fortified the town with a wall on the side towards the sea. To the Roman works of the castle the Saxons made many additions, and extended them towards the land, which, after their manner, was raised and levelled on the top, and encompassed by a deep broad ditch. The first tower known to have been built in the exterior walls before the Norman conquest, was built by order of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and governor of Dover Castle, and probably the Saxon keep was soon afterwards surrounded by walls and towers. The gateway faced the Roman camp, proceeding from this gate, formerly called Palace-gate (because it immediately led to the palace now called the keep); the first tower to the right hand was called the Duke of Suffolk's-tower; the others are in the following order: the old arsenal, the king's kitchen, and other offices; King Arthur's-hall, on the east side of the keep, where a mess-room and buildings have been erected for the use of military officers; and in the hall on this side the quadrangle are four other towers, exclusive of one on each angle; but their particular names are now unknown. The king's-gate and bridge next follow: these were formerly secured by two strong gates and a portcullis. On each side of the gateway there is an access in the wall, open in front, after the manner of some of the Saxon fortifications. These recesses were designed for retreats for their women and children, for repositories for their arms, and for places whither their officers and men might retire to rest. This gate was strengthened with an out-work, constructed so as to command the vallum on each side of the bridge; the walls of this work are about ten feet thick at the gateway by the foot of the bridge. These walls are faced with flint, and the space filled up with rubbish and mortar. The three next towers were called Magminot-towers; and the last, which is next the palace gate, was called Arthur's smaller hall, or Queen Guaonobour's bed-chamber. Henry VIII. made a magazine of Guaonobour's royal bed-chamber to deposit his stores in, when he went with Anne Boleyn to France. It is not improbable that they were a part of these stores which were afterwards shewn for the wine, salt, and beef, left here by Julius Cæsar. These towers are not to be perceived within the quadrangles, the present building having been erected so as to cover them on the inside. It is recorded, that Henry II., about the year of Christ 1153, the year in which he came from Normandy for the relief of Wallingford Castle, and immediately preceding his succession to the throne, built this keep or palace, and enclosed it with a new wall. This noble tower is built after a plan by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, who was employed by William the Conqueror to draw designs for his castles. The present entrance is on the south side, and by a grand flight of steps you ascend round the eastern side to the third story, on which, in Gundulph's castles, were the royal or governor's apartments. The rooms are large and lofty, but they have little at this time, except strength and security, to recommend them to the taste of our times. This grand flight of stone steps was formerly secured by three strong gates. By the first vestibule, on the right hand going up, is a room which was probably designed for the person who guarded the first gate. Opposite to this is another, adorned on every side with beautiful arches, richly embellished with zig-zag and other work. This, it is probable, was the chapel. The artist has been more lavish of his skill in these arches than in those over the door and on the side of the wall in the vestibule. Above this room is another, richly ornamented in a similar manner. Beneath the chapel and the first vestibule, was the dungeon for prisoners; several persons of distinction have been confined here at different times, but it is now only made use of as a prison for soldiers when they are under close confinement. There are galleries built in the walls, with loop-holes to annoy the besiegers; and they are so contrived, that it would have been next to impossible for them to hurt the besieged in any of the rooms by shooting at them. The second floor was intended for the use of the garrison, and that on the ground for stores. Just without the Duke of Suffolk's-gate are barracks for the soldiers; and also the wells which supply the garrison with water; they are each of them 370 feet deep. So well was the importance of Dover Castle known to William the Norman, that when he was taking measures to ensure to himself the possession of England, he refused to permit the departure from Rouen of Earl Harold, whom he had sometime held in forcible restraint, till he had bound the latter by a solemn oath to deliver up

Saxon fortifications.

Tower built before the Norman Conquest.

Peculiarities of the works.

Stones supposed to be left by Julius Cæsar, but more probably by Henry VIII.

Tower designed by the celebrated Gundulph.

The barracks and the wells.

to him, after Edward's death, "the castle of Dover, with the well of water in it." Harold's violation of this oath may be considered as having cost him his life. The existence of the well here mentioned had been long known; but it had been so very carefully arched over, that its precise situation had, until the summer of the year 1811, eluded the most diligent investigation. It was then discovered, in the keep, by Mr. Manfell, of Dover. It is situated in the thickness of the north-east wall, near the top of the building, and exhibits a fine specimen of the masonry of our ancestors, having been steaned to the bottom with the greatest regularity and compactness. It is about five feet in diameter, and upwards of 400 feet deep. After the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror, before he quitted the coast, judged it necessary to secure a retreat to, and open a communication with Normandy, by the assistance of his fleet, in case he should meet with a repulse. Dover Castle was the place fixed upon; and as it was even then a noted fortification, he marched his army to besiege it, and it surrendered to him after a very feeble resistance. The Conqueror, thinking it of too much consequence to him to suffer it to be retaken by any neglect or surprise, appointed Odo, Bishop of Bayeux (his brother, whom he created Earl of Kent), justiciary of England, regent, and governor of Dover Castle, with a strong garrison, to defend it for him against any attack that might be made upon it. This prelate falling into disgrace, John Fienes, a trusty Norman, was appointed governor of the fortification, and he had the lands given him, which he held of the crown, to secure and defend their works. It was by his order, and under his inspection, that the two exterior walls were joined to the Saxon fortification, and continued down to the very edge of the high perpendicular cliff. He selected eight tried and approved Norman warriors to assist him in this work. The names of these commanders were, William de Albranche, Fulbert de Dover, William Arsic, Jeffery Peverel, William Maimsmoth, Robert Porth, Robert or Hugh Crevequer, and Adam Fitzwilliam. These had among them 112 knight's fees, and were not only obliged to find a number of soldiers in proportion to the knight's fees they held of the crown, but they were bound, by the nature of their tenure, to build a tower for the defence of the castle, and for their own particular residence, and to place their arms in the front of it. The names of the towers in the exterior wall of the castle, beginning at the side of the cliff next the town, are:—Cannons, or Monk's-gate, where at present is a battery; Albrancis, or Rokesley's-tower; Chilham, or Chaldescot's-tower; Hurst-tower; Arsic or Say-tower: Gatton-tower; Peverel, Beauchamp, or Marshal's-tower; Port, Gastling, or Mary's tower; Fienes, or New-gate, or the Constable's-tower; Clopton-tower; Godsfoe-tower; Crevequer, or Cranville, or Earl of Norfolk's-tower; Fitzwilliam's, or St. John's-tower; Avaranche's, or Mansel's-tower; Veville, or Pincester-tower; Earl Godwin's-tower; and Ashetesfordian-tower. Of these towers the most worthy of notice at present are: first, Chilham, or Chaldescot's-tower, the third from the edge of the cliff. This was built by Fulbert de Lucy, whose family came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror; and he being selected by John Fienes to assist him in defending the castle, he changed his name for Dover. But the tower was named after the manor, and they who held Chilham were obliged to keep it in repair. Chaldescot succeeding to the command here, the tower was called by his name. In the front of this building is a house for an officer under the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, called the bodar of Dover Castle. The ancient title is retained; but the original duty of his office is very little known to the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, and their ancient towns. The bodar of Dover Castle has also another title annexed to his office, which is serjeant-at-arms. By this post he has the power from the lord warden to take into his particular jurisdiction crown and other debtors under arrest, and to shut them up, and keep them in safe custody, in a prison belonging to Fulbert de Dover's-tower. The next tower of note is Fienes, or New-gate, or the Constable's-tower, still used as the governor's apartments. This noble building, which is raised upon the site of a more ancient one, is after the designs of Gundulph, who first introduced the high portal, and secured the passage with drawbridges, portcullises, and massy gates. The residence of the constable or governor of the castle was in the apartments of these towers after the Norman conquest; and it was here they heard and settled all disputes and controversies relative to the pay and the regulations of the garrison. The porter generally stands at the door of a room under the arch, on the left hand going into the castle, to invite

The original well of the keep discovered in 1811.

Taken by William the Conqueror.

John Fienes appointed governor.

Names of the towers in the exterior wall.

Duties of the bodar of the castle.

DOVER.

Curiosities.

travellers to see the ancient keys of the castle, and a few antique pictures, which are kept there. They have an old horn, of which the tradition is, that it was used by the Romans, at the building of the castle, to give notice to the workmen, by the sounding of it, when to begin or to leave their work. It was an ancient custom with the feudal lords, for the sentinel to sound a horn for a signal at the gates of the castles upon their estates; this, no doubt, was one of the horns used by the sentinels here to sound the alarm, to give notice of the approach of strangers, or to convey during the night, from post to post, any alarm or other notice. Crevequer, or Canville, or Earl of Norfolk's-tower, built by one of the associated captains, is situated opposite the north entrance into the quadrangle of the keep. Near it are several other towers, which have neither names nor lands assigned them; and the origin of which is uncertain. Near Crevequer's-tower you descend by a flight of stone steps into the main sally-port, which is wide and lofty, and part of it is cut through the solid rock. Near the entrance of this passage is a turning to the right hand, by which you proceed to a stone door-case, near the foundation of the wall of the castle, where there is another flight of steps, by which you again descend several feet, till you arrive at a passage, to the right and left, in the bank without the wall. The passage to the right is nearly filled up with rubbish. On the left of the flight of steps, you proceed in a subterraneous vault, which forms several angles, and the direction is guided by the foundation of the towers. The arch being stopped up, it is not easy to trace it to the place where it originally opened; but it led into a tower, near the main sally-port. By some, the tower in the ditch and the adjoining subterraneous works, are supposed to have been built by Hubert de Burgh, while the castle was besieged by the Dauphin, in the reign of King John. This does not appear probable; as it cannot be supposed that the besiegers would have suffered the besieged to have carried on such a work, when they could have so easily prevented them. If Hubert de Burgh raised this tower and the barbican, it must have been in the interval of the Dauphin's quitting the siege and returning to it again. Lord St. John had a grant of Burleigh and Pising in Kent, and Popeshall in Hertfordshire, to repair and defend this tower. There were several gates in the different parts of the barbican, secured by strong bolts and bars, to prevent or retard an enemy from proceeding into the castle, if they happened to force an entrance. Passing from the guard-house towards the hospital, the first tower in the wall is Fitzwilliam's, or St. John's-tower. Adam Fitzwilliam, the first commander of this tower, attended William, Duke of Normandy, into England, as marshal of his army; and for his valour in the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror gave him his scarf from his own arm. There was anciently a noble and spacious sally-port from this tower: the entrance to it in the castle was in the Saxon ditch, on the right hand: and this, like the subterraneous work at Crevequer's-tower, was originally intended not for foot only, but for cavalry. In this passage, under ground, there was a gate and portcullis. The sally-port was continued from the back of the tower across the ditch, between the two walls, which were arched over. An arch was turned in the mason's work in the ditch, which, whilst it supported the side walls, left a passage through from one side to the other: and above, between the two walls, the pass appears to have been made good by a drawbridge, between the tower and the bank, on the opposite side of the ditch. This bridge was necessary to stop the progress of an enemy, in case they had forced the work beyond it. In the part of the sally-port which is in the high ground beyond the ditch, there was a large gate, which moved upon two pivots, fixed in sockets in the wall, and was hoisted up by a pulley fixed in the top of the arch: by slackening the gate suddenly, the weight of it would have driven everything before it, if there had been any resistance made by the enemy in a close pursuit. It has been generally supposed that there was formerly a subterraneous passage from Crevequer's-tower to this, and from this to Avaranche's or Maunsel's-tower, where, according to some authors, it turned, and passed on to Pincester's-tower, and thence to the Roman camp. Avaranche's or Maunsel's-tower, in the angle near the hospital, is one of the noblest remains of the Norman towers in the castle. It appears to have been built entirely for defence, as it had not the convenience even of a temporary residence within it for a commander, unless there were another story, more than is left in the remaining ruins. The first floor was a kind of vault, arched with stone, open in front; and in the wall, round part of this vault, was a passage, with stone steps, in which passage the archers might stand, one above another,

Subterranean passage and vaults.

Hubert de Burgh.

St. John's-tower.

Sally-port.

Existence of a secret passage to the Roman camp.

and command the ditch on each side of the building through the loop holes, as well as the approaches to it from each side of the curtain. By this gallery or passage they ascended to the top of the first vault, and came out upon a platform over it, which was also partly surrounded by a wall, but not near so thick as that below. From this platform there is a circular staircase of stone leading to the top of the tower. Exactly over the passage in the wall below was another passage, covered with an arch supported with piers: opposite the interval between each pier were loop-holes in the walls of the tower which commanded the ditch; and near the end of the passage there was a machicolation in the wall for pouring out scalding water, burning sand, melted lead, &c. Veville, or Pincester's-tower, is the next in the other angle. Earl Godwin's-tower was built by Earl Godwin, about the time of Canute the Great, or Edward the Confessor. He held by grant Goodnestone, near Sandwich, where, for this particular purpose, he had his seat. At the back of this tower was a postern, through which was a way under ground that came into the castle upon the vallum which joined the Roman and Saxon work. Stephen Pincester led his reinforcement, which enabled Hubert de Burgh to withstand the Dauphin, in the reign of King John, through this sally-port. The summit of the keep, or palace-tower, already mentioned, is embattled; and at each angle is a turret, as at Rochester. When Major-General Roy, and the members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, were estimating the distance between the observatories of Greenwich and Paris, they fixed upon the north turret as one of the points of observation; and from the report made on this occasion, it appears that this turret rises nearly ninety-two feet from the ground on which it stands; and that the whole height above low-water mark, spring tide, was 465¾ feet. The most remarkable objects seen from the turret, are the point of the North Foreland beyond the lighthouse, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Richborough Castle, Reculver and Minster Churches, Dunkirk, Calais, the hills beyond Calais and Boulogne, and Dungeness-point and lighthouse. During some of the wars in the last century, this keep was made a French prison, through which the timbers of the floors were destroyed, and other dilapidations made. Without the inner court, towards the south, is Arthur's, or North's-gate, and three towers, Armourer's-tower, the Well-tower, and Harcourt's-tower. Harcourt's-tower is built over a gateway, and had its name from the Harcourts of Stainton-Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, which manor was granted to defend and keep it in repair. Outside of this tower are several ranges of barracks, and another wall, which, taking a circular course, goes round the upper summit of the hill, including within it the ancient church and lighthouse. In this wall is Colton's-tower, where the chaplain of the garrison was accustomed to lodge; and Clinton's-tower, which was to be kept in repair by the barons of that name, or their successors in the manor of Folkestone. In the old church, the roof of which is entirely destroyed, several personages of family and rank have been interred. Amongst them was Sir Robert Ashton, Knight, Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an Admiral of the Fleet, Chief Justice of Ireland, Lord Treasurer, and one of the executors to the will of Edward III. Here, also, were buried Lieutenant-Governor William Copeldike, who died in the reign of Henry VIII.; and Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, who died in 1614, and whose body and monument were afterwards removed to the hospital, called Norfolk College, which this nobleman had founded at Greenwich. The ground on the southward of the church is the general place of burial for the soldiers who die in the garrison. Formerly there were three chaplains to this castle; and, on account of the antiquity and dignity of the place, they were permitted to wear the habit of prebends. The first said mass to the governor at the high altar; the second to the marshalmen and officers at the altar of the Virgin Mary; and the third to the soldiers, at the north end of the Chapel of Relics. In the time of Henry VIII. these chaplains were reduced to one; and though the church has long been in ruins, and no divine worship performed, the ancient salary is continued. In most of our civil commotions this fortress was an object of contention between the rival parties. So recently as the time of Charles I. it was attempted and taken by surprise by a few men in the night. One Drake, a merchant, and a zealous partizan in opposition to the king, formed a plan to seize the garrison, and the 1st of August, 1642, about midnight, was the time fixed upon to put it into execution. Everything being prepared for the attempt, he, with ten or twelve men, by the assistance of ropes and scaling-ladders, reached the top of the high

Arrangements for defence.

Earl Godwin's-tower.

Beautiful and extensive prospect from the north turret.

Distinguished personages buried in the old church.

The castle taken by surprise in the time of Charles I.

DOVER.

cliff, with their muskets, undiscovered. Having reached the summit unmolested, they immediately proceeded to the post where the centinel was placed, and after securing or killing him, they threw open the gates, and the garrison, being few in number, and in the confusion of the night concluding he had a strong party with him, the officer in command surrendered up the castle to them. Drake immediately dispatched a messenger to Canterbury with the news of his success, and the Earl of Warwick being there, he sent him fifty men, and the city seventy to guard and defend the castle. In its present state the castle occupies about thirty-six acres. On approaching the entrance to the castle from the old Deal-road, the stranger's notice was first attracted by the faint tinkle of a small bell, moved by a string from the tower of Fulbert de Dover, then used as a debtors' prison. A grated window fronts the road, at which a prisoner stationed himself to solicit alms, aided by a further appeal on a board, which bore the following inscription:—

The castle now occupies thirty-six acres.

Debtors' prison.

> Oh! ye whose hours exempt from sorrow flow,
> Behold the seat of pain, and want, and woe;
> Think while your hands the entreated alms extend,
> That what to us ye give to God ye lend.

On October 1st, 1855, the castle ceased to be used as a debtors' prison, and the prisoners were transferred, according to Act of Parliament, to Maidstone county gaol. With a glance at the curious piece of brass ordnance, cast in Utrecht, in 1544, and twenty-four feet in length, known as "Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol," we ascend the road leading to the keep, and pass through the gateway from Peverell's-tower, so denominated from an illegitimate son of the Conqueror, who had the command of this post. The keep, situated in the centre of the quadrangle, is a large square edifice, rising to an altitude of 100 feet from the ground, and 370 feet above the level of the sea, presenting from its summit a view of almost unequalled grandeur. The famous well, 400 feet deep, was once an important feature of the tower, but it is now arched over for the better security of the public. The old Roman church, and the pharos, or lighthouse, adjoining, are the next objects of interest: its form is that of a cross, with a square tower. On the western side of the church is Cocklecrow, or Colton's-gate. Some curious excavations have been made in more modern times for the reception of soldiers, about 2,000 of whom can be here conveniently accommodated; light and air are conveyed into the different apartments by circular apertures cut in the chalk, and by other openings carried through to the face of the cliffs. These remarkable subterranean barracks can be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, by an order from the commanding royal engineer, which can be easily obtained on those days, between the hours of ten and twelve, at the Ordnance Office, Archcliff Fort. Subterranean communications exist in every direction. Blanchard, the celebrated French aëronaut, ascended, in 1785, from the quadrangle of the castle keep, and, after a voyage of two hours and a half, descended in safety on the continent at the distance of six miles from Calais. Our modern steam-boat communication with that port has long since outrivalled the aërial voyager in speed. By the castle jetty below there have been lately built some neat houses, under the most precipitous part of the cliffs. The situation is pleasant enough, but the tenants must have strong faith in the durability of chalk. Dover was anciently walled in, and had ten gates. Eastbrook-gate stood under the east cliff, near Mansfield-corner; towards the south-west St. Helen's-gate; near the bridge the Postern, or Fisher's-gate; towards the south opened Butcher's-gate; towards the south-west, Snare-gate, the site of which (now called the Bench) was converted into a pavement for the merchants' meeting, over which was the Custom House; south-west, towards the pier, Severus's-gate, said to have been built by the Roman Emperor Severus. On the lower side of the hill, on the west part, Adrian's-gate, called Upwall, Common-gate, or Cow-gate; as the way leading to a common, where the cows belonging to the town were driven, passed through it: St. Martin's, called, also, Monk's-gate, and Postern-gate, leading towards the hill; Biggen-gate, which took its name from the street which ends there; it was formerly called North-gate. The situation of only four of these gates is now exactly known: Snare-gate, removed long since; Severus's, or Pier-gate, taken down about a century ago; Biggen-gate, removed in 1672; and Cow-gate in the year 1776: no trace of the others can now be found. The passage from this port to France being the nearest and safest for travellers, merchants, and pilgrims, there was formerly a law that none should go to the Continent but from Dover. This town was in a flourishing condition in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who made it a corporation, by the style of

"Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol."

Excavations for barracks

Balloon voyage hence to Calais in 1785.

Anciently ten gates belonging to the town.

Made a corporation.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dowlish Wake .....pa	Somerset	Ilminster 2	Martock 9	Brist. & Exeter	178	1282	322
Dowlish, West .....pa	Somerset	Ilminster 1	Martock 9	Brist. & Exeter	178		59

DOVER.

mayor and commonalty, and the townsmen were called burgesses, amongst whom the mayor chose assistants for the year, who, being sworn to faithful service, were called jurats, which name and office is now common to all the cinque ports, and some of the towns their dependents. In the reign of Edward III. this charter was renewed. The last charter of Dover was granted by Charles II. Though in the Confessor's days the town was governed by its own magistrates, Godwin, Earl of Kent, claimed a right of protection and superiority over it, which he asserted in taking upon him to revenge the murder of nineteen inhabitants, whom the Earl of Bologne's servants had slain in a tumult. He thus incurred the king's displeasure, who for such an encroachment on his supremacy, banished this potent and formidable vassal. The corporation of Dover now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, and the town is divided into three wards, named Castle-ward, Town-ward, and Pier-ward. The cinque port of Dover has jurisdiction over Margate, St. Peter's, Thanet, Birdington-wood, Folkestone, and Ringwould. Many improvements have recently been made. St. Mary's Church, Cannon-street, was restored and enlarged in 1843. In 1849 the corporation erected a handsome building on arches and pillars for the Dover Museum and Philosophical Institution, the old Town Hall being now used as committee and lecture rooms. A new building for a sailors' home was erected in 1855. The trade principally consists of ship building, sail and rope making, paper making, and corn grinding. Much business also arises from the supply of shipping, and the constant foreign intercourse. The large oil-crushing mill has been re-erected, the old one having been destroyed by fire, in August, 1853. Dover is, in many respects, one of the most important harbours on the coast; chiefly from its proximity to the Continent; yet is it only a tidal harbour, and has a shallow entrance, even when the tide is in. Many a merchantman would be glad to avoid the perils of the Goodwin Sands by a temporary anchorage in Dover Harbour, if it were better suited as a refuge. In 1844 a Government commission was appointed to consider this subject, in relation to the forming of harbours of refuge for merchant ships, and stations for war ships. The commissioners recommended extensive works at Dover, Portland, Seaford, and Harwich, with this object in view: to be proceeded with in the order here specified, if all could not be advanced simultaneously. The recommendation was adopted, in its main features, by the Government. The harbour of refuge at Dover is being constructed; there is to be a harbour of 520 acres up to high water mark, or 380 acres at low water; there is to be an entrance 700 feet wide on the south side, and another 150 feet wide on the east. The first work will be a pier, running out from the point called Cheeseman's Head into seven fathoms water; it will protect the existing harbour during south-west gales, and will form the first link in the great wall of masonry which will enclose the harbour. The eastern boundary of the harbour will be far beyond the limits of the present inhabited town of Dover; the harbour will be a mile and a quarter from east to west, and three quarters of a mile from north to south. The existing contract for a part of the works was taken in July, 1847; the works were commenced in October of the same year; in 1848 the masonry was carried out 270 feet from the shore; in 1849 this length was increased to 460 feet; in 1850 the works were proceeding steadily, until a terrific storm, on the night of the 7th of October, produced very disastrous results on the masonry and scaffolding. Much of the subsequent labour has been in repair of this disaster. The new pier for the harbour was, in 1855, carried out upwards of 800 feet, at a cost of £250,000, and a contract was entered into by Messrs. Lee and Co. to extend it 1,000 feet further, by which to obtain twenty feet depth of water at the outer landing jetty at low water spring tides. Charlton, River, and St. Margaret's, with its fine view of the South Foreland, are all pleasant villages within an agreeable walk or drive of three miles from Dover.

Charter renewed in the reign of Edward III.

Modern improvements.

Trade.

Formation of a harbour of refuge, and progress of the works.

Environs.

Inns, Ship Hotel, King's Head Hotel, Gun, Victoria, Royal Oak, Antwerp, Packet-Boat, Shakespeare, Dover Castle.—*Markets*, Wed., Sat.—*Fair*, Nov. 22.—*Bankers*, Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company; draw on Head-office, Lombard-street. National Provincial Bank of England; draw on London and Westminster. *Newspapers*, Dover Chronicle (liberal), Sat.; Dover Telegraph (conservative), Sat.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Down, East ....pa	Devon	Barnstaple ...7	Barnstaple.....8	N. Devon	237½	3643	455
Down Hatherley ...pa	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham ...7	Gloucester ...3½	Gt. Western	117½	930	240
Down-Holland .....to	Lancaster ...	Ormskirk 4	Ormskirk 4½	E. Lancashire.....	218	3474	756
Down, St. Mary.....pa	Devon	Crediton 6	Morchard Rd....	N. Devon	205	2229	402
Down, West .....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe ...4½	Barnstaple.....8	N. Devon	237½	4059	587
Down .....pa	Kent	Bromley 6	Croydon 9	S. Eastern	19½	1654	437
Downham .....pa	Cambridge ...	Ely 3	Black Bank ...1	E. Counties	78	9787	2299
Downham .....pa	Essex	Billericay 4	Ingatestone ...8	E. Counties.....	31	2223	259
Downham .....to	Lancaster.....	Clitheroe 3	Chatburn 1	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	227	1870	362
Downham .....div	Norfolk.....	Wymondham ...	Wymondham 1	Norfolk	117	...	1236
Downham Market* .....m.t & pa	Norfolk.....	Lynn Regis 10½	Downham.....	E. Anglian	88	2490	3262
Downham, Santon pa	Suffolk	Brandon 2	Brandon 2½	Norfolk.....	91	3860	70
Downhead .....pa	Somerset	Shep. Mallet ...5	Frome 6	Gt. Western.....	121	1525	250
Downholme .....pa	N. R. York ...	Richmond 5	Richmond 5	N. Eastern	245	5915	260
Downside .....to	Somerset	Frome 10	Bath 12	Gt. Western.....	119	...	...
Downton.....pa	Hereford	Ludlow 7	Ludlow 7	Shrews. & Herefd....	174	1201	99
Downton† ...bo & pa	Wilts	Salisbury 6	Dean 7	L. & S. W.....	96	13221	3898
Dowsby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Bourn 6	Corby 10½	Gt. Northern	107½	1809	215
Doxford.....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 6	Christn Bank 4	N. Eastern	324	612	75

* DOWNHAM. The market-town of Downham is situated on the side of a hill to the east of the Ouse, over which is a good bridge. Its market is well supplied with fish, and water fowl from the adjacent fens. This place was formerly celebrated for its butter market, which was kept near the bridge, at which some thousands of firkins were annually purchased in the spring and summer for the London market, where it was sold under the name of Cambridge butter. The town of Swaffham now enjoys the preference in the sale of that article. The principal manor originally belonged to Ramsey Abbey, in Huntingdonshire, the abbot of which was privileged to hold a fair at this place, and invested with authority to try and execute malefactors at the gallows of Downham. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a plain building, situated on a pleasant rising ground. It is an ancient edifice, with an embattled square tower and spire. The new union-house recently erected is considered one of the finest buildings of the kind in the county: the town has been greatly improved within the last few years, an Act of Parliament having been obtained for that purpose. Several old buildings have been removed from the market-place, which now forms a spacious and ornamental square. The river Ouse is navigable for vessels from Cambridge to Lynn.

Manor originally belonged to Ramsey Abbey.

Recent improvements.

Inns, Castle, Crown.—*Market*. Sat.—*Fairs*, May 8, Nov. 13.—*Bankers*, Gurney and Co. (Branch of Lynn); draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

† DOWNTON, or Dunkton, a borough seated on the Avon, is a place of great antiquity, and is distinguished for the vestiges of its castle, once formidable by its position and strength. That the castle must have been the seat of some powerful baron is very evident. The earth-works are very extensive; and in the centre is a large conical mound, or keep, surrounded by lofty vallums. The remains have been formed into terraces amidst the plantations of a garden. The church, which is cruciform, and adorned in the centre with a fine tower, contains several tombs of the Duncombe family, and of other persons: among these, are the effigies of Lady Feversham, who died in 1755; the tomb of Lord Feversham, who was Baron of Downton; a monument in honour of his second wife; and a large marble tomb in memory of George Duncombe, Esq., who died at the age of nineteen: and of his wife, the Hon. M. Verney. A new church, with small stone belfry and spire, in the ancient style of architecture, was erected at Charlton in this parish, in 1854. The free-school is supported by the customs, payable upon all goods brought to the annual fairs. A distinguished native of Downton was Dr. Raleigh, the grandson of the unfortunate and illustrious Sir Walter. He was educated at Oxford, and having entered into orders, obtained considerable church preferment; when the rebellion breaking out, he was ejected from his livings, and confined at Banwell; after which he was consigned to the custody of a cobbler, who, on his refusal to comply with some insolent requisition, stabbed him. Barford, a large brick-built mansion, near Downton, was built by Sir Charles Duncombe. The principal trade of this place is in malting, lace making, and tick weaving. Here also are a tan-yard, a paper-mill, and a grist-mill. In this town is an ancient stone cross, called the Borough-cross. It is also said, but which is far from being certain, that King John had

Vestiges of the ancient castle.

Tombs of family. the Duncombe

The Borough-cross.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. or Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Doynton .....pa	Gloucester ...	Bristol.....9	Mangotsfield...4	Midland	128	1703	499
Drakelow .....to	Derby	Burton-on-T. 3	Barton.....3	Midland	121½	...	86
Draughton .....pa	Northampton	Rothwell 4½	Northamptn 11	L. & N. W.	79	1477	223
Draughton .....to	W. R. York ...	Skipton 3	Skipton 4	Midland	217	2257	188
Drax* .....pa	W. R. York ...	Selby 7	Cliff 4½	N. Eastern	190½	6474	1289
Drax, Long .....to	W. R. York ...	Selby 7	Cliff 3	N. Eastern	189	157½	181
Draycott .....lib	Derby.....	Derby 6	Draycott	Midland	126	...	987
Draycot .....ham	Worcester ...	Moreton-in-M.	Blockley.....1	Oxford W. & W.....	96	...	...
Draycot Cerne .....pa	Wilts	Malmesbury 6½	Chippenham ...3	Gt. Western	97	1066	159
Draycot-in-the-Clay .....to	Stafford	Tutbury 4	Sudbury 1	N. Stafford	133	...	411
Draycot-on-Dunsmore .....ti	Warwick	Rugby 6	Birdingbury ...1	L. & N. W.	90	...	...
Draycot Foliatt.....pa	Wilts	Swindon 5	Swindon 6½	Gt. Western	83½	702	18
Draycott Foliat .....ti & chap	Wilts	Pewsey 2	Hungerford...16	Gt. Western	77	...	...
Draycot Moor ...ham	Berks.....	Abingdon 7	Wantage Rd...7	Gt. Western	67	1041	272
Draycot-in-the-Moors .....pa	Stafford.....	Cheadle.....2½	Cresswell 1	N. Stafford	145	3690	520
Drayton .....ham	Berks	Abingdon 2	Steventon.....1½	Gt. Western	58	...	...
Drayton .....to	Leicester	Uppingham 6	Rockingham 2½	L. & N. W.	113	...	157
Drayton, Market† .....m.t & pa	Salop	Newport 11	Whitmore 9	L. & N. W.	155½	14216	4947

a palace here. Bartholomew Lynch, Esq., an inhabitant of this town, bequeathed an annuity of £100 to be applied to the apprenticing of poor children, and the parishioners have erected a tablet in the church to record the name and benevolence of the donor. Downton is a borough by prescription, and formerly sent two members to Parliament; but was disfranchised by the last Reform Act. On a high hill overlooking Downton from the other side of the Lymington-road, is an entrenched area, called Clerbury camp. DOWNTON. Clerbury camp.

Fairs, April 23, stock, pigs; Oct. 2, also colts.

* DRAX, a small village, five miles from Selby, south-eastward, was a priory of black canons, of St. Augustine, founded in the reign of Henry I. by William Paganel. Its situation was such, that the surrounding fields were often inundated by the Ouse; though the house itself was secured by a trifling elevation. No traces remain of its existence. Here is a free grammar-school, which was endowed by Charles Reed in 1667; and also an alms-house for three widows, and as many widowers. It is said that this person, a foundling, took his name from his being discovered among the reeds; he afterwards became a man of opulence, and in gratitude to the parish for the care manifested to his infancy, endowed these charitable institutions. Romantic story.

† DRAYTON in Hales, or Market Drayton, on the borders of Staffordshire, is partly situated in that county. It is on the river Tern, and was the Roman station Mediolanum. The parish is in four divisions, viz., the church quarter, containing Great and Little Drayton, the last about a mile distant on the road to Shrewsbury; the north quarter, containing the hamlets of Belton, Ridgewardine, and Tunstall; the south quarter, containing the hamlets of Longslow, Sutton, and Woodseves; and Tirley quarter, situated in Staffordshire, containing the hamlets of Almington, Blore, Hales, and Tirley. Each quarter has a separate overseer, accountable to the acting overseer of Great Drayton. The petty sessions for Drayton division of the county are held here. On Blore-heath, in Staffordshire, about a mile from Drayton, on the 23rd of September, 1459, was fought a desperate battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Lord Audley, the commander of the forces of Henry VI., was slain. A stone, commemorating the spot where Lord Audley fell, stands near a brook, in a field adjoining the road to Newcastle. Here is a manufactory of paper, and also of hair, for chair bottoms. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the time of King Stephen, and put into thorough repair in 1787. The steeple is apparently of much more recent date than the body of the church, as the former was in a perfect state when the latter was nearly in ruins. Christchurch, Little Drayton, was opened in 1847. The charities comprise a free grammar-school, founded and endowed in 1554 by Sir Rowland Hill, and several small bequests to the poor. The surrounding country is very fertile, and agreeably diversified by hill and dale, and fine open plains. Battle of Blore-heath, and death of Lord Audley.

Inns, Corbet Arms, George and Dragon.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, Wed. bef. Palm Sun., Wed. bef. June 22, Sept. 19, and Oct. 24.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Drayton ....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 4	Norwich....5	E. Union	118½	1332	472
Drayton ....ham	Northampton	Daventry ....½	Weedon 5	L. & N. W.	75	...	...
Drayton ....pa	Oxford	Banbury 2	Banbury 3	L. & N. W.	81	1260	224
Drayton ....pa	Oxford	Oxford....9	Abingdon Rd. 4½	Gt. Western	60½	1260	327
Drayton ....pa	Somerset	Somerton 6	Langport 1	Brist. & Exeter	165	2165	551
Drayton ....to	Stafford	Stafford 5	Penkridge 1	L. & N. W.	137½	...	...
Drayton ....to	Warwick	Alcester 6½	Stratfrd-on-A. 3	Oxford. W. & W.	103	...	...
Drayton	Sussex	Chichester 2	Drayton....	L. B. & S. C.	77	...	...
Drayton Basset* ...pa	Stafford	Tamworth ...2½	Wilnecote 2	Midland	113	3315	408
Drayton Beauchamp ....pa	Bucks	Tring 2	Tring 4	L. & N. W.	36	1874	261
Drayton, Dry ....pa	Cambridge	Cambridge 5	Oakington 3	E. Counties	67½	2389	497
Drayton, East ....pa	Nottingham	Saxelby 9	Tuxford 3	Gt. Northern	135	1543	251
Drayton, Fen ....pa	Cambridge	St. Ives 3½	Swavesey 2	E. Counties	71	1496	392
Drayton, Fenny....pa	Leicester	Atherstone ...2½	Nuneaton....3½	L. & N. W.	100	1820	115
Drayton-Parslow ...pa	Bucks	Winslow 5	Leighton....6	L. & N. W.	46½	1680	490
Drayton, West ....pa	Middlesex	Uxbridge 2½	West Drayton...	Gt. Western	13	850	906
Drayton, West ....pa	Nottingham	E. Retford ...4½	Tuxford 4	Gt. Northern	136	1390	101
Drewern ....to	Radnor	New Radnor ...7	Leominster ...27	Shrews. & Herefd	184	...	231
Drewsteignton ....pa	Devon	Exeter....12½	Crediton....10½	Exeter & Crediton	207½	6937	1232
Drewton ....to	E. R. York	Mk. Weighton 6	Brough 5	N. Eastern	208½	...	70
Driby ....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 6	Alford 4	Gt. Northern	134	1338	98
Driffield ....pa	Gloucester	Cricklade 5	Cirencester ...4½	Gt. Western	99½	1310	161
Driffield† ....m.t & pa	E. R. York	Bridlington ...12	Driffield ...	N. Eastern	192½	7434	4259
Drigg....pa	Cumberland	Ravenglass....3	Drigg ...	Whitehvn & Furnss	276½	5347	430
Drighlington ....to	W. R. York	Leeds 6	Morley....3	L. & N. W.	194½	1130	2740
Dringhoe ....to	E. R. York	Gt. Driffield ...9	Lowthorpe....7	N. Eastern	204	...	...
Dringhouses ....to	W. R. York	York....2	York....2	Gt. Northern	192½	751	342
Drinkstone ....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket...6½	Elmswell 3	E. Union	89	2172	543
Droitwich‡ ...bo & m.t	Worcester	Worcester ...6½	Droitwich....	Oxford, W. & W.	125	...	3125
Dromanby, Great and Little....ham	N. R. York	Stokesley 3	Picton 7	N. Eastern	247	...	...

Drayton manor.

* DRAYTON BASSET. This pleasant village is situated in the vale of the river Tame. Drayton manor-house, the seat of Sir Robert Peel, is a magnificent stone mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected from designs by Sir Robert Smirke. The building is surrounded by a large and well wooded park, and the gardens are remarkable for their horticultural beauty. The interior is handsomely embellished, and there is a small but select picture gallery, containing pictures of great value. The church of St. Peter, a plain stone structure, was thoroughly repaired in 1850, at the sole expense of the late eminent statesman, who contributed so much to the adornment of this village. In February 1855 was erected here, a handsome marble monumental tablet, with this inscription: —" In memory of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, to whom the people have raised monuments in many places, his children erect this in the place where his body has been buried. He was born February 1788, and died 2nd of July, 1850." It is nineteen feet six inches in height.

Monument to Sir Robert Peel.

Water communication with Hull.

A Northumbrian king buried here.

† DRIFFIELD, (Great and Little). On a fertile plain, at the foot of the eastern wolds, stands the pleasant market-town of Driffield, which consists chiefly of one long and wide street. Parallel to this, among straggling houses, and through small inclosures of romantic beauty, runs a transparent stream; which has been here made navigable, to the greatly increased prosperity of the place. By this channel, the corn of the neighbourhood, of which Driffield is the depôt, and the produce of a cotton and carpet manufactory, three miles lower are conveyed to Hull. The corn-exchange was built in 1842. The parish church of All Saints is a handsome structure, but not otherwise remarkable. Driffield is celebrated for the inhumation there of Alfred, a Northumbrian king, who died in 705, of wounds received in battle; and whose remains, on their examination in 1784, were found entire, in a stone coffin, with some pieces of steel armour. The spot of re-interment was distinguished by a suitable inscription. At three miles north-eastward from Driffield is a farm called Danes-dale, on which are some barrows, universally called Danes' graves.

Inn, Blue Bell.—Great Driffield, *Market*, Thurs.; Little Driffield, Wed.—*Fairs*, Easter-Mon., Whit.-Mon., Aug. 26, and Sep. 19, horses, lambs.

Populous in the time of the Normans.

‡ DROITWICH is a small, straggling town, supposed to have been the *Salinæ* of the Romans, and to have acquired the affix *droit* to its Saxon name *wic*, from a royal grant, which authorised the keeping open of the pits: *droit* being synonymous with "legal." It was undoubtedly a populous town in the days of the Conqueror, and many succeeding monarchs had great property here; but John alienated it to the burgesses for an annual rent of £100, annexing many immu-

nities to the purchase. In after times it was distinguished by the loyal disposition of its inhabitants; so decidedly evinced in the contest of the Parliament with Charles I., that the latter addressed to them a letter of thanks, which they long preserved with a degree of pride commensurate with their zealous loyalty. Droitwich is now governed by a corporation consisting of four aldermen and twelve councillors, who choose a mayor. The borough returns one member to Parliament. The Town Hall, or Court Chamber, was erected by the corporation at a cost of about £1,200. The parish church dedicated to St. Andrew, is situated at the junction of High-street, and St. Andrew-street. It is an old building partly of stone, and partly of brick, in the early English and pointed styles. St. Peter's Church, an ancient structure in the form of a cross, is one mile south of the town. Here is a handsome recumbent effigy in a Grecian temple, to George Wylde, and several tablets to the memory of the Nash family. There are several gifts for the poor which collectively amount to a considerable sum. The commerce of the town has been much benefited by the Worcester and Birmingham canal, but the Droitwich canal, cut under the direction of the self-taught Brindley, in 1769, at a cost of £25,000, is of still greater importance. It is six miles long, has six locks, and admits vessels of sixty-five tons burthen close to the town. The union workhouse, a substantial stone building, was erected in 1838. In Friar-street is a private lunatic asylum. Petty sessions are held every Thursday, at the Town Hall. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Somers are lords of the manor. Droitwich is one of the spots enriched with our invaluable stores of salt. Worcestershire is far inferior to Cheshire as a salt-producing country; still is the supply in and around the districts of Droitwich and Bromsgrove very important. All the world knows what table salt is; but some portions of the world do not know that much of this salt is procured from liquid transparent brine, pumped up from the bowels of the earth. Droitwich makes its salt in this way; while Cheshire both pumps up the brine, and digs up the rock salt. In Cheshire there are two beds of salt underlying the river Weaver and tributaries; the lowermost being the richer of the two, is the one most worked, at a depth of, perhaps, 300 feet. Miners dig down to the salt as they would to coal or iron; they use the pick and the shovel, the blast, and the forge, just as other miners do. The material which they dig up, rock-salt, is a very hard, dirty whitish substance, requiring great force to separate it from the parent bed, and brought up to the surface in lumps of various sizes and shapes. Almost the whole of this rock salt is exported to foreign countries, where it is applied to various uses. If a subterranean stream flow over any part of the bed of salt, the water becomes saturated with salt, and converted into brine. It is from such brine that by far the largest quantity of English salt is obtained; for it is cheaper to pump up the liquid than to dig up the solid. The information collected by Nash and other county historians respecting the salt springs at Droitwich, is in many respects very curious. It has been traced through a period of eight centuries and a-half. The redoubtable Kenulph, King of the Mercians, in the year 816, gave to the Church of Worcester, ten houses at Wick, with salt furnaces; and about a century and a half afterwards, King Edwy endowed the same church with five more salt furnaces. There seems to be some doubt as to the meaning the old chroniclers attached to the names salt furnaces, seales, and salinæ; but at any rate, the old Saxon kings gave to the church at Worcester an interest in the Droitwich salt-springs. At the time of Doomsday survey, shares in these springs were annexed to many estates in the county, although the estates were, in some instances, several miles distant. Under what condition the right to the brine became thus curiously held, does not clearly appear; but each of these landowners had a share of brine apportioned to him, proportionate to the timber which his estate afforded. The fuel used in the evaporating houses, was wood; and it is probable that, when the neighbourhood of Droitwich became stripped of its wood to feed these fires, a right to some of the brine was awarded to the more distant landowners, on condition of their furnishing wood for fuel. Other landowners sold their wood to the salt-makers, being paid in money or in salt. In those days there appears to have been five wells of brine in and near Droitwich. Edward the Confessor and Earl Edwin had possessed about a hundred and fifty salinæ at these wells, all of which passed over to William the Conqueror. Whether a salina meant a definite quantity of brine, or a vessel in which the brine was boiled, is a point whereupon learned doctors differ. The crown had to interfere, in the time of Henry III., to see that the salt-works were

DROITWICH

Public buildings.

Canals.

Salt produced here in large quantities.

The brine-springs.

History of the manufacture in bygone times.

DROITWICH

The forest of Feckenham stripped for fuel.

not allowed to become dilapidated. In the time of Leland there were about four hundred seales, or brine vessels, at Droitwich; and wood for fuel had become so scarce, that it had to be brought from Worcester, Bromsgrove, and Alcester. Leland "asked a saulter howe much would he suppose yearly to be spent at the fournaces, and he answered that by estimation there was spent six thousand loads yearly. It is yonge pole wood, easy to be cloven." In those days, every share in the brine, as a property, was called a phat; and as for the manner of distributing the brine, it became almost necessary to have as many boiling vessels as there were shares, one to each: there is at least a possibility, if not a probability, that share, phat, seale, salina, and furnace, were often used as convertible, or practically equivalent terms: sometimes implying a salt-making vessel, and at other times such a quantity of brine as that vessel could contain. The vessels, made of lead, were about six feet in length, four in breadth, and one in depth. It was the forest of Feckenham, stripped to supply Droitwich with fuel, that Drayton addressed as a dishevelled nymph. About two centuries and a-half ago, the brine-ownership at Droitwich was thus regulated. There were about four hundred phats or shares. Each phat was represented by two hundred and sixteen large vessels full of brine; and in order that no person should have stronger brine than his neighbour, service officers called ties-men were appointed to manage the distribution. Each shareholder gave notice to the ties-men of the number of shares held by him. All the holders made their salt about the same time; and the ties-men meted out an equal measure for the top, the bottom, and the middle of the well, to each shareholder, that all might share equally in the strongest brine. They gave out six vessels full for the top, six for the middle, and six for the bottom; these eighteen constituted one wicken brine; there were twelve of these wickens served out in about half a year, at intervals of fourteen or fifteen days each; and the total, making a quantity of two hundred and sixteen large vessels full, was the brine received in respect to each share in one year. The salt-making was confined to the latter half of each year. There was something in the brine-spring system which led almost of necessity to monopoly. Each phat, or share, was a definite quantity; and if the number of shares became also definite, the shareholders would form a snug little body among themselves. In the time of Charles II. there were about 480 phats, held by about 150 shareholders. These holders claimed, not only the brine in the three existing pits, but also the right to prevent anyone else from sinking any other pit, even on his own free-hold ground. But, one stout Mr. Stegnor, stout in heart and in pocket, defied all the corporate shareholders and all their phats; he dug for brine on his own ground, he found it, he defended his right in all sorts of law courts and equity courts, and finally conquered; whereupon the phatsmen lost their monopoly, and salt fell gradually from two shillings to fourpence per bushel. But the strangest stage in the history of the Droitwich works occured during the time of George I. The mayor of the town, hearing that the brine-pits of Cheshire were very much deeper than those at Droitwich, bethought him that it might be well to have the corporate pits bored or dug deeper; it was done; when up rushed such a flood of brine that two of the well-sinkers were drowned before they could get out of the way; and the supply became henceforward so abundant that there was no occasion to limit the phats to a definite quantity, or to limit the working to half-yearly spells. In fact, what with the lawyers on the one side, and the well-diggers on the other, the phatsmen completely lost their monopoly; and many annuities, many widows' jointures, many funds for schools and hospitals, and almshouses, many pensions, many charities, were interfered with, causing a good deal of distress in the town, until matters had righted themselves. During the same century many additional pits were sunk. Generally they went through forty or fifty feet of marl, then a hundred or more of gypsum, and then was found a subterranean river of brine, about two feet in depth, flowing over a bed of rock-salt of unknown thickness; when the boring penetrated quite through the stratum of gypsum, then did the brine burst upward with great force to the surface. Time was, when men dipped up the brine with hand-worked buckets; then they used horse-wheels; and now they use steam-engines. Time was, when the neighbouring forests were stripped of their trees to supply fuel for the salt-pans; but canals and railways now bring a plentiful supply of good coal, and Drayton's wood-nymph need not be further dishevelled. A recent writer in "Household Words," to whom we are indebted for much of the information here

Regulations of the brine-springs, and their ownership.

Destruction of the old monopoly.

Remarkable consequences of the pits being deepened.

Steam-engines employed.

conveyed, remarks:—"In one of the earliest volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, not much less than two centuries back, when the Royal Society was just beginning to feel its way, the salt-springs of Cheshire and Worcestershire came in for a reasonable share of very reasonable speculation. Some searcher after knowledge propounded a long string of queries:—What is the depth of the salt-springs? What kind of country 'tis thereabout? What plants grow near them? Whether there be any hot springs near the salt ones? Whether the water of the salt-springs be hotter or cooler than other spring water? Whether they find any shells about those springs; and what kind of earth it is? How strong the water is of salt? What is the manner of their working? Whether the salt made of these springs be more or less apt to dissolve in the air than other salt? Whether it be as good to powder beef or other flesh with, as French salt? Whether those salt springs do yield less water, and more of the salt, in great droughts than in wet seasons? How long before the spring, or in the spring, it may be, before the fountains break out into their fullest sources? How much water the springs yield daily? At what distance are the springs from the sea? How near the foot of any hill is to those springs, and what height the next hill is of? To all, or nearly all of these queries very sensible answers were given by one 'learned and observing William Jackson, Doctor of Physick.' It is easy to see that the querist had the salt seas in his mind in tracing his questions: and many others would naturally associate, in some indefinite way, the salt of the brine with the salt of the ocean. But Doctor Jackson only knew about Cheshire salt, and—like a good philosopher—limited his replies to that which was within his own knowledge. A Droitwich authority, Dr. Thomas Rastell, afterwards took up the matter, and gave a similar string of replies to the queries, in relation to the brine-springs of Worcestershire. One of his answers gives as clear a notion of the saline strength of the brine as anything we can imagine. He says, that at the Upwich pit there were three sorts of brine, which were drawn from three different depths, and were called by the workpeople First-man, Middle-man, and Last-man. A measure that, when filled with distilled water, would weigh twenty-four ounces, was filled with First-man, and then weighed thirty-one ounces; it was filled with Second-man, and then weighed thirty ounces; it was filled with Last-man, and then weighed twenty-nine ounces. So that the average of the brine was one-fourth heavier than distilled water; and as this weightiness was produced wholly by the salt, it followed that four tons of brine would yield one ton of salt. Brine-boiling and salt-making is hot, steaming work. Go into any one of the works, and you will see the men naked to the waist, employed in an atmosphere only just bearable by strangers. You see that the brine is pumped up from the pits into reservoirs: you see ranges of large, shallow, quadrangular iron pans, placed over fiercely-heated furnaces: you see the brine flow into the pans, and in due time bubble and boil, and evaporate with great rapidity: you see that the salt evidently separates by degrees from the water, and granulates at the bottom of the pan: you see men lade up this granulated salt with flattish shovels, and transfer it to draining vessels: and you see it finally put into oblong boxes, whence it is carried to the stove-room to be dried. Observing a little more closely, you see that a nicety of manipulation leads to a nice classification of salt. If the brine be rapidly and violently boiled, one kind of salt is produced—the finest and best; of slower boiling, a moderately good kind of salt comes; of still slower, a strong but coarse kind, used in salting herrings and other fish. The coarsest salt is often the strongest; and thus all demands for quality are easily met. The blocks of salt we see in the London shops are taken from wooden moulds, containing about thirty pounds each. It is in these moulds that the salt consolidates; and then the white oblong quadrangular masses are removed from the moulds, and taken into the stove-house to dry. A battle of the Brine was fought at Droitwich about four years ago, and a very singular battle it was, in respect both to its cause and its tactics. One of the salt-works had been carried on by a company, which company fell into difficulties, and the operations were suspended for a considerable time. During this period other persons sank new pits, and established new works. On the renewal of the company's operations, there were, of course, more salt makers than before. They competed with one another, and prices fell below the remunerating point. The makers met, and talked and wrangled; but effected nothing in a peace-making direction. Then the company declared war. The company had their brine-pits

Curious notes and queries.

Replied to by Dr. Jackson and Dr. Rastell.

Saline strength of the brine.

Mode of manufacture.

Battle of the Brine.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dronfield ....pa	Derby	Sheffield 5½	Chesterfield ...6	Midland	162	15580	5231
Droxford ....pa	Hants	Bp. Waltham 3½	Botley 7	L. & S. W.	86	6986	2005
Droylsden ....to	Lancaster	Manchester ...4	Droylsden	L. & N. W.	190	1611	6280
Drumburgh....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 10	Glasson	Port Carlisle	310½	...	430
Drybeck ....to	Westmorland	Appleby 3	Tebay 8	Lanc. & Carlisle	271	1351	81
Drypool ....pa	E. R. York	Hull 1	Hull 1	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	174	2206	4421
Duckington ....to	Chester	Whitchurch ...8	Tattenhall 6	L. & N. W.	178	666	81
Ducklington ....pa	Oxford	Witney 1½	Handboro' ...7½	Oxford, W. & W.	78	2440	571
Duddeston-cum-Nechells ....ham	Warwick	Birmingham ...1	Birmingham ...1	L. & N. W.	113¾	936	26245
Duddington ....pa	Northampton	Stamford... ...5	Luffenham ...3	L. & N W.	98	1400	401
Duddo ....to	Northumb.	Berwick 7	Norham 3½	N. Eastern	350½	1651	286
Duddon....to	Chester	Chester 7	Tattenhall 4	L. & N. W.	176	661	191
Dudleston ....chap	Salop	Oswestry 6½	Gobowen....4	Shrews. & Chester	177	...	...
Dudley* bo. m.t & pa	Worcester	Stourbridge ...5	Dudley	S. Stafford	121	3930	37962
Dudley Port	Worcester	Birmingham ...7	Dudley Port	Bmgm. & Wlvrhmp.	119½	...	...

DROITWICH at their works: but all, or nearly all, the other manufacturers derived their brine from pits at a greater or lesser distance from their works; and it seems to have been a custom in the district to assume that the salt makers might carry their brine-pipes through any estate, provided they did not interfere with the surface. Now it happened that the company possessed the ground through which some of these brine-pipes ran; and hence the plan of campaign. On a selected occasion—perhaps on a dark night, for this reads better—a body of men belonging to the company cut off the pipes of one unfortunate salt maker, stopped his brine, and thereby stopped his trade. After a time, he plucked up spirit and showed fight. He procured men from the little salt-works to come and help him re-lay his pipes in the night; while other men from the big salt-works came to prevent them. Constables came and looked on, ready to interfere if matters became serious. After a struggle, the little party drove off the big party, and succeeded in re-laying the pipes. A few days afterwards, at midnight, the company's men again went and cut off the pipes. In another direction, by an extraordinary stroke of genius, the company managed to cut off a brine-pipe by running a kind of tunnel or gallery from a cellar belonging to a tenant of theirs, and so intersecting the pipe underneath the turnpike-road—for this particular brine-pipe did not run through any ground belonging to the company. At it they went, Russians and Turks, big salters and little salters, until matters began to look serious. It was fancied that each party would injure the other, and that the trade of the town would suffer. At length peace was proclaimed, on what terms we do not exactly know, but peace was proclaimed—and may it flourish! For it is a very peculiar and critical system this, the obtainment of brine in such a way; it requires that all should work in harmony." At Droitwich alone as many as sixty thousand tons of salt are made annually; but this is a trifle compared to the Cheshire make. Taking the two counties, with a sprinkling in a few other counties, it is supposed that there are about a hundred salt-works in England—producing about eight hundred thousand tons of salt per annum—giving an average produce of about eight thousand tons from each work. The price varies from about five shillings per ton for the commonest kind in times of competition, to about twenty shillings per ton for the finest kind in times of mutually-arranged tariffs. Twelve to fifteen shillings per ton is about a medium price for fair average table-salt, sold at the works. It is a great blessing to the country that good salt can thus be obtained at twelve to sixteen pounds for a penny. Merchants' profits, shopkeepers' profits, and the charges for ship and canal, and railway conveyance, raise the price to the level with which we are familiar. After supplying all our home wants, we have something like half a million of tons to spare annually for other countries. The Royal Hotel at Droitwich has a series of baths connected with it. The cisterns of these baths are connected by pipes with the brine-pits of a neighbouring salt-work, and pumps are set to work to supply the baths. As the brine would very nearly excoriate an unlucky bather if used in its first rude strength, it is mollified and rendered gentle. Hot, clear water is mingled with cold, clear brine. The specific gravity is great, and the medicinal advantages of the bath are highly spoken of in the locality.

Opposition and its results.

Vehemence of dispute.

Statistics of the salt manufacture.

Great specific gravity of salt bath.

Inns, George Inn, Royal Hotel, Barley Mow.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, Mon. bef. June 20, cows, lambs; Wed. bef Dec. 21, cows.

* DUDLEY is a flourishing and respectable market-town, in the hundred of Halfshire. This town stands in a detached part of the county, bounded on the east by Tividale and Rowley Regis, on the west by King's Swinford, on the

History of Dudley Castle.

south and on the north by Tipton and Sedgley, all in Staffordshire. It contains a castle, said to have been built about the year 760, by Dodo, or Dudo, a Saxon; its present appellation being probably a corruption of his name. Odo and Dodo were brothers of a great Mercian house; they were the reputed founders of an abbey at Tewkesbury, and said to have been buried at Pershore in Worcestershire. According to Doomsday-book, it was given, at the Conquest, to William Fitz-Ausculph, who, in the same county, possessed twenty-five manors. During the contention between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, this castle was held by Gervase Pagnel, who fortified it for the purpose of resisting Stephen. In the reign of Henry II., Pagnel resided here, but taking part with Prince Henry in an insurrection against his father, the castle was dismantled by order of the king. The heiress of the Pagnels marrying John de Somery, brought this estate into that family. In the 17th of Henry III., the honour of Dudley was seized by the king, Roger de Somery, its owner, having neglected or refused to appear when summoned to receive the dignity of knighthood. The writ for that purpose is preserved in Maddox's "History of the Exchequer." In the 48th year of the same reign, Somery obtained the royal licence to castellate his mansion at Dudley, which had probably remained unfortified ever since it was dismantled by Henry II. It continued in the family of Somery till the 15th of Edward II., when, on failure of male issue, it was transferred by marriage to the Suttons, who were a respectable family in Nottinghamshire; and on account of their owning Dudley Castle, one of them was summoned to Parliament as Lord Dudley, in the reign of Henry VI.: it continued some time with his descendants, but was at length transferred to the Duke of Northumberland, by John, Lord Dudley. The Duke of Northumberland made great alterations, and repaired many parts of the castle; his estates were afterwards forfeited, by opposing the accession of Queen Mary. The castle was then granted to Sir Edward Sutton, son of John, Lord Dudley, who had formerly alienated the estate. This, with other lands, was carried by Ann, the heiress of Sir Ferdinando Sutton, in marriage to Humble Ward, Esq., son and heir of William Ward, Esq., a wealthy goldsmith and jeweller to the queen of Charles I. On the 23rd of March, 1643, Humble Ward was created a baron, by the title of Lord Ward, of Birmingham, in Warwickshire. In the civil wars this castle was a royal garrison; it stood a siege of three weeks, and was relieved on the 11th of June, by a detachment of the king's forces from Worcester, who with small loss to themselves, slew one hundred men of the Parliamentary army, and took several prisoners and standards. This affair is, however, differently related by Oldmixon, in his "History of England," who says, "His majesty being informed that the Earl of Denbigh, Colonel Mytton, and Sir Thomas Middleton, had besieged Dudley Castle in Staffordshire, he sent the Lord Wilmot, with the Earl of Northampton, and the Earl of Cleveland's brigade of horse, with 1,000 foot, to raise the siege. Wilmot charged the Parliament's forlorn, under Mytton, with such fury, that his forces were all like to be cut off; and several officers advised Denbigh not to quit his trenches, to relieve his friends, but there to abide the coming of the royalists. The earl, who had sent out Mytton to meet them, resolved at all ventures to assist him, and drawing out his troops, led them on in person, giving the cavaliers so smart a charge, that he not only relieved his friends, but repulsed the king's party." Shaw, in his "History of Staffordshire," has preserved copies of several warrants that were issued in consequence of this siege, which give an affecting picture of the extortions and imposts to which a country, being the seat of civil discord, is exposed. This castle was one of the last which held out for the unfortunate monarch, and was maintained for him till the 13th of May, 1646, when Colonel Leveson surrendered it to Sir William Brereton, the Parliamentary general. Several cannon balls, some of them thirty-two pounders, have been found at different times about the ruins. Between the keep and the priory are some traces of an intrenchment, thrown up at the time of the siege. The castle was, for several years after the rebellion, inhabited by the Lords Ward; the plantations were kept in good order and the park well stocked with deer. It afterwards became neglected, and served as a retreat for a crew of coiners, who, on the eve of St. James's fair, July 24, 1790, set fire to the buildings, but whether accidentally or with design, is not known. In the great hall was an oak table, seventeen yards long, and one broad, of one entire plank, which originally measured twenty-five yards; but being too long for the place it was intended to occupy, the superfluous part was cut off, and made a table for the hall of a neighbouring gentleman. Dudley Castle consisted of a

Seized by Henry III.

Change of owners.

Becomes the property of Lord Ward.

Garrisoned for the king.

The siege.

Traces of the old fortifications.

DUDLEY.

variety of buildings, partly encompassing an area about an acre in size; it was surrounded by an exterior wall, flanked with towers: the keep, which stands on a considerable eminence, in the south-west angle of the area, has evident marks of great antiquity, and is probably the only part remaining that was built by Dodo, the original founder. Some time since, Lord Dudley and Ward employed a number of workmen in restoring part of the keep to its original state, and raising the mutilated tower to the height and form of its corresponding one. The vast heap of limestone which was battered down in the civil wars, and which filled up the area, being now taken away, exhibits the original form in which Dodo is stated to have erected it. This massy structure is of an oblong shape, having at each corner a lofty tower, with staircases and communications from one to the other, all built of the same durable limestone, dug from the rock below. The bases of each of these four towers gradually increase to the foundation, and those on the south side, which are now laid bare, seem to unite with the formation of the mount itself: on examining the base apartments cleared from rubbish, instead of windows appear loop-holes, having a flight of steps ascending to the apertures, similar to those of Rochester Castle. Next to the keep, in point of antiquity, is the chapel (of which two fine Gothic windows remain, one of them is of the lancet form) and the great gateway, with the apartments over it: this entrance appears to have been very strong; the walls are nine feet in thickness, having a portcullis at each end. Under the chapel is a large vault, arched over, which is commonly called the prison, but the brick work being broken, it now affords shelter for cattle. The other parts of the castle appear to have been built about the time of Henry VIII., or of Queen Elizabeth. In the kitchen, which is on the east side, are two enormous chimnies, the fire-place of one measures four yards and a-half in width. The prospect in walking round the castle is singularly beautiful, and so extensive, that, on a clear day, the eye may discern the counties of Worcester, Stafford, Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Salop, Hereford, and part of Wales. Nor is the prospect more extensive than full of variety, comprising hills and dales, woods and villages, populous towns and busy seats of manufacture. The stupendous hills of Malvern (though at the distance of about forty miles), bounding the horizon towards the south, are noble features in the scene; as are also those of Clent, Abberley, the Cleys, and the Wrekin. To the west of the castle, stand the venerable ruins of Dudley Priory. It was a priory of Benedictine monks of the order of Clugne, founded near the site of St. James's Church, and dedicated to that saint by Gervase Pagnell, in pursuance of the intention of his father Ralph. It afterwards became a cell to Wenlock, a monastery of the same order in Shropshire. In 1190, Pope Lucius confirmed the monks in various privileges and possessions. In 1300, Pope Boniface granted an indulgence to all who should pray for the soul of Roger de Somery, a benefactor to this house, and buried here. Erdeswicke, in his "History of Staffordshire," mentions several monuments erected within the priory, to the Somerys and Suttons, but no traces of these are now visible. The principal fragments of the building are a handsome Gothic window, with the upper part of its tracery almost entire, and an elegant little tower, of an octangular form: a considerable part of the building was taken down some years since, for the convenience of the manufactory into which the tenable remains are converted. At the dissolution, this priory, as parcel of Wenlock, was granted to Sir John Dudley, which grant was confirmed by Queen Mary to Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley. Dudley contains two churches, one dedicated to St. Edmund, and the other to St. Thomas; both united in one vicarage. Bishop Sandys' survey states St. Edmund's as the parish church, and St. Thomas as a dependent chapel; and in the bull of Pope Lucius, dated 1190, among other possessions of Dudley Priory, are mentioned the chapels of St. Edmund's and St. Thomas's, as annexed to the mother church of St. James, in Dudley, which church must have been long since destroyed. During the civil wars, the church of St. Edmund's was demolished. On the 16th of Feb., 1646, Mr. John Taylor was settled in the vicarage of Dudley, and had possession given him of the church of St. Thomas on the 17th of the same month; also, on the 30th of September, 1648, upon the people's petition, it was ordered by the committee for plundered ministers, that both parishes should repair the churches of St. Thomas, and by another former order they were allowed jointly to meet for divine service therein." The town which has been lately considerably improved, is built upon that ridge of land which runs from north to south, nearly

Present state.

The keep.

The chapel.

The kitchen

Beautiful prospect.

Ruins of Dudley Priory.

Churches.

Modern improvements.

through the centre of England, sometimes rising 900 feet above the level. The streets are well built, and the general appearance of the place is somewhat prepossessing. The church of St. Edmund was rebuilt chiefly by the liberality of Mr. Bradley, and St. Thomas's being pulled down, the present handsome structure was erected in its stead. An additional church has been built at Netherton, and dedicated to St. Andrew; and two other churches have been recently consecrated, the one at Eve-hill, dedicated to St. James, and the other at a place called Freebodies, dedicated to St. John. A Roman Catholic chapel has been erected from Pugin's designs. The Dudley and Midland Geological Society have here a museum, and a reading room has been attached for the intellectual recreation of the working classes. In Wolverhampton-street is the mechanics' institute, with a valuable library attached. A new Gothic town-hall has been built in Priory-street, where the magistrates hold their weekly session; and several new buildings have been added to the town through the munificence of Lord Ward, who is the principal landed proprietor in this parish and neighbourhood. Dudley contains three charity schools, one of them was founded about the year 1634, for fifty boys, by Richard Foley, of Stourbridge; Richard Baxter was the first master; the other is a free grammar-school for fifty girls, founded by Attwood and Bismoor, merchants in London; and the third for children of Protestant dissenters. However, as we have previously hinted, the chief interest of the public buildings connected with the town centres in the castle, which is situated at the end of Castle-street, on a lofty limestone hill, and looks down with picturesque effect upon the numerous streets, churches, and factories beneath. Besides the remains of the keep, which is of great attraction as a remarkable specimen of old fashioned architecture, there are numerous fragments of doorways, windows, and walls, which partly surround a green that was once the courtyard of the castle, but not a roof now remains to give us an idea of its ancient apartments. From the summit a panorama is beheld of about 300 miles in circuit, but whether we look northwards towards Tipton, or north-eastwards towards Wednesbury, or north-west towards Sedgeley, or eastward to Oldbury, or southward to Stourbridge, the scene is chequered by flickering fires, pit-mouths, iron furnaces, and coke-hills, sending up their flaming contributions into the already dense atmosphere of the surrounding district. It is this abrupt contrast between the antique and the modern, the feudal and the manufacturing, and the solitary and romantic with the busy and bustling, that cannot fail to make a striking impression on the mind of any person visiting these ruins for the first time. At the bold and rugged prominence of Dudley Castle-hill, where the limestone quarries were much worked, the excavations at first were open to the light, commencing from the protruding ridges and peaks, and forming in time a deep hollow. Clearing the rock as far as was convenient, the rapid inclination of the limestone stratum was pursued, and the work was then continued at a considerably lower level, in the form of gloomy tunnels, afterwards threaded by dark and winding canals to convey away the produce of this singularly perforated region. At the lower part of the castle grounds, and not far distant from the eastern lodge, is the entrance to one of the great caverns. Following the descent of a few uncertain slippery steps, the visitor arrives at the moist crumbled floor of a wondrous avenue of rock works. The dull waters of the canal glimmer indistinctly beneath, and exhibit a broken line intersected by a covered way, and finally re-appearing in the onward distance of the hazy mine. The strata being sometimes at an angle of eighty degrees, and sometimes much less, the enormous broad-footed pillars of material left to support the vast irregular roof correspond to such differences of inclination, and present, with their massive rough-edged columns, a singularly wild appearance. By torchlight the force and sublimity of this strange scenery become deeply interesting, and the frowning boundaries of the spacious crypts, and the rude chambers hewn away out of the solid rock, suggest the mazes of the Egyptian pyramids. Proceeding towards the left, yawning apertures above and at the side communicate with the celebrated ravine in the castle grounds, and thence receive a blue misty light, which illuminating the glistening and sparry walls, also displays the white frosty vapour upon the lips of the guide and his attendants. Some caution is necessary in warm weather to avoid the sudden check of the cold atmosphere, received when entering the chilly darkness of the caverns. It was in these caverns, that the interesting lecture on the limestone formation was given in 1849, to the members of the British Association. The lime-working and burning are carried on in this

DUDLEY.

Public buildings.

Schools.

Picturesque effect of the castle.

Remarkable contrast.

The Dudley caverns.

Lecture given here on the limestone formation.

DUDLEY.

The lime-quarries.

vicinity to a great extent. The hill called "The Wren's Nest," not far distant from the castle, contains extensive lime-quarries. The lime is found in two beds each about ten yards in thickness, and separated by a space of forty yards, filled with lime of an inferior quality, mixed with sand and clay. The labours of the quarriers are well shown in the length and depth to which the excavations have extended. One of the remarkable trades carried on in this district is nail making, an operation conducted even in these days of gas and steam quite after the old primitive fashion. What Hutton saw more than a century ago, and described in his history of Birmingham, might apply with nearly equal truth to the scene presented at the present day. "The art of nail making," he says, "is one of the most ancient among us; we may safely charge its antiquity with four figures. We cannot consider it a trade *in*, so much as *of* Birmingham, for we have but few nail makers left in the town; our nailors are chiefly masters, and rather opulent. The manufacturers are so scattered around the country that we cannot travel far in any direction out of the sound of the nail hammer; but Birmingham, like a powerful magnet, draws the produce of the anvil to herself." And then with some quaint humour he goes on to state:—"When I first approached here from Walsall, in 1741, I was surprised at the number of blacksmiths' shops upon the road, and could not conceive how a country, though populous, could support so many people of the same occupation. In some of these shops I observed one or more females, stripped of their upper garment, and not overcharged with their lower, wielding the hammer with all the grace of their sex. The beauties of their face were rather eclipsed by the smut of the anvil; or, in poetical phrase, the tincture of the forge had taken possession of those lips which might have been taken by the kiss. Struck by the novelty, I inquired, 'whether the ladies in this country shod horses?' but was answered with a smile, 'They are nailors.'" The practice has not yet grown altogether obsolete; and in passing along any of the high roads about this neighbourhood, women may be frequently seen trudging onward carrying on their heads bundles of nail rods, which they have purchased at some of the numerous iron works, and are taking to their own homes, there to fabricate them into nails. In fact, wrought nails are not made so much in large buildings or factories as in the humble abodes of the workmen, and thus nail making is quite distinct from other branches of the iron manufacture. The nailors frequently work together in parties of two, three, or even whole families of both sexes, in little smithies, fitted up with bellows, a hearth, a small anvil, and a few other simply formed tools; the price obtained for the nails, and the labour expended in their production, being divided among the workpeople in certain agreed proportions. The degree of perfection and neatness displayed even in the formation of so simple an article as a nail, varies considerably in different hands. The perfection of cut nails as to workmanship consists principally in the shank being well formed, the point keen and perfect, and the head as nearly circular, and having the stem as exactly in the centre as possible. Notwithstanding the continual improvement of nail making machinery, there is every reason to believe that nails produced by hand labour, or wrought nails, as they are technically termed, will always have a certain advantage for particular descriptions of work, over those formed by casting. Each nail, however minute, is separately forged from a thin rod of iron. Putting the end into the forge fire, the nailor withdraws it when properly heated, and forges its end upon a small, but very firmly-bedded steel anvil, to a tapering point, when it is cut off to the proper length, adjusted by a gauge, and completed by a smart blow with the hammer. In some cases this is all that is required, but for most kinds a subsequent process is necessary to form the head. For this purpose the red-hot spike cut off from the nail-rod is taken up and dropped point downwards into one of the holes of an instrument called a bore, which is a piece of iron about ten inches long, with a perforated knob of steel at each end. These holes being made to fit the upper or thicker part of the nail, form a kind of mould for the head, and a few expert strokes of the hammer suffice to convert it into any required shape. This process is conducted with remarkable rapidity, the nailors by long practice having acquired a mechanical habit of forming an entire nail by a certain number of blows, and it is very rarely that an unnecessary one is given. The hammer used by the nailors is larger or smaller according to the size of the nails to be formed, and, as a curious instance of the effect of habit, we may mention that one nailor can rarely work well with another man's hammer, consequently, wherever the workman may go in his search for employment, he takes his ham-

Nail making a great trade of the district.

Hutton's description of it in 1741.

Peculiarities of manufacture.

Nature of the process.

Curious instance of the effect of habit.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ducshill ....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury 7	Morpeth 18	N. Eastern	312	2505	28
Duffield.....pa	Derby.....	Derby 4	Duffield.....	Midland	137½	17390	17719
Duffield, North ....to	E. R. York ...	Selby 5	Duffield Gate 1	N. Eastern	216	3220	422
Duffield, South ....to	E. R. York ...	Selby 5	Duffield Gate...1	N. Eastern	216	1280	186
Duffryn.....ham	Monmouth ...	Newport 3	Newport 3	S. Wales	161½	...	274
Duffryn.....parcel	Brecon	Crickhowel.....5	Abergavenny 11	Newpt. & Herefd....	177½	...	86
Dufton .....pa	Westmorland	Appleby 3	Shap 12	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	282½	18129	488
Duggleby .....to	E. R. York ...	New Malton 6½	Wharram 1	N. Eastern	204½	1706	294
Dukers-Hagg .....to	Northumb. ...	Newcas-on-T. 11	Prudhoe	Newc. & Carlisle.....	288	1323	7
Dukinfield .....to	Chester.....	Manchester ...7	Dukinfield	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	192	...	12172
Dulas.....pa	Hereford	Hereford 14	Pontrilas 2	Herefd & Newpt. ...	157	845	74
Dullingham .....pa	Cambridge ...	Newmarket ...3½	Dullingham.....	E. Counties	61	3240	869
Duloe .....pa	Cornwall	Liskeard 4½	Plymouth.....18	S. Devon	265	5844	1209
Dulverton* ...m.t & pa	Somerset	Wiveliscmbe 10	Tiverton 13	Brist. & Exeter	192	8337	1497
Dulwich†.....ham	Surrey	Brixton 1	Forest Hill.....2	L. B. & S. C.	7½	1423	1632
Dumbleton .....pa	Gloucester ...	Winchcombe 5½	Evesham.....6	Oxford, W. & W. ...	113	2100	457
Dummer .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke ...5	Basingstoke ...6	L. & S. W.	54	2180	409
Dunbridge	Hants	Romsey 4	Dunbridge	L. & S. W.	85	...	...
Dunchideock .....pa	Devon	Exeter 4	St. Thomas ...3½	S. Devon	198	950	178

mer along with him. Nails are produced by machinery in various ways, but the principle adopted is generally the same. The "cut-brad," which is a sharp-pointed nail cut by mechanical means from a sheet of iron, is the most in demand; but wrought nails are, fortunately for those dependent on their production, held far superior to those made in any other way, the hammering of the workman imparting a degree of density and durability to a nail which cannot, apparently, be given to it by any mechanical substitute. Nails furnish one among the numerous instances afforded by our manufactures of the enormous extent to which an apparently trifling article influences the consumption of raw material. Besides the very large amount retained for home consumption, it has been estimated that eight thousand tons of nails are annually exported from England, amounting to very nearly eighteen millions of pounds in weight.

DUDLEY.

Eight thousand tons of nails annually exported.

Inns, Dudley Arms, Bush.—*Fair*, 1st Mon. in March, May, Aug., Oct., stock, cheese, onions, general.—*Bankers*, Branch of Birmingham Banking Company; draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co. Dudley and West Bromwich Bank; draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co.

* DULVERTON. The ancient town of Dulverton consists of two neat and tolerably well paved streets. It formerly belonged to the West Saxon kings, and remained in the possession of the crown until the year 1294, when Edward I. granted the manor, with an exemption, to Thomas de Pyne, and Hawise, his wife, to be reversionary at their death to the crown. It was purchased in 1576 by John Sydenham, Esq., whose descendants reside at a noble mansion about a mile from the town. The church, a Gothic structure, has an embattled tower, with a small turret at one corner. There are a few lead mines in the neighbourhood; and in the town are manufactories of coarse woollen cloths and blankets. The tolls taken at the fairs held here are distributed to the poor of the parish annually. Several individuals connected with the rebellion of 1745 were executed in the market-place here.

Tolls taken at the fairs distributed to the poor.

Inn, Red Lion.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, July 10, Nov. 8, cattle.

† DULWICH. This is a pleasant village, now forming from the extension of buildings in that direction, a portion of the southern metropolitan suburbs. It is plentifully besprinkled with the villas of wealthy merchants. Part of Camberwell forms the manor of Dulwich, and was given to the monks of Bermondsey by King Henry I., in the year 1127, and they continued to possess it until the suppression of the house, in 1537-8. In the year 1545 the manor, and a messuage called the Hall Place, formerly belonging to the Prior of Bermondsey, was granted by Henry VIII. (under his letters patent) to Thomas and Margaret Calton. Their grandson, Sir Francis Calton, in 1606, sold it to Mr. Edward Alleyn, the ever estimable founder of Dulwich College, for the sum of £5,000, and Alleyn, by purchase at different times, acquired most, if not all, the copyholds in Dulwich. The college was endowed by Mr. Alleyn with a considerable number of estates, which would weary the reader to enumerate and describe, and he also gave the establishment, by his will, dated 1626 (the year in which he died), a seal ring, with his arms, to be worn by the master; and appointed a common seal to be made for the college, to which he also bequeathed his pictures, books, musical instruments, and some pieces of furniture. The college was established for the perpetual support of a master, a warden, four fellows, six poor

History of the manor.

Dulwich College.

DULWICH.

Liberal endowment.

brethren, six sisters, and twelve scholars—there were also to be six chaunters (to be deemed junior fellows) for music and singing in the chapel (but none were ever appointed), six assistants, *viz.*, the churchwardens for the time being of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, St. Saviour's, Southwark, and St. Giles without Cripplegate, now St. Luke's (in each of which parishes he had either founded or directed to be founded, an almshouse), and thirty out-members, or alms-men and women to be chosen (as vacancies occurred) by the churchwardens and vestries of the above parishes. These thirty out-members received the benefit until 1726, but it was then withheld. The founder ordered that the master and warden should be of his own blood and surname—or, in default, of his surname only; that they should be of the full age of twenty-one, and both single, and if either of them should marry after his admission, he should be immediately removed from the college, and made incapable of its benefits. It is directed by one of the statutes that if, by any means, the revenue of £800 (the original amount) shall decrease under £600 (which, says the founder, God of his goodness forbid!) there shall be a general defalcation of all allowances, and on the occasion of the fall of the tower, in 1638, Archbishop Laud divested the master, warden, and fellows, of their respective salaries during six months, but the alms-people and the scholars were allowed two shillings per week each. During the civil war the college suffered amidst the general confusion; the master and warden did not openly join either of the parties into which the nation was divided, but the fellows took up arms for the king, in consequence of which their fellowships were sequestered, and a schoolmaster and usher only were appointed by the Parliament. These persons, Stephen Street, and Edmund Colby, in 1646, petitioned the committee for plundered ministers for a twofold allowance of money for diet, alleging that they stood in the place of the four fellows, and their request, although at first refused, was afterwards granted, as being consonant to the will of the founder. In 1647, when the Parliamentary army, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, was quartered at Putney and in the neighbourhood, a company commanded by Captain Atkinson was billeted on the college, and at that time the soldiers greatly damaged the chapel organ (which had been purchased by Alleyn), and committed other outrages. They are likewise said to have taken up the leaden coffins in the chapel, and melted them into bullets. So says Lysons, "Environs," vol. I., p. 133; but we learn from Brayley and Britton's "History of Surrey," a work not long since published, that this latter report is very questionable. The present tradition at the college is, that the soldiers melted the organ-pipes into bullets. The college was afterwards paid 19s. 8d. in respect to billeting the troops under Captain Atkinson. In 1647 an order was made by both Houses of Parliament for the suppression of plays and play-houses, but the Fortune Theatre (which formed part of the college property) continued open, until, by more severe measures, play-houses were rendered unfit for use, and the actors forced to retire from the stage. The rent falling in arrear, the members of the college resumed possession in 1649. Oliver Cromwell appointed a committee to settle the affairs of this college, but, in consequence of the unsettled state of the Government, it was productive of no advantage; but on the restoration of Charles II. the affairs of the college reverted to its former channel, and they have been since carried on with but little deviation from the original basis. In 1836 an information was filed in Chancery against the college, alleging that, as the revenues had so greatly increased, the charity ought to be extended, and also to restore the thirty out-members, from whom the benefit had been withheld since 1726, but without success. When the commissioners appointed for inquiring into charters made their report in 1833, upon which the suit in Chancery just mentioned was founded, the annual income of the college had risen from £800 to £7,881. 10s. 7d.—(an increase nearly tenfold on its value when settled by the founder)—and as that is now more than twenty years ago, there can be no doubt it is greatly increased, especially as, since the commencement of the Crystal Palace, land has risen so greatly in value in its immediate neighbourhood. Some portion of the college property is leased by the Palace Company. Edward Alleyn, the founder, was, it will be remembered, a celebrated actor, proprietor of the Fortune Theatre, and master of the bears to Queen Elizabeth and King James I.: he died in 1626. In the chapel is the grave of Alleyn, and in the college and master's apartments, the following portraits, which are especially worthy observation:—Edward Alleyn, the founder, full length, black dress, much injured. Richard Burbadge, a small closet-piece, bequeathed by Cartwright in

Suffered during the civil war.

The organ-pipes melted into bullets.

Annual income of the college.

Edward Alleyn, the founder.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dunchurch* ....pa	Warwick	Coventry....10½	Rugby 4	L. & N. W.	87	4846	1422
Duncton ....pa	Sussex	Horsham 20	Yapton 9½	L. B. & S. C.	81	13¾4	272
Dundraw ....to	Cumberland	Wigton 3	Wigton 3	Mypt. & Carlisle....	315	...	...
Dundry....pa	Somerset	Bristol....4	Bristol 4½	Gt. Western	123	2799	592
Dunford Bridge....	York	Glossop 8	Dunford Bridge	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	181	...	...
Dunham†....pa	Nottingham	Saxelby 6	Tuxford....4½	Gt. Northern	136	...	362
Dunham, Great ....pa	Norfolk	Swaffham 6	Dunham 1	E. Anglian	118½	1968	480
Dunham, Little....pa	Norfolk	Swaffham 4	Dunham	E. Anglian	117½	1835	354
Dunham-on-the-Hill ....to	Chester	Chester 6	Dunham	Birk. Lanc. & Chest.	183	1458	332
Dunham-Massey ...to	Chester	Altrincham ...2	Bowden....1½	Manch. & Altrinch.	198	3470	1255
Dunhampstead	Warwick	Spetchley 4	Dunhampstead	Midland	134½	...	...
Dunholme ....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 6	Langworth ...3½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	146	2190	411
Dunkerton ....pa	Somerset	Bath 4½	Bath 4½	Gt. Western	111½	1233	1111
Dunkeswell....pa	Devon	Honiton 5	Collumpton ...8	Brist. & Exeter	189	5160	579
Dunkeswick ....to	W. R. York...	Wetherby 6	Leeds 8	Gt. Northern	194½	1230	249
Dunkirk ....ville	Kent	Canterbury ...5	Chilham 4	S. Eastern ..	80	4620	685
Dunmow, Gt.‡ m.t & p	Essex	Braintree 8	Bp. Stortford 9	E. Counties	41	6746	3235

1687. Nat Field, the poet and actor, "in his shirt, on a board in a black frame filleted with gold." Richard Perkins, the actor, three quarters, long white hair. Cartwright senior, one of the Prince Palatine's players, and Cartwright junior, also an actor, and by whose bequest the above pictures were here placed. Several that he mentioned in his legacy as being the property henceforth of the college, are no longer to be found. There are also two fine portraits of the poets Drayton and Lovelace. In the college is preserved Philip Henslowe's diary and account-book, recently printed by the Shakespeare Society, and furnishing a valuable illustration of the drama and stage in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Attached to the college is the Dulwich gallery, open to the public every day in the week except Fridays and Sundays. This gallery, which affords a fine opportunity for studying the Dutch masters, was founded by Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A., who died in 1811. He left 354 pictures to the college, £10,000 to erect and keep in repair a building for their reception, and £2,000 to provide for the care of the pictures. Sir Francis asked John Philip Kemble where he should build a gallery for his pictures, and Kemble recommended the present site. The hint was taken, and the existing gallery was attached to the college, and built from the designs of Sir John Soane, in 1812. The Murillos and Cuyps are especially fine.

DULWICH.

Dulwich gallery.

Fine specimens of Murillo and Cuyp.

* DUNCHURCH is a parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is partly in the early, and partly in the later style of English architecture, with a fine Norman arch forming a part of the western porch: its large square tower is of great beauty, although much mutilated. Here is a free grammar school, for the benefit of children of both sexes, belonging to the parish; and a range of alms-houses, founded and endowed by Thomas Newcombe, Esq., printer to Charles II., James II., and William III. There is a large stone a few miles from Dunchurch, called "The Knightlow-cross." Several of Lord John Scott's tenants hold from him on the condition of laying their rent, before daybreak on Martinmas-day, on this stone; if they fail to do so, they forfeit to him as many pounds as they owe pence, or as many white bulls with red tips to their ears, and a red tip to their tail, as they owe pence, whichever he chooses to demand. The custom is still kept up, and there is always hard riding to reach the stone before the sun rises on Martinmas day.

Knightlow-cross.

Curious tenure.

Inns, Dun Cow, Green Man.—*Fairs*, 3rd Mon. in Jan., March, May, Mon. bef. June 24, 3rd Mon. in July, Aug., Sept. 15, Oct. 1, cattle; 3rd Mon. in Nov., cattle, hiring.

† DUNHAM. [*Fair*, Aug. 12, cattle, cheese.

‡ DUNMOW (Great). The name of Dunmow is supposed to have been formed of two British words, Dunum, a gravelly hill, and Magus, a town, which answers exactly to its situation on the top of a pretty steep, gravelly hill, that renders the town extremely pleasant. This was the Villa Faustini of the Romans, as a proof of which the old Roman way is very direct, and called by the inhabitants the Street. Its remains are still visible in several places; and besides, we find in an old perambulation of the forest in King John's time, that it was said to be bounded north by the street, leading from Dunmow to Colchester. Bishop Gibson, Mr. Drake, and others, however, assign the name of Cæsar-

The Villa Faustina of the Romans

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dunmow, Little* ...pa	Essex	Braintree 7	Bp. Stortfrd 11½	E. Counties	42½	1715	379
Dunnerdale.....to	Lancaster ...	Hawkeshead...8	Broughton	Furness	256	3940	155
Dunnington.....to	E. R. York ...	Beverley 13	Driffield.....10	N. Eastern	202½	841	69
Dunnington .....pa	E. R. York ...	York.....4	York.....5	Gt. Northern	195½	3199	850
Dunnockshaw.....to	Lancaster.....	Burnley 3	Burnley 3	E. Lancashire.....	220	350	86
Dunsby.....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 4	Hougham ...12	Gt. Northern	123½	...	...

DUNMOW.

omagus to this station. Great numbers of Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. The government of the town, under a charter granted by Philip and Mary, and confirmed by Elizabeth, is vested in a bailiff and twelve burgesses. The poorer classes are employed chiefly in the manufacture of blankets and baize. Great Dunmow Church is a large, ancient building, with an embattled tower at the west end. Over the west entrance are various shields of arms, carved in stone, of the noble families of Mortimer, Bohun, Bourchier, and Braybrooke, who are supposed to have contributed towards the erection or repairs of the structure. In the centre of the town is a cross, erected in 1578, and repaired in 1761. At a short distance to the west of the church is an ancient brick mansion, belonging to Lady Beaumont. The manor, which has passed through various families, was finally purchased of the crown by Lord Maynard. At St. Mark's-hill many antique urns and coins have been discovered.

Ancient church.

Inn, Saracen's Head.—*Market*, Tues.—*Fairs*, May 6, Nov. 8, cattle.

Ancient custom of the "Flitch of bacon."

* DUNMOW (Little). The ancient and well-known custom of this manor, of delivering a gammon or flitch of bacon to any married couple who would take a prescribed oath, is supposed, by some writers, to have originated in the Saxon or Norman times; others attributed its institution to the Fitz-Walters, but with what propriety is uncertain. The earliest delivery of the bacon on record occurred in the year 1444, when Richard Wright, of Bradbourge, in Norfolk, having been duly sworn before the prior and convent, had a flitch of bacon delivered to him, agreeably to the tenure. The ceremonial established for these occasions consisted in the claimants kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones in the church-yard, and there taking the following oath, after solemn chanting, and other rites, performed by the convent—

The oath.

You shall swear by custom of confession,
That you ne'er made nuptial transgression;
Nor since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise at bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word;
Or since the parish clerk said Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again;
Or in a twelvemonth and a day,
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true in thought and desire,
As when you join'd hands in holy quire.
If to these conditions without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely swear,
A whole gammon of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our custom at Dunmow well known;
Tho' the pleasure be ours, the bacon 's your own.

Three persons are recorded to have received the bacon previously to the suppression of the religious houses. After that period, the bacon was thrice delivered; when the ceremonies were performed at a court-baron for the manor held by the steward. The last persons who received it were John Shakeshanks, woolcomber, and Anne, his wife, of Wethersfield, who established their right on the 20th of June, 1751. From this time the custom seems to have become obsolete. Even the stones on which the claimants knelt in taking the oath, were carried away, and the old chair of carved oak, in which the successful couple were borne, alone remains. It is reported in the neighbourhood, that when our present queen had been married a year and a day, the then lord of the manor privately offered the flitch of bacon to Her Majesty, who declined the compliment. In 1851, just a century after the last gift of the bacon at the manorial court the claim was made by Mr. and Mrs. Hurrel, owners and occupiers of a farm at Felsted, adjoining Little Dunmow, but the lord of the manor refused to revive the custom. This refusal created a great deal of discontent, which was only appeased by an intimation that if the claimants would drive over to Easton Park

The flitch offered to the Queen, and declined.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sto Acres	Pop.
Dunsby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Bourn 4	Corby.....9½	Gt. Northern	106½	2695	203
Dunsfold .....pa	Surrey	Guildford.....10	Godalming.....6	L. & S W.	40	4393	671
Dunsford .....pa	Devon	Exeter 7½	St. Thomas.....7	S. Devon	202	5948	977
Dunsforth, Lower ...to	W. R. York ...	Boroughbrdge 3	Tollerton 5	N. Eastern	205	960	138
Dunsforth, Upper ...to	W. R York ...	Boroughbrdge 4	Tollerton 5	N. Eastern	205	900	163

DUNMOW.

on the 16th of July, when a rural fête was to take place there, they would receive a gammon of bacon on going through the old ceremonial. On the day appointed a multitude of people assembled before the Town Hall in Great Dunmow, with a brass band; and when the two claimants appeared, they were escorted in great triumph to the park, with banners and flags, and the gammon of bacon was carried in triumph before them. The opposition of the lord of the manor to any revival of the custom continued without abatement, although a strong popular feeling existed of a contrary kind; and it was this feeling, excited by the romance of Mr. Ainsworth's, called the "Flitch of Bacon," that gave rise to the spectacular revival of the ceremony on Thursday, July 19, 1855. On this occasion it took place at the town-hall of Great Dunmow, under the presidency of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth himself, and two flitches were given away; the first being adjudged to Mr. James Barlow, a builder of Chipping Ongar, and his wife; the second to a literary couple from London, the Chevalier de Chatelain, and his lady. Upwards of eight thousand persons witnessed the ceremonial, which was conducted in the best manner, with great splendour, wit, humour, and good feeling.

Ceremonial revived with great splendour in 1855.

A priory of Augustine canons was founded here to the honour of the Virgin Mary, in the year 1104, by the Lady Juga, sister of Ralph Baynard, from whose family Baynard's Castle, in London, obtained its name. Henry VIII. granted the site of the priory and the manor to Robert, Earl of Sussex; but they have since been in the possession of various families. The monastic buildings were situated on a rising ground, south-west from the church, but are now entirely demolished; and some part of the site is occupied by the present manor house. The priory-church was a large and stately fabric; the roof was sustained on rows of columns, having capitals ornamented with oak leaves, elegantly carved; some of these remain in the part now used as the parish church, which includes only the east end of the choir, and the north aisle. "Here," observes Grose, "under an arch in the south wall, is an ancient chest-like tomb, supposed to contain the body of the foundress, Lady Juga. Near the same spot is a monument, said to have been that of Walter Fitz-Walter, the first of that name, who died in the year 1198, and was buried with one of his wives in the middle of the choir, whence it has been removed to its present situation; at least the alabaster figures of Sir Walter and his lady, which are now laid on an altar-tomb, are considerably too short for them. These figures are well executed for the time in which they were done, but are much defaced, probably by the removal, particularly the man, whose legs are broken off at the knees. The lady has on a tiara, or mitre-like head-dress, ornamented with lace, ear-rings, and a necklace; at her feet, on that side next her husband, is a small dog, so much defaced as to be scarcely distinguishable. Sir Walter is represented in plate armour, under it a shirt of mail, which appears at his collar, and below the skirts of his armour. There is something remarkable in the appearance of his hair, which seems to radiate from a centre somewhat like the caul of a wig, but curling inwards. This fashion, hair or wig (for it appears doubtful which was intended), observable on divers monuments of the same age, was also the head-dress of the lady. Opposite this monument, between two pillars, on the north side of the choir, is the tomb of the fair Matilda, daughter of the second Walter Fitz-Walter, who, according to the monkish story, unsupported by history, is pretended to have been poisoned by the contrivance of King John, for refusing to gratify his illicit passion. Her figure is in alabaster, and by no means a despicable piece of workmanship. Her fingers are stained with a red colour, which, according to the ciceroni of the place, was done to represent the effects of the poison; but in all likelihood, is the remains of a former painting. Both this figure, and that of the Lady Fitz-Walter, afford accurate specimens of the necklaces, ear-rings, and other ornaments worn by the ladies of those days." Dr. Sims, of the Society of Friends, who died here in 1812, was passionately fond of his garden, which, though only about an acre in extent, was justly admired as an ornament of Dunmow.

Priory of Dunmow.

Tombs of the foundress and Walter Fitz-Walter

Monkish legend.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dunsley.....to	N. R. York ...	Whitby 3½	Sleights 3	N. Eastern	247	...	...
Dunstable*...m.t & pa	Bedford.....	Luton 5	Dunstable.....	L. & N. W.	47½	390	3589
Dunstall .....to	Stafford.....	Burton-on-T. 5	Walton 2½	Midland	121	...	187
Dunstan, St. .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ...½	Canterbury ...½	S. Eastern	81½	365	1283

Origin of name.

* DUNSTABLE is situated on a chalky eminence, near the entrance of the Chiltern-hills, at the junction of the Iknield and Watling-streets, which proves that at the time of the Romans it was a place of no inconsiderable importance. It is said by some to have derived its present appellation from a noted robber of the name of Dun, who infested the forests which formerly were in its neighbourhood, and whose conduct was so daring and outrageous as to cause the destruction of the woods, as the only mode of banishing him from that part of the country. Others ascribe its origin (and with more probability) to the situation, the word *Dun* signifying a hill, and *Staple*, a commercial mart. The town and its neighbourhood has often been the residence of royalty, King John having conferred his palace on the prior, upon condition that royal visitors should be entitled to the free hospitality of the priory. Whilst Henry I. kept the town in his own hands, it was a free borough; the burgesses were free throughout England, and possessed the privilege of not answering before the justices itinerant out of the town and liberty. Those judges were to repair to Dunstable, and there determine all suits without foreign assessors by the oath of twelve of the inhabitants. The friars were exempted from all taxes of whatsoever kind; from fines, tolls, customs, secular exactions, and worldly services through the realm. They had the power of life and death, and sat with the king's justices itinerant, when they came to Dunstable on their circuits. They had more than one gaol, for it appears by the chronicle of the priory, that their principal gaol was rebuilt in the year 1295, and they had a gallows at a place outside of the town called Westcote. These extraordinary privileges, which were confirmed by succeeding princes, caused many disturbances between the townsmen and the residents of the abbey; and some unequal assessments having been made in 1229, the people were so provoked that, out of resentment, they withdrew their tithes and offerings, scattered the prior's corn, and pounded his horses; and though at the prior's request, the Bishop of Lincoln caused the offenders to be excommunicated in the neighbouring towns and deaneries, the townsmen declared that they would sooner "go to the devil than be taxed," and had even treated with William Cantilupe for forty acres in his field to build booths on, and to quit the town. This difference was at last adjusted by John, Archdeacon of Bedford, the town paying £60 sterling to the prior for the remuneration of his right to all tollage, except the misericordia of fourpence, and fines in cases of violence. During the insurrections in the reign of Richard II., in 1371, the townsmen obtained of the prior a charter of liberties, but it was cancelled afterwards as having been forcibly extorted. In the year 1213, the town was destroyed by fire, but was soon afterwards rebuilt. In 1214, the Archbishop of Canterbury held a great synod at the priory. In 1215, King John lay at Dunstable, on his journey towards the north; and in the year 1217, Lewis, the French dauphin, with the rebellious English barons, halted there one night. A considerable number of discontented barons and knights assembled at Dunstable and Luton, in 1244 for the ostensible purpose of holding a tournament, but in reality to prosecute their political designs. The tournament was prohibited by royal mandate, but they did not separate before they had given a convincing proof of their formidable power, by sending Sir Fulk Fitzwarren to the pope's nuncio, whose proceedings had given great offence to the English, with a peremptory order, in the name of the barons and knights assembled at Dunstable and Luton, that he should instantly quit the kingdom. The nuncio, finding the royal authority insufficient to protect him, was obliged to obey this order. King Henry III. frequently visited the convent. In the year 1247, he was there with his Queen, Prince Edward, and Princess Margaret, on which occasion, their majesties were presented with a gilt cup, and the prince and princess with a golden buckle each. In 1265, their majesties again visited Dunstable attended by Cardinal Attaboni, the pope's legate, and Simon Montfort, Lord of Leicester, and remained there some time. In the year 1276, the king's falconers having had an affray with the chaplain's and the prior's servants, with whom they lodged, the king attended in person to try the matter, and summoned a jury of thirty-six men out of two hundred unconnected with the

Privileges bestowed on the burgesses and on the friars

Town destroyed by fire.

Tournament covering political designs.

A monarch sitting as judge.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dunster*.....m.t & pa	Somerset	Minehead 2	Taunton 23	Brist. & Exeter	186	3455	1184
Dunstew .....pa	Oxford	Deddington...2½	Somerton 2½	Oxford & Bmgm.....	80½	1370	452
Dunston .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 8	Southrey 5½	Gt. Northern	132	4620	591
Dunston .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 4	Swainsthorpe 1	E. Union	110	616	126

town or the convent, to inquire into the affair. Upon the inquisition it appeared that the affray had been begun by the falconers, who in the riot had killed one of the chaplains. In the year 1290, when the corpse of Queen Eleanor was deposited one night at the priory, two bawdekins, or precious cloths, were given to the convent, and 120 pounds weight of wax. As the procession passed through the town, the bier stopped in the middle of the market-place, whilst a proper spot was marked out by the chancellor and nobility attending, for the erection of a cross: the prior of the convent assisting at the ceremony, and sprinkling the place with holy water. This cross remained until the time of the civil wars, when it was demolished by the soldiers under the Lord of Essex, who were quartered at Dunstable, in 1643. In 1341, a grand tournament was held at Dunstable, at which King Edward III. and his queen attended. King Henry VI. visited Dunstable in the year 1457, as did Queen Elizabeth, on her progress in 1572. When the dissolution of religious houses took place, the revenues of the priory at Dunstable were estimated at £344. 13s. 3d., clear yearly value. The last prior was Gervase Markham, who, with his canons, subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1524. He had taken an active part in the proceedings relative to the divorce between Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine. The commissioners sat at Dunstable Priory, and the sentence of divorce was publicly pronounced there by Archbishop Cranmer, on the 23rd of May, 1553. After the dissolution of this convent, Prior Markham had a pension of £60 per annum. He died in the month of September, 1561; and according to the parish register was buried at Dunstable. In the year 1554, the site of the priory was granted to Dr. Leonard Chamberlaine; and became the property and residence of Colonel Maddison. The only remains of the conventual buildings (excepting what is now the parish church) are some rooms, with vaulted and groined stone roofs. The priory church was originally in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre, supported by four lofty arches. This fabric appears to have been very extensive and magnificent. Henry VIII. intended it for a cathedral, and Dr. Day for the first bishop, but the design was afterwards abandoned. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a very ancient structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the early English style of architecture. A portion of the ancient priory still appertains to the church: in this priory, the sentence of divorce between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon was read. There are here many monuments worthy of the attention of the stranger, and over the communion table is a picture of the Lord's Supper, by Sir James Thornhill. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln. Here are places of worship for various denominations of Dissenters; an endowed charity school, in which forty boys and fifteen girls are clothed, educated, and apprenticed; almshouses for twelve poor widows, and for six "unmarried gentlewomen;" which latter have received an additional benefaction of £120 per annum. The first dramatic representation, known by the name of a "Mystery," was here performed. On a down in this neighbourhood, a large quantity of Roman coins, armour, and bridles, were discovered, towards the close of the last century. The municipal government is now vested in four constables but it was formerly directed by a mayor. The town is famous for its manufacture of straw-plait bonnets and baskets, and for the size of its larks, great numbers of which are sent to London as delicacies for the table. About a mile and a half distant are the remains of a British fortification called Maiden Bower, not far from which are still to be seen vestiges of another, named Tottenhall Castle.

DUNSTABLE

Procession conveying the remains of Queen Eleanor.

Commemorated by a cross.

Sentence of divorce between Henry VIII and Queen Catherine pronounced at the priory.

The first dramatic representation here performed.

Vestiges of British fortifications.

Inns, Sugar Loaf, Red Lion.—*Market*, Wed.—*Fairs*, Ash-Wed., May 22, Aug. 12, Nov. 12, cattle; Mon. aft. 3rd Fri. in Sep., hiring.—*Bankers*, Bassett and Co.; draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co. Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company; draw on Head-office, 21, Lombard-street.

* DUNSTER is a market-town, situated on the margin of a rich and fertile vale, opening towards the Bristol Channel, and defended on every other side by lofty hills, which rise in rapid succession behind each other. The town is at present very inconsiderable, both with regard to extent and population: it con-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Dunston ....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 6	Longhoughtn 3½	N. Eastern	318½	1663	253
Dunston .....chap	Stafford.....	Penkridge.....2½	Stafford..... ..3½	L. & N. W.	136	...	259
Dunston ....to	Derby	Dronfield 3½	Chesterfield ...3	Midland	159	...	...
Dunterton ....pa	Devon	Launceston ...5	Plymouth.....23	S. Devon	270	1161	170
Dunthrop.....to	Oxford	Chip. Norton...3	Charlbury ...7½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	84½	...	...
Duntisborne Abbotts .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cirencester ...4½	Cirencester ...5½	Gt. Western	100½	3290	371
Duntisborne Rouse .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cirencester ...3	Cirencester ...4	Gt. Western	99	1730	160
Duntish .....ti	Dorset	Cerne Abbas 4½	Dorchester ...11	L. & S. W.	152	...	133
Dunton.....pa	Bedford.....	Potton 4	Biggleswade ...3	Gt. Northern	44	2840	467
Dunton .....pa	Bucks	Winslow 4½	Lghton Junc. 6½	L. & N. W.	47	1550	98
Dunton.....pa	Essex	Stanford-le-H. 5	Brentwood ...6½	E. Counties	24½	2338	178
Dunton-Bassett ...pa	Leicester	Lutterworth ...4	Broughtn Ast. 1	Midland	95	1860	528
Dunton-cum-Doughton.....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham 3	Fakenham ...3½	Norfolk	142½	1721	134
Dunwich* .....pa	Suffolk	Southwold ...6½	Halesworth ...9	Norfolk	165	1465	294
Durham, County of†	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	623476	397997

DUNSTER.

sists principally of two streets, one running in a north and south direction, and the other branching westward from the church; the former, by much the largest, is in general well-built, and of a tolerable breadth. Dunster formerly sent members to parliament, but has now lost that privilege; yet the parishioners are entitled to vote in the election for Minehead, which is nearly equivalent to a representation of their own. The church is one of the largest Gothic structures of the kind in England; it was built by Henry VII., as a mark of his gratitude for the assistance he received from the inhabitants of this town, in the famous battle of Bosworth Field, which happily terminated the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster. This church is divided into two parts by a tower, which rises in the centre, to the height of ninety feet, and is supported by four large pillars. The eastern division is stript of all its furniture; but contains a number of fine monumental tombs, now fast falling to decay, and the other division is used for divine service, though possessing nothing worthy of particular notice. The surrounding parks and grounds are very beautiful, finely wooded, and afford pasture to great numbers of sheep.

The church one of the largest Gothic structures in England

Inn, The Luttrel Arms.—*Market*, Fri., great market, 2nd Fri. in Feb., last bef. Nov. 20.—*Fair*, Whit.-Mon.

* DUNWICH was formerly a city, and contained within its boundary fifty-two churches and chapels, but the venerable ruins of All Saints are now almost the only vestige of its former greatness. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an elegant Gothic structure, built in 1830. The place is supposed, from the number of coins that have been discovered, to have been a Roman station. It was certainly a bishopric in the reign of Sigebert, king of the East-Angles, when Felix, the Burgundian bishop, was invited thither by that monarch to promote the conversion of his subjects. In the time of Henry II., it had a mint, and under Richard I. its importance was denoted by a fine of 1,000 marks, whilst Ipswich paid only 200, for supplying the king's enemies with corn. In the reign of Edward I., it had eleven ships of war, sixteen fair ships, twenty barks or vessels and twenty-four small boats for the home fishery. It sustained some severe losses in a war with France, but the primary cause of its decay was the opening of a port at Blithburgh. It is now a mean village, though it had the privilege of sending two members to Parliament, since the commons of England first acquired the right of legislature, till it was disfranchised by the Reform Act. The present state of this place is the effect of the encroachments of the sea. Seated on a hill of loam and sand, of a loose texture, it has been gradually undermined, and the coast boundary is every year becoming changed.

Formerly a city, and now an inconsiderable village

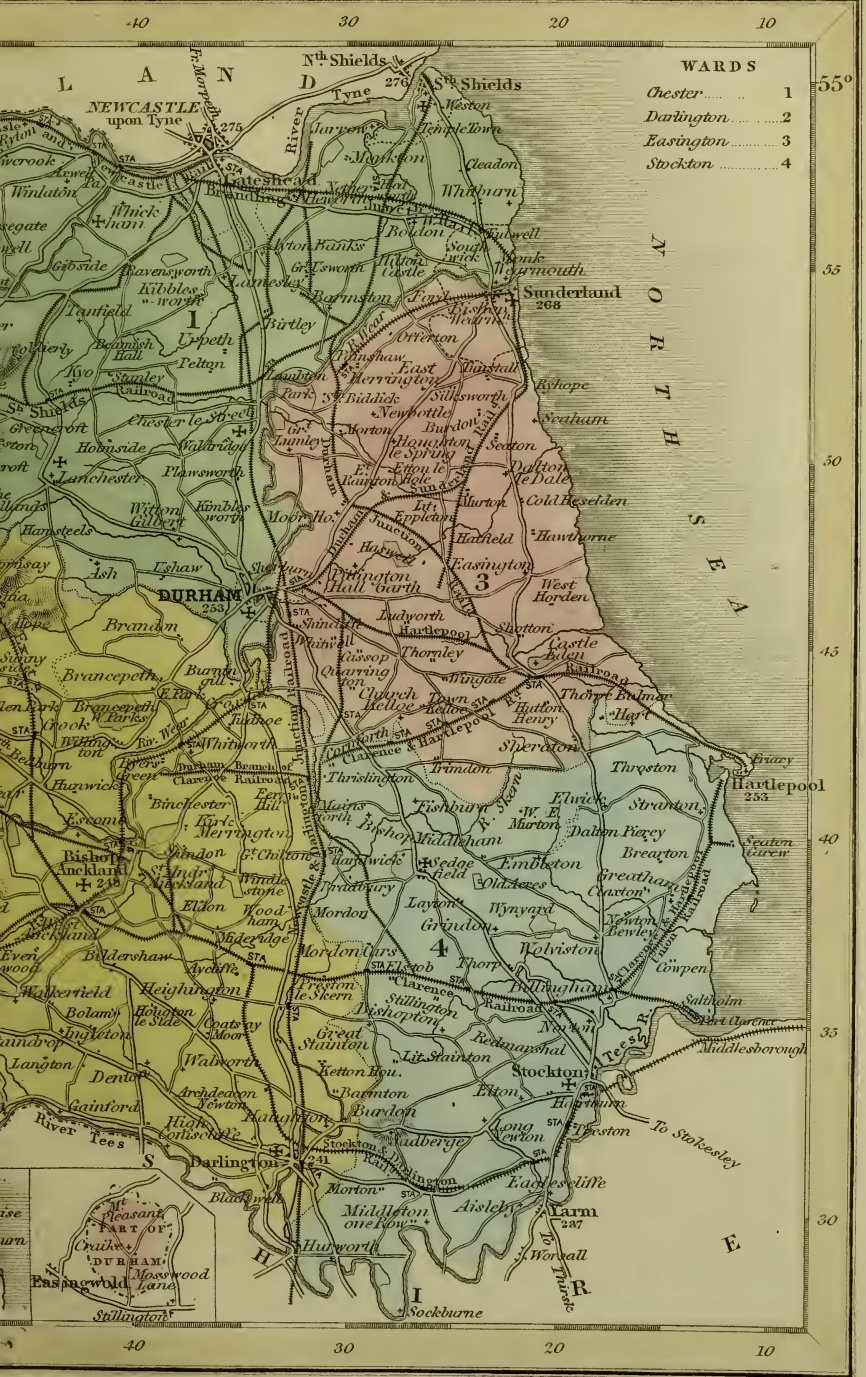
Encroachments of the sea.

Fair, July 25, pedlery.

† DURHAM. The bishopric, or county palatine of Durham, has a triangular form; the base of the triangle, towards the east, being formed by the sea coast, which is washed by the German Ocean, from the mouth of the river Tees to Tynemouth. On the south, Durham is bounded by the Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire: on the west, it is divided from Cumberland and Westmorland by the Crookburn and the Tees; and on the north, it is separated from Northumberland by the rivers Tyne and Derwent. The greatest extent of the county, from Shield, on the north, to Sockburne, on the south, is about thirty-six miles;

Boundaries.


DURHAM.
SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 Miles
EXPLANATION
City as DURHAM
Market Towns Sunderland
Villages Hamlets &c. Barmston
Seats & Parks
Canals
Turnpike Roads
Cross Roads
Rail Roads
Stations STA
Rivers & Watercourses
Woods & Plantations
Polling Places
Boundary of Boroughs
Ditto Hundreds
Ditto County
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
WESTMORELAND
YORKSHIRE
SCOTLAND
NORTH SEA
From Hexham
From Alston
Berwick on Tweed 337
Tweedmouth
Spittal
Ord
Unthank
Loanend
PART OF
DURHAM
Thornton
Norham
Shoreswood
Ancroft
Chirnside
Goswick
Newham
Fenwick
Holy Isld
Fr Brough
Felkington
New Haggerston
Lowlin
St Cuthberts
Castle
Old Law
Kylue
Buckton
Fenwick
Ross
Elwick
Cornhill
Melkington
New Greenhalls
Morpeth 289
Chopington
Bellington
Harvard Castle 246
Westwick
Whorlton
Streatlam Castle
Eastgate
Middleton Teesdale
Newbiggin
Watgarth
Harwood
West Common
Burnhope Moor
Harthope Common
Westenhope Common
Rollihope Common
Middleton Common
Wolsingham Common
Wolsingham
Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railroad
St Johns Weardale
Rokhope
Stanhope
Housetop
Hunstonworth
Muggleswick
Muggleswick Common
Shorngate Cross
Edmondbyers
Cold Pawley
Bridge Hill
Butsfield
Lane Heads
Gill Hill
W Gate
E Gate
Wear Dale
Park
Big Shaw
River Wear
Hamsterley
Lineback
Eastgate
Raby Park
North Counties
Fr Brough
Eggleston
Newbiggin
Bedburn
E Stanley
Whitton
Eden
Berry Edge
Hamsterley
Lineback
Ashes
Softley
Eve
Bo
Union
Raby
Park
Streatlam Castle
Cleatlam
Harvard Castle
Westwick
Whorlton
Fr Brough
Holy Isld
St Cuthberts
Castle
Old Law
Kylue
Buckton
Fenwick
Ross
Elwick
Morpeth
R. Wansbeck
Sleekburn
E. Chopington
DURHAM
Bellington
R. Blyth
20
10
2° W of Greenwich
50
55°
55
50
45
40
35
30


WARDS
Chester 1
Darlington 2
Easington 3
Stockton 4
NORTH SEA
N.th Shields
S.th Shields
NEWCASTLE upon Tyne
Gateshead
Sunderland 268
DURHAM 253
Darlington 231
Stockton
Hartlepool 253
Yarm 237
Bishop Auckland 218
Easington
Sherburn Hall
Castle Eden
Seaton Carew
Saltholm
Middlesbrough
To Stokesley
River Tees
River Wear
Tyne
Team
Derwent
Skerne
Leam
Tees
Sockburne
Hurworth
Aislaby
Eaglescliffe
Long Newton
Elton
Carlbergh
Darlington
Easington
Pittington
Hetton le Hole
Houghton le Spring
Seaham
Hawthorne
Hartlepool
Throston
Stranton
Elwick
Dalton Piercy
Wolviston
Billingham
Thornaby
Stockton
Yarm
Worsall
Aislaby
Eaglescliffe
Middleton one Row
Morton
Blackwell
Stillington
Easington Village
Pleasant part of Durham
Crailo
Mosswood Lane
Sherburn
Shotton
Thorpe Bulmer
Hart
Sheraton
Trimdon
Thrislington
Fishburn
Sedgefield
Embleton
Greatham
Claxton
Newton Bewley
Cowpen
Brierton
Wynyard
Grindon
Layton
Mordon
Preston le Skern
Great Stainton
Little Stainton
Ketton Hou.
Barmpton
Redmarshal
Newton
Whitburn
Cleadon
Monkton
Jarrow
Weston
Temple Town
Boldon
Hylton Castle
Bonk Wearmouth
Offerton

its greatest length, from the peninsula of Hartlepool, on the east, to the mouth of the Crookburn, on the west, at the junction of Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland, is about forty-five miles; and its circumference is nearly 180 miles. The general aspect of the county is hilly and mountainous; particularly the western angle, which is a bleak, naked, and barren region, crossed by the chain of hills termed the English Apennines, which, however, do not here rise to any considerable height. From the eastern side of these hills issue numerous streams which flow towards the sea; and smaller ranges of hills, branching off from this district, spread in various directions over the county. The eastern and western parts of the palatinate comprise some beautiful and fertile vallies; and are delightfully varied with hill and dale, alternately appropriated to pasturage and the growth of corn. The air of Durham is considered to be very healthy, and although sharp in the western parts, it is mild and pleasant towards the sea, the vapours from the salt water mitigating the cold, which, in a situation so far north, would otherwise be very severe. Durham, taking its small dimensions into consideration, is not to be equalled by any other county in Great Britain, except Middlesex, for its numerous and important coal, lead, and iron mines; its large cast metal foundries, and iron manufactories; potteries, glass-houses, copperas works, coal, tar, and salt works, quarries of marble, fire, and free-stone; lime, brick, and tile kilns, grind-stone and mill-stone; linen and woollen manufactories; trade, agriculture, and population. The east and north-east parts of the county are much celebrated for their extensive coal mines; the produce of which is so great as almost to exceed calculation. Durham appears to be a corruption of the Saxon words, Dur, a hill, and Holme, a river island; a description applicable to its chief town, or city, from which the county takes its name. By the Latins it was called Dvnelmvs; and by the common people Durham, or Duresme, from the Norman or French. This county formed part of the country of the Brigantes, who progressively peopled the vast tract of land extending northwards from the river Don, in Yorkshire. On the conquest of Britain by the Romans, Durham was included in the division Maxima Cæsariensis; but after the establishment of the Saxons, it became part of the kingdom of Northumberland, with which it remained connected till the union of the Saxon states under Egbert. This county, not unusually termed the bishopric, appears to have derived its original privileges from the grant made to St. Cuthbert, the apostle of the north, by Egfrid, King of Northumberland, in the year 685, of all the land between the "rivers Wear and Tyne," to hold in as full and ample manner as the king himself held the same. Camden observes, that these privileges were first broken through by Edward I., whose award, as arbitrator on a dispute between Bishop Anthony Bec and the prior about their lands, not being executed, "he seized the bishop's liberties into his own hands, and made strict inquiry, and offered great violence to privilege." Afterwards, however, the see recovered, and held its rights inviolate till the time of Edward VI., to whom all its revenues and privileges were granted by Parliament. Queen Mary re-established the see in its former authority; and though many of its rights have since been abrogated, it still possesses peculiar immunities and power. Gough, in his additions to Camden, observes, that the palatine right of the Bishop of Durham is founded on immemorial prescription, there being no record of its being granted by any princes before or since the Conquest, wherein it is not supposed to have been granted also by their predecessors. It proceeded at first from a principle of devotion to St. Cuthbert, that whatever lands were given to him, or bought with his money, he should hold with the same freedom that the princes who gave them held the rest of their estates. But this piety to the saint was not without its prudential purposes, both for the service of the crown in its wars against Scotland, and of the county, because of its distance from the courts above. It consisted of all maner of royal jurisdiction, both civil and military, by land and sea. For the exercise thereof, the bishops had their proper courts of all sorts held in their name, and by their authority; their chancery, exchequer, and court of pleas, as well of the crown as of the county; and all other pleas and assizes, certifications whatsoever; and all officers belonging to them, as chancellors, justices, high-sheriff, coroners, escheator, and other ministers; as well such as kings have been wont to have elsewhere in the said kingdom, and such as the said kings have been wont to depute according to the exigency of emergent cases, or for the special execution of Acts of Parliament. Thus by themselves, and their officers, they did justice to all persons

Beautiful and fertile vallies.

Numerous coal, lead, and iron mines.

Derivation of name.

Privileges derived from Egfrid, King of Northumberland.

The see re-established by Queen Mary.

DURHAM.

in all cases without the king or any of his officers interfering ordinarily in anything. The king's writ did not run in this county, but was directed to the bishop; or, in the vacancy of the see, to the chancellor of the palatinate. "When Henry II. sent his justices of assize hither, on an extraordinary occasion of murder and robbery, he declared by his charter, that he did it by licence of the bishop, and *pro hac vice* only; and that it should not be drawn into custom, either in his time, or in the time of his heirs, not being done but upon absolute necessity; and that he should nevertheless have the land of St. Cuthbert to enjoy its liberties and ancient customs as amply as ever. By virtue of these privileges, there issued out of the bishop's courts all sorts of writs, original, judicial and common; writs of proclamation, &c. As all writs went out in his name, he had a register of writs of as much authority as that in the king's courts; and all recognizances entered upon his close rolls in his chancery, and made to him, or in his name, were as valid in this county, as those made to the king out of it. But now the Act 27th Henry VIII., for the re-continuing of certain liberties taken from the crown, directs, that all writs, indictments, and all manner of process in counties palatine, shall be made only in the king's name; and since that time, all the difference in the style of proceedings in this county from others is, that the teste of writ is in the name of the bishop, according to the directions of that act. Still he is perpetual justice of the peace within his territories (and can sit only as such), and is also perpetual chancellor, because the chief acts of the exempt jurisdiction used to run through his court. All the officers of the courts, even the judges of assize themselves, have still their ancient salaries, or something analogous, from the bishop; and all the standing officers of the courts are constituted by his patents. When he comes in person to any of the courts of judicature, he sits chief in them, those of assize not excepted; and even when judgment of blood is given, though the canons forbid any clergyman to be present, the bishops of Durham did, and may sit, in their purple robes on the sentence of death. All dues, amercements, and forfeited recognizances, in the courts of the palatinate, and all deodands, belong to the bishop. If any forfeits are made either of war, or by treason, outlawry, or felony, even though the soil be the king's, they fall to the bishop here, as to the king in other places: and though the first great wound which the palatinate received was given on the alienation of Barnard Castle, and Hartlepool, on the forfeitures of Baliol and Bruce, yet the bishop's right was declared to them on full hearing; and though the possession of them could not be retrieved, they still resort to the courts of Durham as other parts of the county do. Lands were held under the bishop *per forensecum servitium;* which is defined by Bracton to be a badge of regal right, and was a service only belonging to the crown: the tenure *in capite* was common under a subject. The former occurs very often in the records; indeed, all the tenures of land here originate from the bishop as lord paramount in chief. Hence he grants charters for erecting boroughs and corporations, markets and fairs, enclosing forests, chases and warrens, licences to embattle castles, build chapels, found chantries and hospitals; and dispensations with the statute of Mortmain. All enclosed estates, as well as moors or wastes, to which no title can be made, escheat to him. He grants the custody of idiots and lunatics; and had the custody of minors while the custom of wards and liveries subsisted. Besides the dependence of leasehold or copyhold tenants on him, if any freeholders alienated their land without his licence, they were obliged to sue out his patent of pardon; and all money paid for such licences belongs to him. In the article of military power, the Bishop of Durham had anciently his thanes, and afterwards his barons, who held of him by knights' service, as the rest of the Haliwerk folk held of them by inferior tenures. On alarms, he convened them as a parliament, with advice for them to assist with their persons, dependents, and money, for the public service at home and abroad: and all levies of men and money were made by the bishop's commission, or by writs in his name out of the chancery at Durham: for he had power both to coin money and levy taxes, and raise and arm soldiers in the bishopric from sixteen to sixty years old. According as he found their strength, he had power to march against the Scots, or to conclude a truce with them. One of the bishops built a strong castle in his territory, on the border, to defend it against them; though no other person could have done this without his leave, nor the greatest person in the palatinate embattle his mansion. As the people depended on him in these matters, they were free from everybody else: and

Jurisprudence.

Rights of the bishops established.

Security of leasehold property.

Strong castle built by a bishop.

when the Lord Warden of the Marches would have summoned some of the bishop's men to his court, a letter was sent from the king to forbid him, under pain of forfeiting £1,000. But now the militia of the county has been long on the same footing with the rest of the kingdom, under the lord-lieutenant: the only difference here is, that that office has generally, though not always, been borne by the bishop." The great privileges of this bishopric in temporal jurisdiction lead one to imagine that its spiritual immunities were equally extraordinary. After Paulinus departed from York, the bishops who restored Christianity in Northumberland placed their see at Lindisfarne, though not with the title of metropolitan, yet with all the ecclesiastical power that was then in those counties. This occasioned a great veneration for their successors among the Saxons, besides the particular reverence paid to St. Cuthbert. When the see was established at Durham, in the time of the Conqueror, Thomas, the elder archbishop of York, having been miraculously recovered of a fever at the shrine of the saint, granted to this church several immunities relating to jurisdiction, visitations, &c., which, being confirmed by the king and Parliament, and the pope, and by several succeeding kings, could never be recalled, notwithstanding many struggles and contests. Amongst the architectural antiquities in this county chiefly entitled to notice, are Barnard Castle, Bishop's Auckland Palace and Church, Brancepeth Castle, Durham Cathedral, Palace, &c., Evenwood Castle, Finchale Priory, Gateshead Monastery, Hilton Castle, Lumley Castle, Norham Castle, Raby Castle, Ravensworth Castle, Whilton Castle, Yarrow Monastery, &c. The grand Roman road, called Watling-street, passes the Wear, at Walsingham, and a branch of it passes on to Chester-le-street and Shields. The remains of some ancient encampments are also visible in this county. The county of Durham is usually divided into four wards, *viz.*, Chester, Darlington, Stockton, and Easington, besides the two districts called Norhamshire and Islandshire. These are subdivided into seventy-three parishes, and two parts of parishes. Most of the parishes contain several townships. Durham has one city, nine market-towns, and about 230 villages. The whole county is intersected by railway communication. The Northumberland and Durham coal field commences near the mouth of the river Coquet on the north, and extends nearly to the Tees on the south. Its greatest length is fifty-eight miles, and its greatest breadth about twenty-four. The beds of coal in some places appear at the surface, while in the opposite direction they are at great depths. The beds of these coal measures are about eighty in number, and consist of alternating beds of coal, sand-stone, and slate-clay; making an aggregate thickness of 1,620 feet, which varies, however, in different parts. The aggregate thickness of coal is supposed to be about forty-four feet, of which about thirty feet are workable. This coal is shipped in immense quantities from the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees. There is another coal-formation, which extends through parts of Durham, independent of the former. Four sorts of coal are raised in Northumberland and Durham; house coal and steam coal, for which the demand varies with the time of year; coking and manufacturing coal, and gas coal, for which the demand is steady and advancing. Wages are little affected by the steady demand for the latter class of coal, in consequence of the amount of surplus labour in the trade always seeking for employment. The rapid increase in the coking coal trade, since the railways came into general operation, is remarkable. It is estimated that upwards of 700,000 tons of coal are annually made into coke in these two counties, from which the supply for this country and the Continent is chiefly drawn. The seams used are two of the lowest in the series. They produce from 56 to 68 per cent. of coke after from sixty to eighty hours' burning. The two largest establishments are those of Mr. Nicholas Wood, at Marley-hill, near Newcastle, and Mr. Pease, near Darlington. These supply upwards of half the quantity produced; the rest is made at the works of Mr. Stobart, of Atherley, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Gibson, the Branspeth Company, and the Northern Miners' Company, &c. The rapid increase of a new trade of this kind, commenced under favourable circumstances, and prosecuted with enterprise, intelligence, and command of capital, is well illustrated by the case of the coking works of Mr. N. Wood and Co., at Marley-hill and elsewhere. The seam they are making use of was abandoned as unprofitable in 1815. In 1841-2 the Marley-hill works were begun to be built, and the first coke was made in 1845. There are now 424 ovens there and at their works adjoining, and 200 more are about to be added. They have, also, 200 more in different parts of the country—at Newcastle, Carlisle, Blackwall,

DURHAM.

Privileges of the bishopric.

The grand Roman road and ancient encampments.

Remarkable increase in the coking coal trade.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Durham* .....city	Durham	Darlington ...18	Durham	N. Eastern	258	...	13188
Durleigh .....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater 1½	Bridgewater 2½	Brist. & Exeter	153¾	886	145
Durley .....pa	Hants	Botley 3	Bishopstoke ...5	L. & S. W.	79	2474	424

&c., besides some at Boulogne, Dieppe, Rouen, Havre, and Nantes. They compete, also, with the Belgium coke in Belgium itself, and in Germany, the foreign coke being inferior, as producing scoria, choking the bars, and obstructing the draft. The Marley-hill colliery produces about 900 tons of coal per day, or 280,800 tons per year, yielding per annum about 187,000 tons of coke. The colliers work in two shifts of eight hours each, and are paid a fair rate of wages. A population of about 2,000 reside close to the works at Marley-hill. To relieve them from the smoke of so many coke ovens, Mr. Wood has caused the whole to be covered at the top, and the smoke of every twenty ovens to be conducted into a chimney about forty feet high. The smoke of the ovens lately filled, passing over the tops of those from which the carbon has been nearly exhausted, is nearly all consumed by the heat, and very little smoke escapes. The arrangements of mechanical power on the tramways, &c., is so complete, that the labour of one horse only is required in the whole of these extensive works. And in what concerns the physical comfort and moral improvement of the workpeople, Mr. Wood is gradually applying the same means which are already in useful operation at the other large collieries with which he is connected. The Consett iron works were commenced in the autumn of 1841, on a high, remote, and thinly-inhabited moorland, about fifteen miles from Newcastle. In the course of five years there were erected fourteen blast furnaces with rolling-mills, capable of making from 1,400 or 1,500 tons of bar-iron, iron plates, &c., per week, together with 1,300 houses belonging to the company, besides many more built by speculators; and the population, even during that short period, sprang up to 15,000 souls.

Physical comfort and moral improvement of the workpeople.

* DURHAM (The city of), is seated on a remarkable rocky eminence, which rises near the centre of the county, and is almost surrounded by the river Wear. The approach to this city is eminently pleasing, as from every point of view its appearance is unique and striking; its public edifices exhibit a degree of magnificence unexpected at so remote a distance from the metropolis; and its situation and figure are so peculiar, as to have procured for it the emphatical denomination of the English Zion. The centre of the eminence is occupied by the cathedral and the castle, which command a most beautiful and extensive prospect. These, with the streets called the Baileys, are included within the remains of the ancient city walls. Below the walls, on one side, the slope is ornamented with hanging gardens and plantations, descending to the river; the acclivity on the other side is rocky, steep, and high. The beauty of the scenery is much enhanced by the various seats in the vicinity, by the rich meadows, and by the cultivated sides of the adjacent hills. The monkish legend of St. Cuthbert contains the earliest historical account of Durham; all the celebrity and riches of which were derived from the votaries of that holy man. St. Cuthbert, according to the legend, died on the twentieth of the calends of March, 687, and was buried in the church at Lindisfarne, then the see of a bishop. The body was afterwards inhumed in a new sepulchre on rebuilding the cathedral, where it lay unmolested for a considerable time. In the year 876, however, Halfden, having brought over a reinforcement of Danish adventurers, ravaged this part of the country in the most inhuman manner; and Eardulf, then Bishop of Lindisfarne, having remarked the savage practices of the invaders, especially to the clergy, consulted with Eadred, the abbot, and the other members of the monastery, what measures they should pursue for common safety; when several joined the bishop and abbot in a resolution, not only to quit the place, the peculiar sanctity of which among Christians, only excited proportionable cruelty in the Danish pagans, but also to remove the remains of their beloved saint, that his relics might not be exposed to the rude insults of the profane. In pursuance of this resolution, they gathered the holy relics, sacred vessels, ornaments, and jewels of the altars and shrines, together with St. Ethelwold's stone crucifix, and fled from the Island of Lindisfarne, where the episcopal see had continued 241 years. With their holy charge, the bishop and his company passed into the mountainous parts of the country still changing their abode, as intelligence of the enemy's

Magnificence of the city.

Inhumation of the body of St. Cuthbert.

progress seemed to threaten their safety. "Their pious ardour," observes Hutchinson, "must have been equal to any toil, and superior to every danger, encumbered as they were with the remains of St. Cuthbert; the head of St. Oswald; the bones of Saints Aidan, Eadqert, Eanfred, and Ethelwold, enclosed in one ark or shrine: and the ponderous cross of St. Ethelwold borne before them." Ethelwold, as we also learn from Hutchinson, was abbot of Melross, the intimate friend of St. Cuthbert, and one of his successors in the bishopric. He caused a ponderous cross of stone to be erected in the ground adjoining the church of Lindisfarne. The socket, or foot-stone, in which it was mortised, remains still a few paces to the east of the ruined church. It was held in such veneration, that, after being broken by the Danes, in their first descent on the island, the scattered parts were carefully put together by skilful workmen, with lead and cement. This is now called "The Petting Stone;" and whenever a marriage is solemnised at the church, after the ceremony the bride is to step upon it, and if she cannot stride to the end it is said that the marriage will prove unsuccessful. On the removal of St. Cuthbert's relics, the inhabitants of Lindisfarne left their lands and goods, and followed the bishop and his train, who, wearied with travelling, endeavoured privately to depart to Ireland, that they might deposit the saint's bones in greater safety; but a sudden storm arose, and the ship, wherein they had commenced their voyage, was driven back, and forced upon the shore; the tempest being so strong that "*three waves were miraculously converted into blood;*" and the ship heeled so much, that the "Book of the Holy Evangelists," which was curiously written, and adorned with gold and precious stones, fell out of the vessel, and sunk to the bottom of the sea. In the midst of their perplexity, St. Cuthbert, unwilling to see his devotees in such sorrow, appeared to Hundredus, one of the monks, and commanded that the book might be sought for on the neighbouring coasts. At three miles distance it was recovered; and so far from being injured by the salt water, it appeared more beautiful than before. Gladly did the company receive back this precious memorial: the patron saint, however, was determined not to oblige them by halves: a bridle appeared upon a tree, and a horse prancing to receive it, for the purpose of carrying the relics, gave a joy inexpressible to the wearied travellers. This horse conducted the chest to Crake Minster, where it rested four months; thence it was taken to Cuneagester (now Chester-le-Street), and rested during the Spanish wars, a period of forty-three years. At the end of that time Aidune, the last Bishop of Chester-le-Street, upon the Danes again infesting the northern coast, removed the relics to Ripon. In an interval of peace, the holy community, intending to return, left Ripon, with all their paraphernalia, after an abode of four months. In their progress another miracle happened: the holy relics would not move forward; this was at a place then called Wardelau. At last, after much fasting and prayer, and the assistance of an old woman and her cow, Dunholme (now Durham), "a place strong by nature, but not easily rendered habitable, as it was overgrown by a thick forest, in the midst of which was a small plain, which had been used in tillage," was the place fixed on for the lasting abode of St. Cuthbert's relics, and the further establishment of his holy fraternity. The first work in which the pious labourers engaged, was to erect a wicker tabernacle, as a reliquary for their sacred deposit: this was denominated the Bough Church; but such a situation not suiting the wishes of the devout, another temple, called White Church, was constructed in the year 995, also of wicker. In the course of three years from the date of the first tabernacle, a church of stone-work was begun, and dedicated by Bishop Aldun, wherein the saint's remains were deposited: but it was not till after the foundation of Aldun's church was laid, that the forest by which it was surrounded was cut down, and the skirts of the hill rendered fit for habitation. Much labour was expended; and all the inhabitants between the rivers Coquet and Tees, to the extent of fifty miles, are said to have been employed at the command of Uthred, Earl of Northumberland. From these circumstances we are led to date the rise of the town of Durham, in the opening of the eleventh century. It seems to have been sufficiently fortified when Duncan, King of Scotland, attacked it in 1040; for the townsmen sustained the enemy's assaults for a considerable time; and at length, by means of a vigorous sally, totally routed the assailants, and beheaded the leaders, which were their prisoners, in the market-place. William I., in the year 1069, sent Robert Cumin, Earl of Northumberland, and 700 veteran Norman soldiers, to Durham, to enforce his authority; but these warriors,

Pious ardour in the removal of ancient relics.

Curious marriage ceremony.

Miraculous recovery of the "Book of the Holy Evangelists."

Laborious piety.

DURHAM.

degrading themselves into common freebooters, committed many enormities, and reduced the inhabitants to extreme despair. In this temper they formed associations, which coming to the bishop's knowledge, he acquainted Earl Cumin of his apprehensions of an insurrection. The earl treated the bishop's caution with contempt; and agreeably to the monarch's writ, Cumin proscribed and executed several of the landholders. The death of the peasants acted as a summons to unsheath the sword; and though this was in the severe season of February, at the decline of day the town was girt round with multitudes of armed men. "The earl's guards," says Hutchinson, "had taken forcible possession of the houses, as their wantonness incited; and being dispersed through the town, in contempt of danger, gave themselves up to ease and enjoyment. Just at the dawn of day, the assailants broke open all the gates of the town, and flying in parties through every street, made a dreadful slaughter of the Normans; insomuch, that Symeon says the streets were filled with blood and carcasses. Many were shut up in the house where the earl lodged, and defending it bravely, the enraged populace could not force an entrance; therefore throwing in firebrands, they set the edifice in flames. When those within saw the imminent peril to which they were reduced, they forced open the doors, and attempted to escape the fury of the fire, but were slain as they came out. At length the building was reduced to ashes, with everything within its walls. The fire was so vehement that the flames were seen to take hold of the western tower of the church. This afflicting circumstance alarmed the multitude: the religious inhabitants of the city, and even those in arms, ceasing from slaughter, fell upon their knees, with eyes filled with tears, and elevated hands, petitioning heaven, that, by the assistance of their holy saint, and through his interposition, the sacred edifice might be spared from destruction. Quickly the wind shifted, and bore the flames from the church. Thus the earl, on the second of the calends of February, in the year 1069, with his 700 guards (one man excepted, who escaped with his wounds), were put to death." Determined on revenge for Cumin's death, the king detached a party of his troops to scour the country; but they had not proceeded farther than Alverton, when a thick fog surrounded them; so that instead of pursuing their journey, they could scarcely see each other: this operating upon superstitious minds, and adding to the reports of St. Cuthbert's miracles, so alarmed them, that they returned with precipitation, lest they should incur the malediction of the saint. William, however, was not to be so intimidated: he marched forward, and desolated the country in such a manner, that for sixty miles, between York and Durham, he did not leave a house standing; reducing the whole district, by fire and sword, to a horrible desert, smoking with blood, and in ashes. Neither churches nor monasteries were spared; and it is impossible to describe the miseries in consequence of this wanton act of cruelty. A dreadful famine ensued; and a mortality unequalled in the annals of this country. The people were reduced to eat the flesh of horses, dogs, and cats, and at last human carcasses. The lands lay untilled for nine years, infested by robbers and beasts of prey; and the poor remnant of the inhabitants spared from the sword, died, overwhelmed with want and misery, in the fields. Hoveden relates, that on the tyrant's approach to Durham, he found the town evacuated, the ecclesiastics fled, and the church left without a minister to perform any sacred office. The king's army being dispersed in destructive parties over the country between the Tyne and the Wear, beheld the villages deserted, the whole country a dismal waste, and the inhabitants, with their flocks and other property fled into the most secret recesses of the forests and mountains. Not moved to compassion by a scene so truly wretched, the barbarians set fire to the monastery of Jarrow, and made rejoicings over its ashes. These calamities occasioned another disturbance of St. Cuthbert's bones, which had now reposed for seventy-five years. The bishop, with the concurrence of the principal inhabitants, removed them to Lindisfarne; where another miracle is reported to have occurred. On the fourth day, in the evening, the bishop, with a vast concourse of people, arrived on the shore opposite to the holy island, when they found the sea at high water. The severity of the winter rendered the night air intolerable to the aged as well as the tender, and caused great lamentation; when, by a particular interposition, the sea retired, and left a dry passage for the poor wanderers, who, with loud thanksgiving and holy joy, passed over to the island. But what completed the miracle was, as Symeon asserts, "those who carried the saint's remains gave evidence that, as soon as the multitude had passed, the sea

Insurrection and great slaughter.

Dreadful conflagration.

Distressing famine and extensive mortality.

Miracle of the bones of St Cuthbert

returned, and closed up the vacancy, which a few moments before had divided the water." It is related by Symeon Dunelmensis, "that the king, whilst he abode in Durham, entertaining a doubt of the incorruptible state of St. Cuthbert's body, inquired diligently concerning it; and, notwithstanding the asseverations of several of the most pious and venerable men there, he still pretended to disbelieve it, and insisted on having an inspection of the sepulchre himself. Several bishops and abbots then present assented to his will, and thought it proper the king's pleasure should be complied with. Whether provoked by the delay, or his suspicion of fraud was increased by the reluctance of the ecclesiastics to comply with his desire, is not pointed out; but the king solemnly vowed, if he was deceived in the relations he had heard, if the incorruptibility of the saint's remains was merely a tale to work upon the superstition of the vulgar, and the body was not found in the state represented to him, he would put to death all those of superior rank throughout the city who had presumed to impose on him. A terror fell on such as heard his menaces, and they devoutly implored the mercy of God, through the merits of the blessed St. Cuthbert, whilst the bishop, whom the king had appointed, performed the service of high mass. The king, determined to satisfy his curiosity, immediately after the ceremony commanded the officers of the church to open the sepulchre; and, whilst he stood by, he found himself smitten on a sudden with a burning fever, which distracted him in an intolerable manner. Seized with such anguish and disease, he rushed out of the church, leaving untasted a sumptuous banquet which the ecclesiastics had prepared for him; and, instantly mounting his horse, he fled from the city with the utmost haste, never abating the speed of his courser till he arrived on banks of the Tees. An indication of preternatural interference, at such a time, overawed the people, and greatly contributed to the veneration paid to the saint's shrine." Tradition says, that the king, in his hurry, took his way down the narrow street called King's-gate, leading to the Bailey, and now called Dun Cow-lane. On the restoration of tranquillity, and the king's departure, the bishop, and his companions in affliction, after an absence of four months, returned to their desolated country, and replaced the sacred remains of St. Cuthbert in his shrine. In their flight they had left a rich and massy crucifix, formerly given by Earl Tosti and his wife, in the hope that common veneration might preserve it inviolable; but the crucifix was thrown down by the Normans, and stripped of all its ornaments of gold, silver, and jewellery. On the partition of the lands by the Conqueror, the church of Durham suffered its share of peculation; but the bishop having secured the most valuable articles of the treasury, retired to Ely, and joined the English, who were there in arms against the king. Soon afterwards, by the treachery of the abbot, whom he deemed his friend, he was delivered to the king, who confined him in prison, where he died miserably; and the see continued vacant about a year, when Walcher, a person of noble birth, from Loraine, was appointed bishop. On William's return from his expedition against Malcolm, King of Scotland, he considered that Durham was a proper barrier against the Scottish incursions; and resolved to erect a castle here, which might serve, also, to awe the neighbourhood; or, as he explained it, "to secure his earl of that province from tumults and insurrections; as, also, to protect the bishop of the see and his church." After the defection of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, and his consequent execution at Winchester, Bishop Walcher purchased of the king the earldom of Northumberland. This being the first instance of the ecclesiastical and temporal power of the see being vested in one person, excited the utmost malevolence in the people. They regarded with abhorrence a prelate, who, unlike their patron, St. Cuthbert, subverted the mild mandates of Christianity by an union of temporal severity; and, from their abhorrence of his latter character, they lost all reverence of his episcopal office: at length an act of injustice, to which he does not appear to have been privy, but which he did not exert his authority to punish, raised such an insurrection in his territory, as was only allayed by his murder in the most savage and cruel manner. The king, highly incensed, sent his brother Odo, Bishop of Baieux, into the north, with orders to punish the insurgents, and to take vengeance for the massacre of the bishop and his retinue. Odo performed his task not as a bishop, but as a Norman soldier (he being at that time Earl of Kent), and made Durham feel the extent of his power, by robbery, desolation, and murder. He stained his sacred vesture by the innocent blood of the relations of the rebellious: he robbed the church of Durham of a rich pastoral staff,

DURHAM.

Curiosity of the king defeated mysteriously.

Peculation of the church.

Ecclesiastical and temporal power of the see vested in one person.

Savage and cruel murder of Bishop Walcher.

DURHAM.

which he pretended was taken by the soldiery; and he reduced the province to a solitary desert. Durham sustained great injury by fire in the time of Bishop Flambard, whilst the temporalities were in the hands of the crown, in consequence of his flight to Robert, Duke of Normandy. This bishop, to ingratiate himself at court, oppressed the bishopric with taxes, but without success, King Henry having an invincible hatred to the principles of the prelate. In 1112 the bishop founded the hospital of Kepier, which he dedicated to St. Egidius, or Giles, and amply endowed it: after his restoration to the see he improved the fortifications, by extending the walls between the cathedral and castle, removing the houses on the area between those edifices, and levelling the ground; he also fortified the castle with a moat, improved the banks of the river, and built Framwell-gate-bridge. When Stephen usurped the crown, David, King of Scotland, having taken an oath on behalf of his niece Matilda, daughter of Henry I., levied an army, and took possession of several fortresses in Northumberland. Stephen then came to Durham, and concluded a peace, which, not being lasting, the country was again subjected to the horrors of war. The King of Scotland, after committing the grossest enormities, advanced to the neighbourhood of the city; but his army, composed of the refuse of the surrounding nations, proving seditious, he was compelled to retreat, taking in his way the bishop's castle of Norham, on the banks of the Tweed. By the interposition of Alberic, Bishop of Ostia, and legate from the holy see, a peace was established between the two nations, and the city of Durham was honoured with the presence of the members of this convention, in April, 1139; Maud, Queen of England, with many southern barons, on the part of the English crown; and Prince Henry, with several Scottish barons, on the part of David. About this period a coinage was established at Durham. The bishop, Galfrid Rufus, is not said to have taken any active part during these troubles, but rather to have occupied his time in the ornament and defence of his see. During his last illness, his chaplain, William Cumin, gained the confidence of his household, and particularly such as had the custody of the castle, who entered into a confederacy to deliver up to him the palace and tower, immediately upon the bishop's decease. Having obtained, also, the assistance of the King of Scotland, to whom he styled himself chancellor, he induced the people to submit to his authority, which, by most iniquitous methods, he endeavoured to establish, but being foiled in his measures, he resorted to the sword. After desolating the country, his soldiers reduced the hospital and church of St. Giles, with the whole village, to ashes; and, having burnt a part of the borough of Elvet, the Earl of Northumberland, with whom the bishop, William de St. Barbara, was in league, completed the destruction by burning the remainder of the borough. After Henry II. succeeded, he had a dispute with Bishop Pudsey; during his displeasure he took possession of the castle and city of Durham, and, on various pretexts, deprived the bishop of the custody of so strong a post. The bishop granted to the burgesses that they should be for ever exempt from the customs called in-toll and out-toll, and from marchets and heriots; and to have the like free customs as Newcastle. This charter he got confirmed by Pope Alexander III., when he assisted, with three other English bishops, at the council of Lateran, in the year 1176. Besides his elegant additions to the cathedral, he also took great pains to ornament the city by several public structures: he built Elvet-bridge, and rebuilt the borough of that name, which had been destroyed by Cumin and his adherents: he constructed the city wall from the gaol-gate to the water-gate, part of which is still remaining, and re-edified the castle, which had been destroyed by fire: the Boldon Book, now remaining in the auditor's office, was compiled by his order, and has been admitted as evidence in all cases, to ascertain the ecclesiastical property of the diocese. The castle seems to have remained in the crown; for when Henry III. granted his consent to the election of Richard Poore, Bishop of Sarum, to this see, he excepted the possession of the castles of Durham and Norham. This pious and learned prelate, by an agreement with the convent, made several regulations concerning the privileges of the two boroughs of Durham and Elvet, with respect to civil authority, weights, measures, &c. In the reign of Henry III. it appears that Durham had a royal and palatinate mintage within itself, which Edward I., on his accession to the crown, made a point of reforming. After the death of Robert de Insula, bishop of the see from 1274 to 1283, William Wickwane, Archbishop of York, during the vacancy, attempted to harass the convent by visitorial pretensions, which he carried to such a height of arrogance as to

The hospital of Kepier founded in 1112.

Coinage established here.

Desolation of the country.

Re-edification of the castle.

scandalize his office and character. On his arrival at the city, the 8th of July, to exercise his supposed right of visitation, the cathedral doors were shut against him, and he proceeded to the church of St. Nicholas, to pronounce excommunication against the prior and his brethren; but some youths of the city having intelligence of his proceedings, resorted to the church, and opposed him in so clamorous and violent a manner, that the archbishop, in terror, receded from his purpose, and was put in such apprehension for his person, that escaping from the pulpit, he fled down the stairs which led to the schools, and used every expedition, till he got to the river side near Kypier. The archbishop carried his resentment so far, that, at the consecration of Bishop Beck, on the 9th of January following, he obliged the prior to leave York Cathedral; and enjoined the new bishop, upon his declaration of canonical obedience, to excommunicate the prior and heads of the convent: but Beck refused; observing, "I was consecrated their bishop yesterday, and shall I excommunicate them to-day? No profession of obedience shall induce me to so inconsistent an act." In the reign of Edward II. a party of Bruce's army surprised the suburbs of Durham whilst the inhabitants were in their beds, and totally destroyed them. Durham exhibited a singular scene of festivity on the promotion of Richard de Bury, or Aungerville, to the bishopric, 1333. He entertained on this occasion, in the great hall of his palace, Edward III. and his queen, the Queen dowager, King of Scotland, the two metropolitans, and five bishops, seven earls and their ladies, all the nobility north of Trent, with a vast concourse of knights, abbots, priors, &c. It was in this year that Edward gained the famous battle of Hallidown-hill. This monarch again visited the city in 1356, and issued summonses for the military tenants to attend him, previously to the siege and surrender of Berwick. In the third year of the reign of Henry VI. Durham again became a scene of festivity, on the marriage of James, King of Scotland, with Jane of Somerset, grandaughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, as well as James's cousin, in 1424. In March, this year, the royal pair arrived, attended by a number of the English nobility of the first rank, and were met by a vast train of the most illustrious personages from Scotland. The king and queen staid here till the beginning of April. On the anniversary of the installation of Bishop Fox, July 23rd, 1503, he entertained, in his palace at Durham, the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., who was on her progress into Scotland to espouse King James. The suppression of the rebellion of the Nevilles, in the reign of Elizabeth, occasioned a scene of horror in Durham, sixty-six persons being executed to satisfy the brutality of Sir George Bowes, who boasted that in a tract of country, sixty miles in length, and forty in breadth, between Newcastle and Wetherby, there was scarcely a town or village wherein he had not sacrificed some of the inhabitants. In the years 1416 and 1589 Durham was visited by the plague, which raged for a considerable time. In 1597 it again returned with such violence, that the poorer inhabitants were compelled to live in huts on Elvet-moor, and the adjoining commons, where the marks of arrangement of the cells were to be traced till within a few years of the present time. In 1633 Charles I. resided at Durham, on his progress to Scotland, and was entertained by the amiable and pious Bishop Morton, whose expenses in one day amounted to £1,500. The virtuous life, and extensive charities of this excellent bishop are still remembered with respect and gratitude. After a variety of sufferings, and unjust accusations by the Parliament adherents, during the civil wars, he found an asylum in the family of Sir Christopher Yelverton, his political enemy, to whose son he became tutor. The cathedral of Durham is indebted for its origin to Bishop William de Carilepho, who, having projected a change in the government of this church, which had hitherto been directed by the secular clergy, and their provost, obtained, under the authority of the crown, and by permission of the pope, a licence to introduce regular canons. Conceiving, also, that the church built by his predecessors was unsuitable to the dignity and increasing power of the see, he formed a plan for erecting a structure similar to the superb fabrics which he had seen during his exile on the Continent. In pursuance of this design the foundation was laid on the 11th of August, 1093, with a solemnity suitable to so vast an undertaking, Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Turgot, Abbot of Durham, assisting at the ceremony. The bishop compelled the monks to labour in the holy work daily, excepting at meal times, and during prayer and divine service; but no considerable progress had been made at the time of his death, which happened within two years after the commencement of the structure. His successor, Ralph Flambard, who

DURHAM.

Consistent determination of Bishop Beck.

Royal festivities.

Visited by the plague in 1416, 1589, and 1597.

Foundation of the cathedral laid in 1093.

DURHAM.

enjoyed the bishopric twenty-nine years, and was equally an encourager of the work, finished the building nearly to the roof. This prelate, before his promotion to the see of Durham, had given proof of his ability in architecture by the erection of the collegiate church of Twinambourne, or Christchurch, in Hampshire. Bishop Flambard translated the remains of St. Cuthbert into the New-church, and erected a stately shrine, called the Feretory, near the choir: this was formed with great elegance, of costly marble, lined and gilt; and by the additional donations of the numerous pilgrims, it was rendered one of the richest altars in England. "Considering that in the diligence of his predecessors to immortalize the memory of their favourite and beneficent saint, they had forgotten due homage to the Virgin Mary, Bishop Hugh Pudsey, Patriarch of Jerusalem, began to erect, at the east end of the cathedral, a chapel to her honour, to which females might have free access for devotional exercises; but the work had not proceeded very far, when it was discovered that vast clefts appeared, which threatened an early demolition. This manifestation, as it was considered, of the patron saint's displeasure at the innovation, induced the bishop to relinquish his purpose as to that part of the church, but he appropriated a part at the west end for the Virgin's-chapel, which he named the Galilee: into this sanctuary females were allowed to enter without offence: but they were not on any account to be admitted within the cathedral." Davis, in his extract of the coming of St. Cuthbert into Scotland, assigns the following as the reason of female exclusion:—"Blessed St. Cuthbert, for a long time, led a most solitary life in the borders of the Picts, at which place great concourse of people daily used to visit him; and from whom, by the providence and grace of God, never any returned without great comfort. This caused both young and old to resort unto him, taking great pleasure both to see him and to hear him speak. In which time it happened, that the daughter of the king of the province, having illicit commerce with one of her father's domestics, its effects were perceived by the king, and he examined her concerning the author of her disgrace. She, instigated by an evil mind, instantly answered, 'The solitary young man, who dwelleth hard by, is he who hath overcome me, and by whose beauty I am thus deceived.' Whereupon the king, furiously enraged, presently repaired to the hermit's place, with his daughter, attended by several knights, where he instantly accosted the servant of God in the following manner:—'What! art thou he, who, under the colour of religion, profanest the temple and sanctuary of God? Art thou he, who, under the cloak and profession of an hermit, exercisest thyself in all filthiness? Behold my daughter, whom thou by thy wiles hast corrupted: therefore now, at last, confess this thy fault, and plainly declare here, before this company, in what sort thou hast seduced her.' The king's daughter, marking the fine speech of her father, impudently stepped forward, and boldly affirmed, 'that it was he who had done the wicked fact.' At which the young man, greatly amazed, and perceiving that this calumny proceeded from the instigation of the devil (wherewith he was brought into great perplexity), applied his whole heart unto Almighty God, saying as followeth:—'My Lord, my God, who only knowest, and art the discoverer of all secrets, make manifest also this work of iniquity, and by some token disprove the same, which, though it cannot be done by human policy, make it known by some divine token.' When the young man, with great lamentation, and tears unutterable, had spoken these words, even suddenly, and in the same place where she stood, the earth, making a hissing noise, presently opened, and swallowed her up in the presence of all the spectators. As soon as the king perceived this miracle to happen in the presence of all his company, he began to be greatly tormented in his mind, fearing lest, for his furious threats, he should incur the same punishment. Whereupon he, with his company, humbly craving pardon of Almighty God, with a further petition to that good man St. Cuthbert, that by his prayers he would crave of God to have his daughter again; which petition the holy father granted, upon condition that from thence no woman should come near him. Whence it came to pass the king did not suffer any woman to enter into any church dedicated to that saint, which to this day is duly observed in all the churches of the Picts, which were dedicated to that holy man." The strength of the prejudice by which females were precluded admission may be estimated from the following anecdotes. "In the year 1333, on Thursday, in Easter week, Edward III. came to Durham, and lodged in the priory. On the Wednesday following Queen Philippa came from Knaresborough in one day to meet him, and being unacquainted with the custom

One of the richest altars in England.

Slanderous accusation of St. Cuthbert.

The calumniator punished.

Lamentations of the king upon the bereavement of his daughter.

of this church, went through the abbey gates to the priory, and after supping with the king, retired to rest. This alarmed the monks, one of whom went to the king, and informed him that St. Cuthbert had a mortal aversion to the presence of a woman. Unwilling to give any offence to the church, Edward immediately ordered the queen to arise, who, in her under garments only (her mantle, &c., being buried) returned by the gate through which she had entered, and went to the castle, after most devoutly praying that St. Cuthbert would not avenge a fault which she had through ignorance committed. In the year 1417 two women of Newcastle, being determined to approach the shrine of St. Cuthbert nearer than was legally permitted, disguised themselves in man's apparel, but were unfortunately discovered in the attempt to complete their purpose, and taken into custody. By way of punishment for their intended profanation, they were adjudged to walk on three festival days before the procession in St. Nicholas's Church, Newcastle, and on three other holidays at the church of All Saints, in the same town, habited in the dresses in which they committed the offence, proclamation being first made as to the cause of this penance. The master and mistress of these curious females were at the same time ordered to attend the spiritual court at Durham, to answer the charge of being counsellors and abettors in this misdemeanor." The great, or central tower, is more modern than the other parts of the cathedral, it having been projected, and partly built, by Prior Melsonby, who acceded in the year 1233. His successors, Prior Middleton, and Prior Hugh, of Darlington, who was elected in 1258, finished the work. Prior Melsonby is also the reputed builder of the stone roof of this noble structure: and the commencement of the chapel of the Nine Altars has been also attributed to him, though its completion is ascribed by Hutchinson to Richard de Hotoun, who acceded to the priory in 1289. No material alterations or additions were made in the cathedral from this time till about the year 1776, when a survey having been taken, and the fabric adjudged in a state of insecurity and rapid decay, a system of repair was commenced, under the patronage of the dean and chapter, and has been ever since continued, with little intermission. By the original benefactors, the woods growing on the church lands were appropriated for its preservation; and since the present alterations were commenced, a considerable quantity of timber has been felled, and its produce vested in the funds, in order to provide a constant revenue for the necessary reparations. The munificence of the dean and chapter has also been evinced by the donation of £300 annually, subscribed in aid of the sums deemed requisite to defray the charges of the late and projected improvements. This venerable pile bursts on the sight with uncommon grandeur, the base of the rocks which support its west end being laved by the waters of the Wear. From the square called the Place-green, by which it is generally approached, the whole of the north front is at once seen. This entire range preserves its original Norman character, with occasional introductions of windows and tracery in the pointed arch manner. Various incongruities in the style and ornaments are observable: the porch, forming the principal entrance, may, in particular, be remarked as one of the most barbarous commixtures of the Saxon and pointed styles that ever disgraced modern architecture. On the door within the porch is a curious metallic ring, or knocker, sculptured with a terrific visage, in bold relief, and well executed, with which persons claiming sanctuary in the night-time were accustomed to alarm the inmates of the cathedral. Above the great window of the north transept were formerly, in two roundells, the figures of Benedictine monks, carved in relief: these, which displayed the state of the art at the period when that division of the building was erected, have been removed, and their places occupied by two new figures; one a prior, seated in his installation chair; the other an effigy of Bishop Pudsey, as pourtrayed on the episcopal seal attached to his charter to the city of Durham. On the octangular tower, at the west angle of the chapel of the Nine Altars, which forms the eastern extremity of the cathedral, is the memorable basso relievo representing the event which occasioned the latter to be founded on this spot. According to the legend, the monks who had removed St. Cuthbert's relics from Ripon, in hopes of discovering a more peaceful residence, were by a vision directed to Dunholme, a place they were then unacquainted with; but while travelling through the country with uncertain steps, a woman in quest of a strayed cow, was informed, in their hearing, that she would find it in Dunholme (Durham), whither, with grateful hearts, they accompanied their female guide. The figures which represent the cow, the woman, and some

Prohibition of females from the shrine of St. Cuthbert.

Chapel of Nine Altars.

The cathedral a venerable pile.

Curious ancient legend.

other personage, appear in a recess of the stone-work, but were re-sculptured a few years ago, and their original forms somewhat altered. The east front has been repaired and modernized: the windows forming a double range, are all of the lancet shape, excepting the centre window of the upper tier, which is circular, and radiated with stone-work. These windows were originally ornamented with a profusion of painted glass, which, from various accidents, became so defaced and mutilated, that the subjects could not be traced: it has been entirely removed. The south front preserves much of its ancient character, though some parts have been chiselled over to make way for the new facings. Only a partial view can be obtained of this side of the cathedral, as the cloisters, dormitory, and other buildings, conceal nearly the whole of the lower part. The west front, consisting of two highly ornamented square towers, with the Galilee between, appears to great advantage from the opposite side of the river. The basement line of the elevation presents the projecting chapel of the Galilee, flanked by huge buttresses and arches springing out of the rock, to contribute due support to its walls, which form one vast combination of security to the main edifice. Above the Galilee is the great west window, with various enriched compartments springing up to the roof. The architectural adornments of the towers are modern; and the attempt to make them accord with the original forms has, in many instances, proved unsuccessful: their summits are bounded by pinnacles and open-worked battlements. The great centre tower rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, and is singularly rich and elegant. Round it is a profusion of fine tracery, pointed arches, and other ornaments; and its buttresses are graced with niches, canopied, and decorated with tracery, within which various statues are placed, representing the original founders and patrons of the see. The height of this tower is 214 feet. The interior of the cathedral is highly interesting to those who wish to trace the connexion between Saxon and Norman architecture, or to observe the latter in, perhaps, its highest state of perfection. The comparison of these orders with the English, or pointed styles, may also be made, as the chapel of the Nine Altars partakes, in its general enrichments and proportion, of the architectural character of Salisbury Cathedral, and, from its singularly light appearance, forms a striking contrast with the massive Norman work prevalent in the other parts of the fabric. In the middle of the nave, between the four western pillars, is the Baptisterium, or font, a rich piece of tabernacle-work, of red oak, in an octangular form, terminating in a pinnacle, ornamented by a dove with expanded wings. The upper part is supported on columns: the whole is about thirty feet high. At a little distance further to the east, and forming part of the pavement, is a long cross of blue marble, marking the boundary beyond which females were not allowed to pass, even many years after they had been permitted to enter the cathedral from the Galilee. The Galilee, or St. Mary's Chapel, is divided by clustered columns and semicircular arches into five aisles, the most northern of which is now enclosed as the registrar's office. The singular combination of the Norman and pointed styles displayed in this building arose from the repairs directed by Bishop, afterwards Cardinal Langley, about the year 1406. Here were formerly three altars, now wholly removed; that in the centre was dedicated to the Holy Virgin: before the steps which approached it is the tomb of the cardinal, who died in 1438; and near it, to the south, a large marble stone covering the remains of the venerable Bede, the most learned man of his time. From the east to the west, the breadth of the Galilee is fifty feet: its length is eighty feet. The original entrance was on the north, from a small yard, adjoining the church-yard; but it is now entered from the side aisles of the cathedral. On the south side of the nave lie the remains of the great Ralph, Lord Neville, who was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the battle of Red-hills, or Neville's-cross, in 1346. The tomb of his son, Lord John, is placed near. Ralph, Lord Neville, was the first layman who was permitted to be interred within the cathedral. These monuments were formerly ornamented with incumbent figures of the great personages enclosed within them, and surrounded by smaller carved figures in alabaster, finely cut; but they are now mutilated, and nearly defaced; an outrage which is to be attributed to the general disrespect paid to religious edifices during the civil wars. In those lamentable times the cathedral was converted into a place of confinement for the Scottish prisoners after the battle of Dunbar; and they destroyed or mutilated whatever came within their reach. The great tower, or lantern, which rises at the intersection of the nave and middle transept, is supported by clusters of columns, rising to the springing

The Galilee and adornments of the towers.

Fine specimens of Saxon and Norman architecture.

Monuments to the memory of eminent persons.

of the groins; the great arch springing from them is crowned by an open gallery of communication round the inside of the lantern; the space from the gallery to the window is filled with rich compartments, which, with the window itself, are well imagined: groined arches form the termination of the lantern; and, when viewed from below, the magnitude and grandeur of its several parts are extremely striking." At each end of the middle transept, on the east side, is an aisle separated from the body of the transept by one clustered, and two round pillars: one of the latter is grooved in the spiral form; the other in the zig-zag manner: in each aisle were formerly three altars. The windows of this transept were once richly ornamented with painted glass, of which little remains but a figure of St. Bede in a blue habit, and some imperfect memorials of the crucifixion. At the south end of the transept is a curious clock, erected by the dean and chapter in the year 1632. The choir is divided from the transept by an oak screen, decorated with festoons of fruit and flowers, carved in a very bold style, and having an entablature of a rich foliage pattern. Over the screen is a large and fine-toned organ. The length of the choir is 120 feet: the floor is paved with black and white marble. The prebendal stalls are finished with tabernacle work, in which the ancient style is but indifferently imitated, but their general effect is not unpleasing. On the south side is the episcopal throne, an elegant structure, erected about the year 1730, by Bishop Hatfield, over the vault wherein he lies interred. The throne is considerably elevated; in the centre is a chair of state, having a canopy of ornamental tabernacle work; it was repaired by Bishop Crew in the year 1700, and new painted and gilt by Bishop Egerton in 1772. The pulpit, which is on the north side, is adorned with figures of some of the apostles, neatly inlaid on the panels, and nearly as large as life. The choir comprehends four pillars, two on each side; two of them clustered, and two round: the latter are cut in the spiral figure. The roof was repaired, or rather new vaulted, by Prior Hotoun, who acceeded in 1289: it is of elegant Gothic work, the ribs of the arches terminating in points ornamented with roses; the fillets pierced in roses and crosses: some of the decorations of the centre roses are singular; one next to the organ contains a human figure, with three round balls in an apron. From the altar rails eastward, the whole work appears nearly of the same date; and, by the architecture of this part, it seems that the building originally terminated here, and was opened further eastward to form a connection with the east transept, or chapel of the Nine Altars. The columns which rise at the altar-rail are little more than the plain facing of a common wall, ornamented with long small pilasters, single, and belted in the middle: their capitals pierced, decorated with figures of animals, and finished above with tabernacle work. The opening of the gallery in this part is different from the rest of the church, and consists of three pointed arches, supported by columns, whose capitals are richly pierced; the fillets of the arches are pierced, and highly decorated; and there is also an interior pillar supporting a groined vaulting. Here the building appears to have been broken off, and the east wall removed; yet the vaulting of the roof is continued, and over the altar-table finished with a fine pointed arch, supported on clustered pillars, ranging with the side of the east transept: the capitals, and the fillets, or mouldings of the arch, are highly finished with pierced work, and bear no degree of similitude to any of the more western parts of the edifice. Within the altar-rails are four seats on each side of the altar-table, for the officiating priests to rest, formed of pillars supporting pinnacle work, of the same materials and design as the work behind the altar, and most probably were erected at the same time. The screen, which forms the eastern termination of the choir, and divides it from the Feretory, and chapel of the Nine Altars, is of very elegant workmanship, but has been greatly mutilated at various periods since its erection. It was given by John, Lord Neville, at the expense of £400 (a vast sum in those times); the prior and convent contributing largely, by giving towards its completion £123. 6s. 8d., the work of it having been previously wrought in London, and sent hither by sea. Robert Berrington, the prior, employed seven expert masons, who were almost a year in erecting it, and to whom, besides their wages, he allowed meat and drink till the work was finished, in 1380. The design is divided into three tiers, or stories: the lowest, or basement, is solid, the second and third are open, so that the statues which filled the niches, or rather canopies, were seen through in a back view from the east side. The light and airy pinnacles, rising in a pyramidical form, tier above tier in splendid confusion, cannot be too much admired. Under three grand centre canopies on

Memorials of the venerable Bede.

Interior decorations of the cathedral.

Screen of elegant workmanship.

the west side were originally whole length statues of our lady, St. Cuthbert, and St. Oswald; and all the others were likewise ornamented with statues of great and holy personages. The various niches on the east side were also filled with historic statues. Behind the screen, projecting into the chapel of the Nine Altars, and on a level with the choir is the chapel called the Feretory, where the gorgeous shrine of St. Cuthbert was anciently deposited. This shrine was once the richest in the kingdom; but its ancient splendour has vanished, and the only marks of its former reputation are to be found in the hollow impressions worn in the stone flooring, by the feet of the numerous pilgrims who visited the shrine in the ages of superstition. So meritorious was this last act considered, that in the year 1284, William, Bishop of Dumblain, granted a remission of forty days' penance to every votary who performed it. The remains of St. Cuthbert are said to have been deposited here, in a "chest well fortified with nayles and leather," which was afterwards enclosed in a marble sepulchre at the expense of John, Lord Neville; but these have long been removed, the shrine having been defaced and plundered by the commissioners of Henry VIII., who himself ordered the sanctified relics of St. Cuthbert to be buried in the ground under the place where his shrine was exalted. A large blue stone, placed in the centre of the floor, is reported to cover the often-removed bones of the venerated saint. The chapel of the Nine Altars, terminating the cathedral eastward, is entered from the side aisles of the choir, by a descent of several steps. Its length is 130 feet; its breadth, from the screen of the high altar, 51 feet; thus making the entire length of the building 411 feet. The pilasters of this transept, from which rise the groins of the roof, are of an angular projection, light and elegant: on each side of the great window, the pilasters consist of a cluster of small circular columns, one of larger dimensions in front, and six on each side to form the projecting angle. The several columns composing the clusters are beautifully contrived to relieve the eye from the general mass; as they stand in part clear of the body of the cluster, but are connected with it by their bases, bands, and capitals, which, with the ribs of the groins springing from them, are enriched with foliage and flowers. Every other column is of black marble, the intermediate ones of white free-stone, which had a beautiful effect before they were, from the mistaken zeal of reformation, daubed over and concealed as they now remain, with washing and ochre. This portion of the cathedral received its name from the nine altars erected beneath the windows on the east side, and dedicated to various saints. The decorations of these altars, as they appeared previously to the reformation, have been thus described. "The nine altars had their several screens, and covers of wainscot overhead; having likewise between every altar a very fair and large partition of wainscot, all varnished over with fine branches and flowers, and other imagery work, containing the several lockyers and amberies for the safe keeping of the vestments and ornaments belonging to the altar, with three or four little amberies in the wall, for the same use and purpose." Before the great centre window, nine cressets, or lamps were suspended, whose light was so great as to make every part of the church visible during the whole time they were kept burning. Many distinguished prelates, and other eminent persons, have been interred in this cathedral, and their remains covered with beautiful tombs and brasses, which have mostly been swept away by the hands of sacrilege or fanaticism, since the days of Henry VIII.: the principal monument now remaining is that to the memory of Bishop Hatfield, on the south side of the choir. The basement story of the episcopal throne serves as a canopy to the altar-tomb of this prelate, whose effigy is in fine preservation, and has been thus described by Mr. Carter. "This beautiful statue has fortunately been preserved in a nearly perfect state to this time; a few of the most prominent parts having only suffered. The bishop is habited in his episcopal dress, richly adorned with sculpture, painting, and gilding, in imitation of embroidery. The outer garment is the chasuble in its ancient ample form, and much ornamented. On his hands are the episcopal gloves, embroidered on the back; on his left arm is the maniple. Beneath the chasuble is the linen alb, or surplice; and under that appears another garment or tunic, on which are richly embroidered three shields of arms. On the central shield are the arms of England; in the two lateral ones the bishop's own coat. The honour of bearing the arms of England in this manner seems a proof of the high estimation in which this magnanimous prelate was held by his sovereign, and perhaps might have been granted to him in consequence of the distinguished part he bore in the signal victory of Neville's

Chapel called the Feretory.

Remains of St. Cuthbert.

Derivation of the name of Nine Altars.

Many distinguished persons interred in the cathedral.

Description of the beautiful statue erected to the memory of Bishop Hatfield.

Cross. The feet of the bishop are covered with rich embroidered shoes; and on his head is the mitre, of its ancient low form." The painting and gilding which adorned the statue, as well as the emblazonment and arms which ornamented the whole tomb, are now entirely hidden and defaced by a thick coat of light yellow. Some beautifully ornamented doorways, in the Norman style, are connected with different parts of the cathedral. The proportion of the door entering into the north cloister from the west end of the south aisle, is very striking, and it has much of the air of a Roman arch. The second door opens from the north side of the cloisters into the east end of the south aisle of the nave, and is equally rich and singular in its decorations with the former. The cloisters, which adjoin the cathedral on the south, were erected between the years 1389 and 1438, at the expense of £838 17s. 6d.; £600 of which was paid by Bishop Skirlaw, and the remainder by Cardinal Langley. They form a quadrangle of 147 feet, having eleven open windows in each front, the mullions and tracery of which were repaired in the pointed style some years ago. They are ceiled with panels of Irish oak, originally ornamented with emblazoned shields of the arms of various illustrious personages who contributed to enrich the church by their benevolence or piety: scarcely any of these embellishments are now distinguishable. On the west side of the cloisters is the dormitory, which is entered by a flight of stone steps. This is an apartment of very large proportions, but ill-lighted, and desolate in its apect. Under the dormitory were the song-school and treasury; in which, according to Hutchinson, are lodged about 90 royal charters and grants, 52 deeds by nobles and barons, and 266 by inferior gentry; about 131 by popes, bishops, priors, &c., and 130 other original deeds and copies; altogether 670. On the east side of the cloisters was the Frater-house, or Monk's-hall, which Dean Sudbury converted into an elegant library for the dean and chapter about the year 1680. This apartment was repaired a few years ago, and the excellent collection of books re-arranged. Various Roman inscriptions, found in the bishopric, and in the adjoining county of Northumberland, are here deposited; as well as many records and curiosities, and among them a copy of Magna Charta, dated 12th November, 1216: another dated 11th February, 1224; a manuscript copy of the Bible, in four volumes, folio, upwards of 600 years old; and Bede's five books of History, of the same date. The great part of the chapter-house, which stood on the east side of the cloisters, was pulled down during the repairs of the cathedral: its form was an oblong square, terminating in a semi-circle towards the east. Its internal arrangement is spoken of as bearing a striking resemblance to the most ancient Christian churches. In this building many of the ancient prelates were entombed; and against the east end was the stone chair or throne in which the new bishops were installed. The cemetery, or centry garth, which extended eastward from the chapter-house, and in which was placed the stone cross of St. Ethelwold, said to have been removed from the church at Lindisfarne, was the general burial place of the monks. In the cathedral churchyard, which ranges on the north side, among numerous other memorials, is an altar-tomb to Dodsley, the respected author of "The Economy of Human Life," and other esteemed works. From the cloisters, a passage leads to a spacious oblong square, called the college, which occupies the most pleasant part of the city, and is chiefly inhabited by persons whose offices attach them to the cathedral. Here are the deanery and prebendal houses: the latter are well built, partly modern, and have a very respectable appearance. The deanery was formerly the prior's lodgings; but scarcely any of the apartments remain unaltered: the kitchen was originally the kitchen of the monastery, and has been characterised as a master-piece of masonry; its form is octangular, and its dimensions very large. The roof is vaulted, in its general construction resembling the abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury. At the upper end of the square is a neat fountain, or reservoir, for supplying the neighbouring families with water, which is brought in pipes from Elvet-moor, at the distance of about a mile. The stone gateway at the entrance of the college from the Baileys was erected by Prior Castell, about the year 1515. Above it was the chapel of St. Helen, and the old exchequer, where all the rents reserved in the chapter leases are made payable. When the possessions of the Benedictine priory, established here by Bishop Carilepho, were surrendered to Henry VIII., in the year 1540, the whole endowment of the see amounted to upwards of £2,821 annually; and though in the time of the commonwealth, episcopal estates to the amount of £68,121 15s. 9d. were sold by the parliament's commissioners, the revenues of this church are

DURHAM.

Depository of grants and charters.

The cemetery.

The college.

DURHAM.

still of greater value than those of any other bishopric in England. In 1541, Henry VIII. granted a new foundation charter, directing that the cathedral church instead of being dedicated, as before, to the blessed Mary the Virgin, and St. Cuthbert the bishop, should thenceforth bear the denomination of the cathedral of Christ and blessed Mary the Virgin; and that it should be governed by a dean and twelve prebendaries. The establishment, besides the dean and prebendaries, consists of two arch-deacons, twelve minor canons, a deacon, sub-deacon, sixteen singing-men, a master of the choristers, ten choristers, a divinity reader, eight alms-men, masters of the grammar-school, eighteen scholars, two vergers, two porters, two sextons, and two barbers. In the seventh of Edward VI., an Act of Parliament was obtained through the influence of the Duke of Northumberland, by which the bishopric of Durham was dissolved, and all the lands and possessions thereof were given to the king, with authority, by letters patent to erect two new bishoprics; one at Durham, with 2,000 marks revenue; and the other at Newcastle, with 1,000 marks revenue; together with a deanery and chapter there. This act was procured by the duke under the plea that the bishopric was too large, and that one prelate was insufficient for its proper government; but the king dying soon afterwards, it was never carried into execution; and after the accession of Queen Mary, it was repealed, and the bishop reinstated in his see, and all the county palatinate regalities and jurisdictions, both ecclesiastical and temporal. From the cathedral on the north extends an open area, called the Place, or Palace-green, on the north side of which is the castle, now the residence of the bishop whenever he visits Durham. This structure occupies a portion of the rocky eminence on which the cathedral is built, and from its upper apartments commands some very fine views of the city and surrounding country. Whether this spot was fortified before the time of William the Conqueror is uncertain; but probability favours the opinion. The fortifications which originally surrounded the city included the whole summit of the hill, the outward wall extending along the brink of the eminence, and forming an elliptical figure, abruptly terminated at its northern extremity by the castle. The most ancient part of this structure is the keep or tower, which occupies the top of an artificial mount, and is supposed to have been of Norman construction; though Hutchinson, from the roses which ornament the summits of the buttresses, and the form of the windows, is more inclined to refer its erection to Bishop Hatfield. The form of the keep is that of an irregular octagon; its diameter, in the widest part, sixty-three feet, six inches; and in the narrowest, sixty-one feet. It is now a mere shell; but appears to have contained originally four stories, or tiers of apartments, exclusively of a series of vaults, which rise from the foundation. The angles are supported by buttresses: a parapet, defended by an embattled breast-work, ran round the summit of the whole building; but having become very ruinous, it was taken down by the direction of Bishop Thurlow, in the year 1789: the principal entrance was on the west side. The perpendicular height of the mount on which it stands is forty-four feet: round this space three pleasant terraces have been formed, each ten feet wide, and communicating with each other by flights of steps. The buildings which now constitute the castle have been erected at various times, and by different persons, and have consequently but little uniformity. Some parts, which had suffered by fire, were restored by Bishop Pudsey, who acceded to the bishopric in the year 1153. He is also supposed to have erected the first hall; which, with other parts of the castle, having gone to decay, a new and more magnificent hall was built by Bishop Hatfield, the original length of which is recorded to have been 360 feet. On the enthronization of Bishop Bury, that prelate entertained the King and Queen of England, the King of Scotland, the two metropolitans, and five other bishops, seven earls, with their ladies; all the nobility north of Trent, with a vast concourse of knights, esquires, and other people of distinction; among whom were many abbots, priors, and other religious persons. From this apartment the present hall was formed; the length of which is 180 feet, its height 36, and its breadth 50. Within it are some casts of busts from the antique; and whole-length portraits of the Archbishops Cranmer, Parker, Whitgift, Bancroft, and Laud; and of John Overall, Bishop of Norwich, John Cosin, Bishop of Durham; and Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester. Many additions and alterations were made by succeeding prelates, particularly by Bishop Tunstall, who erected a gateway and tower on the side of the Palace-green, and flanked it on each side with a strong wall: he also built a small

The establishment of the convent.

Fine views from the castle.

Description of the castle

Splendid entertainment to the king, queen, &c.

Progressive alterations in building.

chapel, and made various other improvements. Additional apartments were erected by Bishop Cosin; and further alterations have been since effected, by which the internal arrangement and appearance of the building have been much amended. Under the direction of the bishop, new improvements have been made, and a beautiful archway in the gallery, supposed to have been stopped up several centuries, again opened and repaired. This is one of the most admirable specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture extant. Numerous paintings are distributed on the staircase, and through some of the apartments, but none of them merit particular notice. Adjoining the keep, on the east, is the Great North-gateway, a strong fabric, erected by Bishop Langley, and now used as the gaol. The outward, or lower part, was defended by a gate and portcullis; within which is a recess, constructed with sally-ports and galleries, for the annoyance of assailants who might force the first gate: the upper part was secured by double gates. All the other gates of the city have been removed. On the western side of the Palace-green is the Exchequer, a strong square stone building, erected by Bishop Neville, about the year 1450. Adjoining it is the bishop's library, built by Bishop Cosin, who also greatly contributed towards erecting the law courts, south of the library, where the assizes, quarter-sessions, &c., are held. The court for the trial of crown causes was much enlarged in the year 1791. On the opposite side of the green is an hospital, or alms-house, for eight poor men and women, founded by Bishop Cosin in the year 1666; and adjoining it at each end is a school-house, rebuilt about the same period by the above prelate, but originally endowed by Bishop Langley. From the Palace-green is an avenue leading to the public walks, called the banks, which skirt the river. These were made, and are kept in repair by the munificence of the dean and chapter. "These celebrated walks," observes Warner, "accompany the bending of the stream, and command several interesting peeps at the city, and its august ornaments—the castle and cathedral. The banks, rocky and abrupt on one hand, and sloping gently to the river on the other, darkened by a solemn depth of shade, sequestered and retired, in the immediate neighbourhood of a busy scene of society, afford a retreat of the most beautiful and agreeable nature. The variety of the scenes which they open also is remarkable; deep glades and solemn dells; scarred rock, and verdant lawn; sylvan glades, and proud castellated edifices. From the elegant new bridge, the last mentioned feature is seen to great effect; the castle and cathedral blend their battlements and turrets together, and rise with inconceivable majesty from the sacred groves which clothe their rocky foundations. The combination here of trees and buildings, water and rock, home sylvan scenery and fine distance, is at once beautiful and grand." The bridge mentioned by Mr. Warner is an elegant structure, which was erected between the years 1772 and 1777, from the designs of Mr. George Nicholson, then architect to the dean and chapter. The old bridge, which stood at some distance higher up the river, and was only of sufficient width for the crossing of foot-passengers and horses, was carried away by a dreadful flood, that commenced on the afternoon of the 16th of November, 1771, and continued to rise till about one o'clock the next morning. By this time the body of water had become so immense, that the arches of Elvet-bridge, being partially choked up with rubbish, would not admit of its flowing off; and its weight forced down a long wall nearly adjoining. The torrent then rushed forward with such a vast impetus that scarcely anything could withstand its pressure. Four arches of the bridge were swept away, and all the lower buildings of the city, garden walls, &c., were either destroyed or left in a very ruinous condition. When the flood abated, in the course of the day, all the low lands about Houghall, Shincliff, &c., were strewed with the carcasses of drowned cattle, and the hedges covered with corn and hay, that had been washed down by the water, which rose eight feet ten inches higher than had ever been recorded in the annals of Durham. As scarcely any rain had fallen during several days within many miles of the city, various reasons were assigned for this extraordinary inundation; but the most probable cause was, that it was occasioned by a violent and almost incessant rain, which had deluged the western part of the county and its neighbourhood near the sources of the river. There are two other bridges at Durham, called Framwell-gate-bridge, and Elvet-bridge: the former was erected by Bishop Flambard, about the year 1120, and is a very excellent piece of masonry. It consists of a pier, and two elliptical arches, of ninety feet space, so flat as to be constructed on the quarter section of a circle, calculated to suit the low shores on each side. Elvet-bridge

Assizes, quarter sessions, &c. held here.

Fine effect of varied scenery from the new bridge.

Destructive flood.

DURHAM.

consists of nine or ten arches: it was built by Bishop Pudsey, and repaired in the time of Bishop Fox, who granted an indulgence to all who should contribute towards the expense: upon or near it were formerly two chapels, dedicated respectively to St. James and St. Andrew. Durham contains six churches, independently of the cathedral. The principal of these, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, on the south side of the market-place. It consists of a nave and side aisles, with a square tower at the south-west angle. Here are the seats for the body corporate, and various city companies. The whole building was repaired some years ago. St. Mary-le-Bow, or Bough Church, is situated on the east side of the North Bailey; according to tradition, on the same spot where St. Cuthbert's remains were lodged, in a tabernacle of boughs and wands, when they were first brought by the monks to Durham. The present edifice was built about the middle of the seventeenth century, and opened for divine service in the year 1685; it is a neat, uniform building, without aisles, and furnished with a good organ. The church of St. Oswald is an ancient structure, occupying a fine elevated situation on the eastern banks of the river, in that part of the suburbs called New Elvet: it consists of a nave, chancel, and side isles. The roof is of wood, curiously vaulted, jointed with rose-knots; the rafters sustained on brackets, ornamented with cherubs, bearing shields. This is supposed to have been constructed by William de Catten, who was vicar in the year 1411; but the body of the edifice must have been built long before that period, as one Dolsinus occurs as priest here so early as 1156. The windows contain a great quantity of painted glass, but in a very dilapidated state. St. Giles's Church appears to be of remote origin, having no aisles, and much resembling the old church at Jarrow, being narrow, long, and lofty; its length is thirty paces, and its width seven. On the south side are six irregular windows, and on the north side two. In the chancel is a recumbent effigy, cut in wood, traditionally said to belong to one of the Heath family, buried here in 1591. It represents a male figure in complete armour, the hands elevated, and the head resting upon a helmet, with a bear's paw for the crest. On one of the bells is said to be an inscription in Saxon characters. The traveller who is conducted to this church should be admitted at the north door, and depart from the south door, where a noble prospect opens to the view, too extensive for a picture, and too rich for description. The church of St. Giles stands upon very elevated ground, open to the south, where the view is unobstructed. In front the meadow grounds form a steep descent to the river; on one wing closed by the wood called Pelaw-wood; on the other side by the buildings of the street. At the foot of the hill the river Wear forms a beautiful canal, almost a mile in length, terminated by Elvet-bridge to the right, and by the wooded enclosures of Old Durham on the left. On the opposite shore is the race-ground, consisting of an extended tract of level meads, from whence, by a gradual ascent, rise the two Elvets, the street of Old Elvet running parallel, the other obliquely, bordered with gardens, and terminated by Elvet Church, a handsome structure. The channel of the river lying between New Elvet and the Bailies affords an agreeable break or change in the objects, the sloping gardens being seen over the buildings of Elvet, softened to the eye with that pleasing tint which the distance produces. On the brink of the ascent stand the Bailies, object rising gradually above object, guarded with the remains of the town wall, and crowned with the cathedral church, which in this view presents the north and east fronts, like the mitre which binds the temples of its prelate, giving the noblest supreme ornament to the capital of the principality. To the right Elvet-bridge, with seven arches, receives the stream, and intercepts a further view of the progress of the river; over it, tier above tier, rise the buildings of Sadler-street, the gloomy and solemn towers of the gaol, and the battlement and octangular tower of the castle; the trophies of civil jurisdiction wearing the aspect of old secular authority, and the frowns of feudal power. Between the chief objects, the cathedral and castle; on the nearer back-ground, South-street, with its hanging gardens, makes a fine curvature; behind which, Brandon-mount, with a spit of high land, extending towards Auckland, from the horizon. Further to the right, from the banks of the river, rise the buildings of the market-place, crowding the tower of the church, from whence the streets of Claypath and Gillygate extend. Over the meadows, in the centre, a precipice rises nearly one hundred perpendicular feet in height, called Maiden-castle Scar, or Cliff; the steep sides of the hill to the right and left are covered with a forest of old oaks, and the foot of the cliff is washed by the river, whose stream appears again at this point. The lofty

Contains six churches.

Descriptions of the churches and their monuments

Elvet-bridge, with seven arches.

Maiden-castle, or cliff.

ridge of hills, clothed with oaks, stretching away, forms a zig-zag figure, at the most distant point of which the great southern road, up the new enclosed grounds of Elvet-moor, is seen climbing the hill for near a mile, beyond which very distant eminences form a blue-tinged horizon. To the left of Maiden-castle Cliff, you look upon a rich valley, highly cultivated, extending nearly five miles in length, and two in width, bending to the south-west, through which the river winds its silver stream, in the figure of an S. Hanging woods shut in each side of the nearer vale, where are finely disposed the pleasant village of Shincliff, its bridge of three arches, and Houghall House. The extreme part of the valley is closed by the woods of Shincliff, Butterby, and Croxdale, forming an elegant amphitheatre; over these rise distant hills, lined out with enclosures, giving the yellow and brown tint to the landscapes over the richer coloured woods. The whole is bounded by an elevated horizon, on the verge of which are scattered the villages of Ferry-hill and Merrington, the tower of Merrington Church forming a beautiful and lofty obelisk. One of the great excellencies of this landscape is, that the ground rises gradually before you, and just such a distance is maintained as preserves all the objects distinct. St. Margaret's Church, situated in Crossgate, and that of Little St. Mary, in the South Bailey, present nothing remarkable. The meeting-houses, occupied by the respective denominations of Independents, Presbyterians, Quakers, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, are six in number. The market-place is a small square, having a guildhall, or tolbooth, on the west side; a pant, or conduit, to supply the inhabitants with water, near the centre; and a piazza, where the corn markets, &c., are held, on the south. The guildhall was originally built by Bishop Tunstall, about the year 1555, but it has since been repaired and much improved: in the dining-room are portraits of Charles II. and Bishop Crewe. The pant is a stone building, of an octagonal form, surmounted with a statue of Neptune. The water is brought from an enclosed spring, about half a mile distant, originally given for the use of the city, in March, 1451, by Thomas Billingham, of Chokehagh, Esq., to John Laund, Alderman of the Guild of Corpus Christi, in the church of St. Nicholas, and his successors. The piazza, or corn-market, was constructed with the materials of an old cross, which stood near the conduit, and was removed in the year 1781. A dispensary was established here by subscription in 1785, and the contributions becoming very liberal, the trustees determined to extend the charity, by converting it into an infirmary, where the sick poor should be admitted without expense, and a large and more convenient building for that purpose was completed about sixty years ago, on a piece of ground in Allergate, given by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Coxhoe. Durham, after its civil establishment, was originallly termed a borough; and its local polity was exercised by a bailiff, whose appointment remained with the bishops. In the first charter of incorporation, which was granted by Bishop Pudsey, besides other considerable privileges, the inhabitants were discharged from the custom of marchet, or right of the lord of the manor to pass the first night with every new-made bride. Under Bishop Neville, the chief-officer was styled bailiff of the city of Durham: and in the year 1565, by a new charter granted by Bishop Pilkington, the civil jurisdiction was vested in an alderman and twelve assistant burgesses. In 1602, Bishop Matthews, by another charter, vested the government in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen; the latter to be chosen yearly by the aldermen, from the twelve incorporated companies, in equal proportions. This charter was confirmed by James I,, and continued in force till 1684, when it was surrendered to Bishop Crewe, who immediately granted a new charter; but some informality having been discovered in the forms of surrendering the former one, that was again restored, and continued to direct the actions of the body corporate till the year 1761, when some election stratagems occasioned such divisions among the corporate officers, that the parties refused to act with each other; by which means the prescribed number of members could not be kept up, and the charter became vacated. From that time the city was governed by a bailiff till the year 1780, when Bishop Egerton granted a new charter, dated the 2nd of October, in which its former government by a mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen, with some inferior others, was re-established, and the rights of the citizens explained and comfirmed. Neither the county nor the city of Durham was represented in Parliament till the reign of Charles II., a circumstance ascribed to the vast power and influence of the bishop, as returning members to Parliament was anciently considered as more grievous and inconvenient that either useful or

DURHAM.

The guildhall.

Excellent infirmary.

Civil jurisdiction.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Durnford, Great* ...pa	Wilts	Wilton 5½	Salisbury 6½	L. & S. W.	102½	3423	554
Durrington .....pa	Sussex	Goring.....2	Worthing.....2½	L. B. & S. C.	64	891	177
Durrington.....pa	Wilts	Amesbury 2	Andover 14½	L. & S. W.	81	2682	477
Dursley† .....m.t & pa	Gloucester ...	Berkeley.....4	Stonehouse ...7½	Gt. Western	111	1059	2752
Durston .....pa	Somerset	Taunton 4½	Durston Junc..	Brist. & Exeter	157	1022	258
Durweston .....pa	Dorset	Blandford-F. 2½	Wimborne ...13	L. & S. W.	128	1763	406
Duston .....pa	Northampton	Northamptn 1½	Northamptn 2½	L. & N. W.	70	1760	714
Dutton .....to	Chester.....	Frodsham 5	Preston Brook 2	L. & N. W.	176	2076	337
Dutton .....to	Lancaster ...	Blackburn 7	Ribchester.....4	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	220	1809	446
Dutton Cacca.....to	Denbigh	Holt 3	Wrexham 4	Shrews. & Chest. ...	189	410	79
Dutton Diffeth .....to	Denbigh	Holt 3	Wrexham 4	Shrews. & Chest. ...	189	612	170
Dutton-y-Bran .....to	Denbigh	Holt 3	Wrexham 4	Shrews & Chest. ...	189	587	30
Duxbury .....to	Lancaster ...	Chorley 2	Adlington.....1½	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	209	1011	324
Duxford .....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge.....9	Whittlesford 1	E. Counties	52	3132	844
Dwygyfylchi .....pa	Carnarvon ...	Conway 3¼	Pnmaenmawr 1½	Chest. & Holyhd.....	230	5794	926
Dyffrin .....ham	Brecon	Brecon 12	Llanfihangel ...6	Newpt. & Hereford	168¾	...	183
Dyffrun Cidrich...ham	Carmarthen...	Llandovery ...7	Cross Inn.....1¼	Llanelly.....	252	...	680
Dyffryn Clydach ham	Glamorgan ...	Neath 1½	Neath 1½	S. Wales	209½	...	997
Dyffryn Elan .....to	Radnor	Rhayader 1½	Wooferton ...43	Shrews. & Herefd....	206	32000	344
Dyffryn Gwy .....to	Radnor	Rhayader 1½	Wooferton ...43	Shrews. & Herefd....	206		491
Dyffrin Honddu...ham	Brecon	Brecon.....8	Hereford 36	Glo'ster & Herefd...	180	...	384

DURHAM.

The university.

honourable. In the year 1673 an Act was passed, by which the city and county were authorized to send two members; and from that period the returns have been regularly made. A university was established at Durham during the Commonwealth, but on the restoration of monarchy it was dissolved. Another university was opened in 1833, and is now attended by numerous students. Its funds are drawn by Act of Parliament from the property of the bishopric. The Norman chapel of the castle is appropriated to the use of the college. The dining-hall is used as the college-hall, and the keep has been restored in good taste, and fitted up as college chambers. This university is allowed to grant degrees in the several faculties, and a royal charter was granted to it in 1837.

The grammar school.

The grammar-school, for king's scholars, has recently been removed from the cathedral-yard to the top of South-street. Being in the heart of the great northern coal field, the staple trade of the district is the coal trade.

Inns, Ward's Waterloo Hotel, Thwaite's Waterloo Hotel, Three Tuns, City Tavern, Hat and Feathers.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Last Fri. in March, Fri. bef. May 13, Fri. bef. Sep. 16, horses, cattle; Fri. on or bef. Nov. 23, Whit.-Tues., cattle.—*Bankers*, Backhouse and Co.; draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co. Branch of Northumberland and Durham District Bank; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co.—*Newspapers*, Durham Advertiser (conservative), Fri.; Durham Chronicle (liberal), Fri.

Ancient church.

* DURNFORD (Great). This village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Avon. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a square tower in the early English style, containing several ancient monuments. The old rectory was formerly occupied by James Harris, author of "Hermes." Durnford manor-house, one of the seats of the Earl of Malmesbury, is here situated. Durnford was a Roman settlement. Ogbury camp is close by, and there are many barrows in the vicinity.

Fine wood.

† DURSLEY. The small, irregularly-built market-town of Dursley is situated at the base of a steep hill, covered with a fine hanging wood of beech. Many of the houses and other buildings bear the marks of considerable antiquity: on the exterior of one of them is the date 1520. The fossil productions of this and the adjacent parishes are very considerable. Dursley is called by Leland, "A praty clothinge towne." The clothing manufacture is still its chief support, and is now carried on with every advantage derived from machinery: the business of making cards for the clothiers is also flourishing here. In old records Dursley is enumerated as one of the five ancient boroughs in Gloucestershire; and so it was returned by the sheriff in the 9th of Edward I. The chief officer was formerly styled the præpositus, but now has the appellation of bailiff: he is elected annually at the manor court, from among the more respectable inhabitants; but his authority is limited to the examination of weights and measures, and the superintendence of the police. Near the centre of the town is a market-house, built with freestone, about the year 1738, at the expense of the lord of the manor, whose arms are displayed in front: at the east end is a statue of Queen Anne. The charter for the market was granted by Edward IV., in the year 1471. Dursley Church is an elegant building, with a tower of modern Gothic at the west end, and a handsome portal on the south, over which are three ornamental niches, canopied. The dividing arches of the interior are light; carved on the

Market-house, built about 1738.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Dyke .....ham	Lincoln.....	Bourne 1½	Essendine 8	Gt Northern	96½	...	233
Dylais .....ham	Glamorgan ...	Neath 2	Aberdylais	Vale of Neath.....	210	...	1189
Dymchurch* .....pa	Kent	New Romney 3½	Westonhanger 6	S. Eastern	81	1534	650
Dymeirchion .....pa	Flint	Denbigh 5	Flint 10	Chest. & Holyhd ...	201	3873	707
Dymock .....pa	Gloucester	Ledbury 4	Ross 8½	Glost. & Ross	140½	6875	1771
Dynevor Castle	Carmarthen...	Carmarthen...14	Llandilo 1½	Llanelly	247½	...	...
Dynhille-Ucha .....to	Denbigh	Wrexham.....7½	Ruabon 3	Shrews. & Chest. ...	18½	...	...
Dynhille-Issa .....to	Denbigh	Wrexham ...6½	Ruabon 2	Shrews. & Chest. ...	183	...	...
Dyserth.....pa	Flint	Rhyddlan 2	Prestatyn.....2½	Chest. & Holyhd.....	197	3348	1030

timber frame roof are the arms of Berkeley and Fitz-Alan, and the device of Thomas Tanner, who, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a chapel at the end of the south aisle for the reception of a chantry, in which is the figure of a skeleton beneath a canopy, intended as a memorial of him. The old spire fell in 1699, while the bells were ringing, by which accident several lives were lost: it was rebuilt and finished in 1700, at the expense of £1,000. The chancel was likewise erected in 1738, and neatly fitted up. On the south-east side of the churchyard some springs arise out of the ground like boiling water, in so copious a manner as to drive a fulling-mill at about a hundred yards distance below, and are never known to diminish in quantity. At their rise they cover a fine level, gravelly bottom, for about fifteen feet square, with nearly two feet of water, wherefore the inhabitants call it Broad-well; but further back than the time of Henry III. it was called Ewelme. This is a Saxon word, signifying the head of a spring; and it is conjectured that this remarkable water gave name to the town, as in British, Dwr, is water; and Ley, Lege, Lega, are common appellations for pasture grounds, particularly in elevated situations. The Berkeleys, lords of the manor from the time of the Doomsday survey till the 6th of Richard II., formerly had a castle, or baronial residence, at the north-west end of the town, surrounded by a moat, which still remains: the site is now an orchard; but the fields adjoining are yet called the Castle-fields. The fortress was pulled down about the reign of Queen Mary. On the top of the hill, near Nibley-park, in this parish, is a bleak and dreary place, called the hermitage. where an anchoret appears to have had its abode at the commencement of the sixteenth century.

DURSLEY.

Remarkable springs.

The hermitage.

Inn, The Old Bell.—*Markets*, Thurs. and Sat.—*Fairs*, May 6, Dec. 4.—*Bankers*, Branch of National Provincial Bank; draw on Head-office. County of Gloucester Bank; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co.

* DYMCHURCH. This ancient town is situated on the level of Romney-marsh. A charter was granted to this place by Henry II., and subsequently confirmed by Edward VI. and James II. The famous dyke, or embankment here, made to resist the encroachments of the sea, and defend Romney-marsh, is about three miles long, upwards of twenty feet in height, and of very considerable width. It has two grand sluices, for the drainage of the marsh, and the expense of keeping it in repair is defrayed by a rate levied on the district. Dymchurch was formerly a place of some importance, and is still governed by a corporation, consisting of a bailiff and jurats, who have the care and management of the embankment. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul is an old building with a spire. Here is a small gaol.

Charter granted by Henry II.

Formerly a place of some importance

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Dare	Hereford		Derwent§	Cumberland	Sea.
Darmel		Wye.	Derwent	Durham	Tyne.
Darent*	Kent	Thames.	Derwent	N. R. York	
Dart†	Devon	British Channel.	Dee‖	Merioneth	Sea.
Derwent‡	Derby	Trent.	Dee	Denbigh	

* DARENT. The Darent has its source on the borders of this county and Sussex, near Westerham, whence, taking a north-east course, it passes Valance, Brasted, Chepsted, and other villages, to Riverhead, wheuce it turns to the north, and in that direction flows past Shoreham, Eynsford, and Farningham, to South Darent. Hence winding to the north-west, it proceeds to Dartford, and thence, under the appellation of Dartford-creek, it flows onward to the Thames, which it enters at Long Reach, having first had its waters increased by those of the Cray. Dartford-creek is navigable from the town to the Thames for small craft.

Enters the Thames at Long Reach

† DART. The Dart springs from the mountainous regions of Dartmoor; after a southern course of about fourteen miles, it is joined by two considerable streams, and near Totness, becomes navigable for small vessels, and falls into the British Channel at Dartmouth.

‡ DERWENT (The) issues from the mountainous district of the High Peak, and being increased by various torrents which flow from that dreary waste, soon emerges from its native wilds, and passing through Chatsworth-park, has its current increased by the Wye. It afterwards passes between lofty rocks, which inclose the romantic scenery of Matlock-dale, and emerges at Cromford. At length it enters the cultivated vale which extends to Derby, where, suddenly turning to the east, it flows on to the Trent, which it joins on the borders of Leicestershire.

Emerges from the High Peak.

§ DERWENT (The), which is regarded as the principal river in the county, rises amongst the monstrous crags at the head of Borrowdale, and pouring its foaming stream over various precipices, unites with several sister streams at the bottom of that romantic chasm, through which, and being dashed from rock to rock, it flows into Derwent lake. At the foot of this fine expanse of water it joins the Greta, and runs through an extensive tract of meadow land to Dassenthwaite-water. Through this it pursues its course, and at length emerges at Ousebridge. Then assuming a westerly direction, it rapidly flows through a narrow vale to Cockermouth, there unites with the river Cocker, and then pursuing its course through a more open country, falls at length into the sea at Worthington.

Unites with the river Cocker.

‖ DEE (The) rises in Merionethshire; becomes a boundary of Cheshire near Shocklach-green; passes by Shocklach and Farndon, on its Cheshire side, and enters the county near Aldford. It then passes by Eaton and Eccleston to Chester; at Bangor-Bridge it becomes navigable for barges; at Chester-bridge it meets the tide-water, and is then about a hundred yards wide. From Chester-bridge it passes through an artificial channel, along the marshes under Haywarden Castle, for about nine miles. About three miles farther, near Flint Castle, it becomes an estuary of three miles wide; but at low water the navigation is much incommoded by sand-banks. The main channel crosses over to the Cheshire side, below Parkgate, and about three miles farther, near Hilbree-island, where it is about five miles wide, it falls into the sea. This river, which is the largest and longest on this side of Britain, between the Severn and the Clyde, is remarkable for force of current and quantity of water upon hasty rains or snows, as at such times the Welsh mountains pour down amazing floods. The height of the water is then terrific, and frequently occasions great damage. In ancient times vessels were brought up to the walls of Chester; but prior to the year 1449

Navigation incommoded by sand banks.

Name.	*Rises.*	*Falls.*	*Name.*	*Rises.*	*Falls.*
Diffi, or Dovey	Merioneth	Sea.	Dover.....	Nottingham ...	Trent.
Deben	Suffolk	Sea.	Duddon†	Lancaster	Sea.
Desunny	Merioneth	Irish Sea.	Dun	York	Trent.
Dove*.....	Derby...	Trent.	Dulas.....	Radnor	Wye.
Dehonog	.....	Wye.	Dwyssi	Merioneth	St. George's Chan.
Dougledge	Pembroke.....	Cleddy	Drwrydh	Merioneth	Irish Sea.

the navigation had been so much impeded by sands, that the haven was totally ruined, and it was not until the middle of the following century that a new quay or haven was formed. In 1677 Andrew Yarranton published a tract, under the title of "England's Improvement by Sea and Land," in which he proposed that an Act of Parliament should be procured for the improvement of the Dee navigation. The object of this proposal was to enable ships to come up to Chester, by a new channel to be cut from the Dee, nearly opposite Neston. This suggestion was never carried into effect; but in 1693, Evan Jones drew up a plan for making the Dee navigable, and bringing up ships of a hundred tons burthen to the Roodee, at his own expense, on the following conditions: that he should have all such lands as should be recovered, upon payment of the usual rent of recovered lands to the crown, and one-fourth of the clear rents or profits to the companies of the city; and that he and his heirs should be entitled to the receipt of certain duties on coals, lime, &c. This proposal was rejected, on account of the latter condition; but in 1698, a modification of Mr. Jones's plan, by Mr. Jell, was agreed to; and in 1700, an Act of Parliament was obtained to carry it into effect. The undertakers of the measure were incorporated by the name of the River Dee Company; and in 1732, they obtained another Act, empowering them to enclose the White Sands, a large tract on the banks of the river, on condition of their making a navigable cut from the sea to Chester. This project was immediately commenced, and in the year 1754 it was completed. Between 1763 and 1795, nearly 2,500 acres of land were recovered from the sea; and further embankments, to a considerable extent, have since been made. It was not until 1775, that any profits were derived from the concern. The company then made a dividend of two per cent on their principal stock; the annual interest has since gradually increased, and for several years the proprietors have never received less than five per cent. Ships of 600 tons burthen now navigate the new channel. The Dee is noted for the superior flavour of its salmon.

DEE.

Great improvements.

* DOVE (The) rises a little to the south of Buxton. Like the Derwent in the first part of its course it pursues a southern direction, somewhat inclining to the east; but after it emerges from the Dove-dale, it inclines westward, till it reaches the vale of Uttoxeter, when again turning to the east, it hastens to unite with the Trent near Burton. From its source to its union with the Trent, the Dove serves as a boundary to the counties of Stafford and Derby; its whole length is about forty-five miles. It rises on the side of the huge hill called Axe-edge, and not far from its summit. Two streams which issue from the slope of Axe-edge, and unite near its base, contend for the honour of the parentage of our river. The eastward one is said to afford the larger quantity of water, and is by some termed the main stream; but it is from the source of the other that the separation of the counties is marked, and not far below it, and on the stream that flows from it, and a long way from the first stream, is the little village of Dove-head.

Boundary to the counties of Stafford and Derby.

† DUDDON. This river rises near the borders of Westmorland and Lancashire, and flowing southwardly, forms a boundary between Cumberland and the last-mentioned county from its source to its confluence with the sea, which flows near nine miles up its channel. The Duddon receives the waters of several brooks which flow from the mountains Hard-knot and Wrynose; and its whole course, till it reaches the tide mark, is through a narrow dell, skirted by mountains and elevated grounds. Salmon, trout, cod, flounders, and other fish, are taken here in abundance. The source of the Duddon is on the top, or nearly the top, of Wrynose Fell. The best way of approach to it is from Langdale: you ascend Wrynose at Fell-foot, by the old Whitehaven-road, which is carried over nearly the highest part of Wrynose. When only pack-horses were used for the conveyance of goods in these parts, this was the main road from Kendal to Whitehaven, a fact the stranger who sees it finds some difficulty in crediting, so rough

Several kinds of fish taken here in abundance.

DUDDON.

and acclivitous is it. When the top of Wrynose is gained, a small circle of stones, three of them somewhat larger than the others, will be seen on the right of the road; these are the "Three-shire Stones," marking the junction of the counties of Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire. They are one of the local wonders, and will be readily pointed out to the visitor. Passing these, the traveller must almost directly turn out of the road, leaving it on his left, and he will soon come upon the source of the Duddon. The water oozes up through a bed of moss, and unless care be taken, the real source may be overlooked and a wrong spot selected, there being several other moss-beds a little lower down the fell. From Ulpha the river widens, but becomes tamer and less romantic; it will, indeed, hardly repay the trouble of following its windings, especially as the ground on each side is enclosed. It must, however, be joined again by Broughton or sooner, for—

The "Three-shire Stones."

> "*now* expands
> Majestic Duddon over smooth flat sands,
> Gliding in silence with unfettered sweep!
> Beneath an ampler sky a region wide
> Is opened round him: hamlets, towers, and towns,
> And blue-topped hills, behold him from afar."
>
> WORDSWORTH.

Splendid scenery.

It is a noble sight, when the full-tide has laid the whole stretch of sand, a mile and a-half across, under water, to gaze from some elevated spot over it as it mingles its waters with the mighty ocean, the setting sun meantime blending all into the glow of golden splendour, while thousands of waterfowl, darting in every direction with the swiftness of lightning, and baffling the keenest eye to follow their rapid evolutions, impart an air of liveliness to a scene that might else perhaps be too sombre from its uniformity.

E

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Eachwick ....to	Northumb. ...	Newc-on-T. ...9	Newcastle ...10	N. Eastern	288	985	101
Eagle.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 8	Swinderby 2	Midland	130	2450	517
Eagle Hall .....ham	Lincoln	Lincoln 9	Swinderby 1	Midland	129		60
Eaglescliffe.....pa	Durham	Stockton.....4	Eaglescliffe	N. Eastern	244½	4821	701
Eaglesfield .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 3	Brigham 2	Cockrmth & Wrkgn	342	...	309
Eakring .....pa	Nottingham	Southwell 6	Fiskerton 8	Midland	132½	2497	710
Ealing*.....pa	Middlesex.....	Brentford 2	Ealing	Gt. Western	5½	3814	9828
Eamont Bridge .....to	Westmorlnd	Penrith 1	Clifton 1½	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	279½	...	...

Oldmixon, the dramatist, and Dr. King buried here.

* EALING. A pleasant village near the Great Western railway, and in the hundred of Ossulstone, Brentford union. The church of St. Mary is a brick building, with a square tower and turret, erected in 1739. The register dates from 1582. Oldmixon, the dramatist, and Dr. William King, are buried here. The living is a vicarage, in the patronship of the Bishop of London. This is the first station out of London on the Great Western railway. Ealing contains many beautiful seats: it is an ancient place, although not mentioned in Doomsday book. The lands within the manor descend to the youngest son, but in default of male issue they are divided equally among the daughters. Henry Fielding, the novelist, lived in Ealing. Christ Church is a handsome building adjoining the Uxbridge-road, and was erected at the cost of Miss Lewis, in 1852: the style is the transition between the earlier and later decorated or middle-pointed, the leading forms of the tracery being geometrical, and the minor details flowing. It provides accommodation for nearly 800 persons. The height of the spire is about 170 feet, and the cost was about £8,000. Here is also a commodious chapel for Independents. Ealing has long been a favourite spot for the proprietors of

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Earby.....	W. R. York ...	Skipton 6½	Earby	Midland	219	...	...
Eardington .....to	Salop	Bridgenorth 1½	Shiffnall 12½	Shrews. & Bngm. ...	149½	1301	454
Eardisland .....pa	Hereford	Pembridge ...2	Leominster ...5	Shrews. & Herefd ...	162	4455	889
Eardisley .....pa	Hereford	Kington 5	Hereford 15	Glo'ster & Herefd ...	159	4533	811
Eardley End .....to	Stafford.....	Newc-un-L. ...6	Alsager 2	N. Stafford	155½	...	172
Earith .....ham	Huntingdon	St. Ives 5	Somersham ...2½	E. Counties	80	...	790
Earl, or Yeard Hill to	Northumb. ...	Wooler 1	Lucker 12	N. Eastern	338½	1240	49
Earldoms .....ex pa	Wilts	Salisbury 8½	Dean 4½	L. & S. W.	93½	...	47
Earls-Barton .....pa	Northampton	Northampton 7	Castle Ashby 1½	L. & N. W.	76	1760	1277
Earl Framingham pa	Norfolk	Norwich 4½	Norwich 5	E. Union	118½	560	111
Earlham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 2	Norwich 3	E. Union	116½	...	131
Earl-Shilton .....chap	Leicester	Hinckley 3	Brghtn Astley 7	Midland	101	920	2364
Earl-Soham.....pa	Suffolk	Framlinghm 3½	Needham 12	E. Union	89	1944	729
Earl-Stoke .....pa	Wilts	Devizes 7	Westbury 7	Gt. Western	116½	2400	400
Earl Stonham.....pa	Suffolk	Needham 3	Needham 3½	E. Union	80	2520	860
Early .....lib	Berks.....	Reading 2	Reading 2½	Gt. Western	38	...	487
Earnshill.....pa	Somerset	Ilchester 6	Langport 4	Brist. & Exeter	168½	375	13
Earnley .....pa	Sussex	Chichester 6	Chichester 6	L. B. & S. C.	85	1182	137
Earsdon .....pa	Northumb. ...	N. Shields.....3½	Prospect Hill 1	Blyth & Tyne	275	1769	551
Earsdon .....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 5	Morpeth 6	N. Eastern	300	913	68
Earsdon Forest .....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 5	Morpeth 6	N. Eastern	300	744	23
Earsham .....pa	Norfolk	Beccles 7	Tivetshall.....12	E. Union	112	3052	745
Earswick .....to	N. R. York ...	York 4	Huntingdon 1½	N. Eastern	195½	1020	83
Eartham* .....pa	Sussex	Chichester ...5½	Woodgate.....3½	L. B. & S. C.....	78	1504	103
Easby .....pa	N. R. York ...	Richmond ...1½	Catterick Bdg 2	N. Eastern	238	5090	863
Easby.....to	N. R. York ...	Stokesley 4	Pinchingthrpe 5	Stockton & Drlgtn.	254	1241	136
Easebourne† .....pa	Sussex	Chichester ...12	Godalming ...16	S. Eastern	50	4043	1076
Easeby .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 10	Milton	Newc. & Carlisle ...	310	...	97
Easenhall .....to	Warwick	Rugby 4	Stretton 2	L. & N W.	89	1112	159
Easbing.....ti	Surrey	Guildford ...5½	Godalming.....2	S. Eastern	36	...	...
Easington .....ham	Bucks	Long Crendon 1	Aylesbury ...10½	L. & N. W.	54	...	...
Easington .....pa	Durham	Durham 9	Haswell 3	N. Eastern	265	13730	7062
Easington.....to	Northumb. ...	Belford 1½	Belford	N. Eastern	330	848	174
Easington .....pa	Oxford	Watlington ...3	Wallingfd Rd 11	Gt. Western	58½	232	18
Easington .....pa	E. R. York ...	Patrington.....6	Patrington ...6½	Hull & Holderness	194	5228	625
Easington .....pa	N. R. York ...	Whitby 13	Guisboro' 11	Stockto & Darlingtn	263	6293	803
Easington.....to	W. R. York ...	Clitheroe.....7	Clitheroe 8	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	232	9090	352
Easington Grange...to	Northumb. ...	Belford 2	Belford	N. Eastern	330	547	78
Easingwold‡ m.t & pa	N. R. York ...	York 13	Tollerton 4	N. Eastern...	204	11953	2717

academies, and many celebrated characters have to attribute the basis of their present eminence to the tuition they here received. Little Ealing is a hamlet three quarters of a mile south-west of Ealing, and one mile north of Brentford. Castlebar was for some time the residence of the late Duke of Kent, and Twyford Abbey, about a mile further, owes its origin to the late John Willan, the opulent stage coach proprietor, who, in selecting that spot for a residence, must have little imagined it would then behold his favourite and productive mode of travelling totally superseded. The river Brent, which flows near, presents but little to tempt the loiterings of an angler, though some sanguine piscators have stoutly maintained the number and excellence of the trout and pike which they have found in its stream. The best angling is between Greenford and Perivale.

EALING.

Castlebar.

Twyford Abbey.

Fair, June 21, pleasure.

* EARTHAM. A parish in Box hundred, rape of Chichester, West Hampnett union. The soil consists of chalk, marl, and sand. The chief landed proprietor is Mrs. Huskisson. The church is very small and neat, with a shingle spire. There is a marble tablet in the church to the memory of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson, who lost his life in 1832, on the Liverpool and Manchester railway: it was erected by his widow, Mrs. Huskisson.

Tablet to the Right Hon. William Huskisson.

† EASEBOURNE is a pleasantly-situated village and parish, nearly adjoining Midhurst, in Easebourne hundred, Midhurst union, Chichester rape, West Sussex. The church of St. Margaret is an ancient structure, with spire, tower, nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and organ. There is a curious monument in alabaster to Sir David Owen, supposed to be the natural son of King Henry VIII. The Midhurst union is in this parish, having about 140 inmates. The Right Hon. Earl of Egmont is lord of the manor, and has a handsome seat here called Cowdray Lodge, surrounded by a spacious park, having an avenue of chestnut-trees about one mile in length. The Priory is an ancient residence occupied by Alexander Brown, Esq. From ancient documents it appears that this parish was formerly called Essebourne. Easebourne is within the Parliamentary borough of Midhurst.

Curious monument to the supposed son of Henry VIII

‡ EASINGWOLD. This district, with its chief town Easingwold, comprises

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
East Acombe ....to	Northumb. ...	Hexham 9	Stocksfield ...3	Newc. & Carlisle ...	294	391	58
East and West Appleton .....to	N. R. York ...	Bedale 8	Catterick Bdg 5	N. Eastern	241	1583	114
Eastbourne* .....pa	Sussex	Hailsham 7	Eastbourne	L. B. & S. C.	66	5512	3433
Eastbridge .....pa	Kent	New Romney 5	Smeeth 5	S. Eastern	77	1135	31
Eastburn .....to	E. R. York ...	Driffield 3	Driffield 3	N. Eastern	195½	832	15
Eastburn .....to	W. R. York ...	Skipton 5	Kildwick .....¾	Midland	209	...	...
Eastbury and Bockhampton .....ti	Berks	Newbury 11	Hungerford ...6	Gt. Western	67	...	447
Eastby .....to	W. R. York ...	Skipton 3	Skipton 4	Midland	217	...	...

EASINGWOLD.

a large portion of what is called the Vale of York. The town itself is uninteresting, but the surrounding scenery is full of historical and legendary reminiscences.

Roulston-scar.

A wild spot named Roulston-scar possesses peculiar attractions of this kind. In some parts the rock is perpendicular, and has the appearance of an irregularly built castle. The foreground of this, for fifty or one hundred yards, is covered with massive blocks of stone, evidently thrown off by some convulsion of nature.

Romantic legends.

On the side of the rocky wall is a fissure, opening into a small, narrow cavern, called the "Devil's parlour," from the common disposition to attribute what is at once gloomy and marvellous to infernal agency—especially when in any way connected with heathen worship, of which there are not wanting traditions in the immediate vicinity. For instance, the vale below dividing Roulston-crag from Hood-hill is called "The Happy Valley," but the intermediate distance is less auspiciously named "The Devil's Leap," for which this reason is given by the village oracles. The Happy Valley was a famous retreat of the ancient Druids, who, without molestation or disturbance, had for centuries practised their incantations upon the poor deluded inhabitants. When the first Christian missionaries visited Yorkshire, they sought out the hidden retreats of Druidism, and one of them had penetrated the Happy Valley, to the no small dismay of the Druidical priests. The ancient Britons listened patiently to the statements of the Christian missionary, weighed the evidences in their own minds, and were perplexed as to their future procedure. In this dilemma a conference was appointed, in which the advocates of Druidism and Christianity were to meet in public contest, in order to decide which of the two systems had the best claim to their worship and submission. The meeting, as usual, was appointed in the open air, at the foot of Roulston-crag. The intellectual assailants met, and the devil, in the garb of a Druidical priest, came with the worshippers of Baal. The Evil One placed his foot on one of those mountain rocks, and being foiled in his arguments by the powerful reasoning of the missionary, flapped his brazen wings and fled across the valley with the stone adhering to his foot, the heat of which (they say) melted a hole in the top, until he came to the ridge of Hood-hill, where he dropped the massive block, leaving the missionary the undisputed master of the field. This account will, of course, be received as a legend, but it is a matter of fact that a large stone, weighing from sixteen to twenty tons, of the same rock as Roulston-scar, is deposited on the ridge of Hood-hill, bearing a mark on the top not unlike a large footprint. How it came there is a matter of curious inquiry.

Tradition of a conference between Satan and a Christian missionary.

The mysterious stone.

Inn, The Rose and Crown.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, 2nd Fri. in April, stock, pigs; July 6, Sept. 26, cattle, sheep, hardware, &c.—*Bankers*, Branch of Yorkshire District Banking Company; draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co. Branch of Knaresborough Banking Company; draw on Barnett, Hoares, and Co.

* EASTBOURNE is a union and railway town giving name to a hundred and union in the rape of Pevensey, East Sussex, at the extremity of the South Downs, and three and a half miles east of Beachy-head. The town seems anciently to have been of greater extent, and large foundations are frequently turned up: it is now a considerable bathing place, with fine prospects and beautiful walks and rides.

Favorite bathing-place.

The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a large, ancient, and handsome edifice, with a lofty tower, containing some fine monuments, and a singular font. In one of the two chapels, appropriated as burial places of the lords of the two manors in this parish, are several handsome monuments of the Burtons and Wilsons; and, in the other, of the Gildridge and Gilbert families. On a black marble in the chancel is an inscription for Henry Lushington, D.D., vicar of this parish, and father of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., and W. Lushington, Esq. Over this tomb is a marble bust of his son Henry, who went at an early age to India, and was one of the survivors of the wretched persons thrust

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Eastchurch* ....pa	Kent	Sheerness 6	Strood 20	S. Eastern.....	51	8621	952
Eastcott.....ti	Wilts	Devizes 4½	Melksham ...12	Gt. Western	112	...	113
East Cotts... .....to	Bedford.....	Biggleswade 8½	Bedford 4	L. & N. W.	67	...	881
East Ferry .....to	Lincoln.....	Gainsboro' 8	Blyton 5½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	158	...	27
Eastfield .....ham	Northampton	Peterboro' 1	Peterboro' ...1½	Gt. Northern	78	...	61
E. Grinstead† m.t & p	Sussex	Tunb. Wells...15	E. Grinstead ..	L. B. & S. C.....	36	15071	3820
East Guildford .....pa	Sussex	Appledore 7	Rye.....2½	S. Eastern	85½	2430	137
East Hampstead ...pa	Berks	Windsor 10	Wokingham ...4	S. Eastern	45	5186	698
Eastcote .....ham	Northampton	Towcester 4	Blisworth 4	L. & N. W.	67	...	...
Eastergate .....pa	Sussex	Chichester 5	Woodgate 1	L. B. & S. C.....	75	912	162
Easter, Good .....pa	Essex.....	Dunmow.....7	Chelmsford ...7	E. Counties	36	2081	500
Easter, High .....pa	Essex.....	Dunmow.....5	Chelmsford ...9	E. Counties	38	4725	1043

into the black hole at Calcutta. Having been taken prisoner a second time, he was selected with two other gentlemen to be inhumanly sacrificed; but having witnessed the fate of one of his companions, the generous resolve to sell his life dearly armed him with strength to wrest a sabre from one of the sepoys, with which he killed three, and wounded two others. Such a deed would have operated favourably on great minds, but it was only the signal for his death. Dr. Tabor, a learned antiquary of the last century, endeavoured to prove that Eastbourne, or Esburn, as he contends its name should be, is the *Anderida* of the Notitia, the *Anderisio* of Ravennas, the *Andredecestre* of Huntington, and the *Macredesburn*, where Ella defeated the Britons, in 472. Westward from Meades commence the cliffs of Beachy-head, the height of which is 575 feet. In the side of one of these cliffs, above high water mark, is a cavern, consisting of two apartments. This cave was made by a clergyman of the name of Darby, who retired hither to escape from the torment of a drunken and termagant wife, and continued to reside there till his death, seldom appearing abroad but to perform the duties of his function. Beachy-head is memorable in history for having been the scene of a battle between the combined Dutch and English fleets, and that of France June 30th, 1690, when the French were victors. Holywell, one mile to the west, is a chalybeate spring. At Langley-point, two miles east, are two forts, commanding Pevensey bay, with some extensive barracks. In 1717 a Roman tessellated pavement and other ruins were found one mile and a half south-east of the town. The ruins of a domiciliary of Black monks are still standing, and not far from the sea have lately been discovered the foundations of an ancient chapel, supposed to have been in connexion with the priory of Mickelham. Eastbourne is much recommended for its bracing air, and it offers the somewhat rare attractions of the beauty of country scenery and stately trees almost close to the sea. Eastbourne town lies about a mile and a half from the beach, or Seahouses, which is the actual watering place. Immediately on leaving Eastbourne commences the Pevensey level, the scene of the Norman conquest.

EAST-BOURNE.

One of the survivors of the black hole of Calcutta.

Beachy-head.

The Sea-houses.

Inns, Anchor Hotel, New Inn, Lamb.—*Fair*, Oct. 10, cattle.—*Bankers*, Smith, Helder, and Co.; draw on Masterman, Peters, and Co.

* EASTCHURCH is six miles east of Sheerness and Queenborough, towards the middle of the island, on high ground. The church is ancient and spacious, with a handsome square tower at the west end: it has some fine monuments, and is dedicated to All Saints. The seat of Delamark Banks, Esq. is beautifully situated amid some very pretty rural scenery. Here are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school for boys and girls. This parish is watered by two small brooks, Hensbrook and Barrowbrook, and near Eastchurch is a domain called Shorland House, formerly the seat of the ancient family of that name, to which many curious legends attach.

Shorland House.

† EAST GRINSTEAD is a parish, market-town, and union, and was formerly an ancient borough, giving name to a hundred and union in Pevensey rape: it is the largest parish in the county, and a polling place for East Sussex. The petty sessions for the division are held here, alternately with Forest-row. The board of guardians for the union meet here, and a county court is held here every fourth Wednesday. The town is built on an eminence, and is proverbial for the purity of its air and the health of the inhabitants. It consists of one principal street, and is surrounded by scenery which for picturesque beauty is considered to be equal to any in the county. The town is a borough by prescription, and returned two members to Parliament until the passing of the Reform Bill, when it was disfranchised. The Lent assizes were held here in the Town Hall. Ashurst-

Salubrity of situation.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Easterton ....ti	Wilts	Devizes 4½	Melksham ...11½	Gt. Western	111½	1596	532
East Ham* ....pa	Essex	Woolwich....2½	Barking 1	London & Southend	9	2495	1550
Eastham ....pa	Chester	Birkenhead ...5½	Hooton 1½	Chester & Birkhd....	188	10834	2411
Eastham ....pa	Worcester ...	Wooferton ...10	Hartlebury ...15	Oxford, W. & W. ...	147	3846	622
Easthope ....pa	Salop	Chrch Strettn 9	Shiffnall 16	Shrews. & Bmgm. ...	153	814	112
Easthorpe ....pa	Essex	Kelvedon 3½	Mark's Tey ...2½	E. Counties	49	1300	161
Eastington ... .pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester ...10	Stonehouse ...2	Gt. Western	106	2042	1886
Eastington ....ti	Gloucester ...	Northleach ...1	Cirencester ...11	Gt. Western....	106	...	421
East-Leach-Martin pa	Gloucester ...	Lechlade....4	Shrivenham 13¾	Gt. Western	85	1960	197
East-Leach-Turville p	Gloucester ...	Lechlade....4	Shrivenham 13¾	Gt. Western	85	2670	446
Eastley ....ti	Hants	Bishopstoke...1½	Bishopstoke ...½	L. & S. W.	74½	...	...
Eastling ....pa	Kent	Faversham....5	Pluckley 10½	S. Eastern	72½	1915	414
Eastnor ....pa	Hereford	Ledbury 2	Tewkesbury...12	Midland	141	3186	444
Eastoft ....to	Lincoln	Crowle....3	Goole 7	Lanc. & Yorksh	194	...	460
Eastoft ....to	W. R. York ...	Crowle....3	Goole 7	Lanc. & Yorksh	194	1389	90
Easton ....pa	Huntingdon	Kimbolton ...4	Huntingdon ...7	Gt. Northern	66	1310	177
Easton ....to	Lincoln	Grantham 6	Gt. Ponton....3	Gt. Northern	105	...	145
Easton, Lower ...ham	Gloucester ...	Bristol....1	Bristol....2	Gt. Western	120	...	...
East n ....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 6	Norwich 7	E. Union	120½	1576	296
Easton ....pa	Northampton	Stamford 2	Stamford 2	Midland	91	3170	1066
Easton ....pa	Hants	Winchester...2½	Winchester ...3	L. & S. W.	70	2734	485
Easton ....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge ...7	Ipswich....15	E. Union	83	1462	404
Easton ....pa	Wilts	Pewsey 2½	Hungerford 11½	Gt. Western	73	2080	487
Easton ....ham	E. R. York ...	Bridlington ...1	Bridlington ...2	N. Eastern	206	800	19
Easton Bavents....pa	Suffolk	Southwold ...2	Halesworth ...9	Norfolk	165	381	8
Easton in Gordano pa	Somerset	Bristol....6	Bristol....7	Gt. Western	125	1931	1984

EAST GRINSTEAD.

wood, and Forest-row are hamlets, and Brookhurst a manor of East Grinstead.

Brambletye House.

Brambletye House, now in ruins, is in this parish: it was built in the reign of James I., in the Italian style, by Sir Henry Compton. Kidbrook, or Kidwoke House was built by Mylne, and is the seat of Lord Colchester. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, was rebuilt at the close of the last century: it is a noble stone structure, with square tower and eight bells.

Monuments in the church.

Against the east wall is a brass inscription to the memory of Dame Elizabeth Grey, and her two husbands; and on the floor in front of the chancel are three small brass effigies. The family of the Earl of Abergavenny are buried here, the late earl having possessed Kidbrook, which was subsequently sold to the first Lord Colchester. The joint owners of the chancel are Earl Amherst, and Robert Crawfurd, Esq., in respect of their rectorial tithes. There is a chapel of ease, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, at the hamlet of Forest-row, about three miles from the mother church. The living is a perpetual curacy, value £100 per annum. There is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Robert Payne, Esq., in the year 1708. The school is situated in East Grinstead, where there is also an establishment for

Sackville College.

young ladies. Sackville College was founded by Robert, Earl of Dorset, in the year 1608, for twenty-one poor men, and ten poor women, all of whom are to be single and unmarried, there "to pray, serve, honour, and praise Almighty God." The present patronesses are the Countess Amherst, and the Countess De la Warr, descendants of Robert Earl of Dorset, the founder. In consequence of a loss of property sustained by the college some years ago, the number of brothers and sisters has been reduced to twenty-four—eleven of whom are pensioners. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Lady Huntingdon's connexion, and Independants. Earl Gage, Lord Amherst, and William Pearless, Esq., are lords of the

Advantages of the Penny Bank

manor. In 1851 a penny savings bank was established in this town, which has worked very beneficially; about 400 individuals (principally children) have become depositors, and a total of £360 has been deposited, and 120 of the depositors have had sums transferred to the major savings banks, none of whom had any accounts there previously. A literary and scientific institution was also established here in 1853. Very handsome and capacious national schools, for the instruction of youth of both sexes, have been erected at Forest-row.

Inns, Dorset Hotel, Crown.—*Market*, Thurs.; cattle market last Thurs in each month.—*Fairs*, April 21, Dec. 11.—*Bankers*, George Head; draw on London and Westminster Bank. Molyneux, Whitfield, and Co.; draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co.

* EAST HAM is a parish and village in the bishopric of London, Becontree hundred, and West Ham union, in the jurisdiction of the central criminal court and metropolitan police. East Ham lies north and south of the road to Barking, and the parish extends from Wanstead flats to the Thames at North Woolwich.

Low situation.

It is a favourite place of residence, from its having a ready access to the metropolis, although the district is rather low. East Ham is five miles and a half from Whitechapel Church, London, with which it has a direct communication by the

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Easton, Great.....pa	Essex	Gt. Dunmow 2½	Bp. Stortford 9	E. Counties	41	2532	937
Easton-Grey*.....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ...3½	Minety 10½	Gt. Western	95½	1046	189
Easton, Little .....pa	Essex	Gt. Dunmow...2	Bp. Stortford 8½	E. Counties	40½	1548	396
Easton Magna .....to	Leicester	Uppingham 4½	Rockingham .. 1	L. & N. W.	111½	...	667
Easton-Maudit .....pa	Northampton	Wellingbro' ...7	Castle Ashby...3	L. & N. W.	78	1764	217
Easton-Neston† ...pa	Northampton	Towcester 1	Blisworth.....4½	L. & N. W.	67½	1703	170
Easton Piercy‡ .....ti	Wilts	Kingtn-St.-M. 1	Chippenham ...4	Gt. Western	98	...	21
Eastrea	Cambridge ...	Whittlesea ...1½	Eastrea	E. Counties	83	...	...
Eastridge .....ti	Wilts	Trowbridge ...3	Trowbridge ...3½	Gt. Western	109	...	179
Eastrington .....pa	E. R. York ...	Howden 3	Eastrington.....	N. Eastern	195	7022	1867
Eastrip .....ex. pa	Somerset	Bruton 5	Frome 9	Gt. Western	124	160	27
Eastrop .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke ...1	Basingstoke... ..1	L. & S. W.	49	438	62
Eastrop .....ti	Wilts	Highworth	Shrivenham ...5	Gt. Western	76	...	1021

Lower-road through Poplar, leading to Barking and Grays. In the rich marshes by the river side, the value of which is much enhanced by their proximity to the metropolis, many cattle are fed. East Ham is one mile west of the town and quay of Barking, two and a half south-east of that of West Ham, two north of North Woolwich steam-boat pier and ferry, and two and a half south-west of Ilford. By West Ham station it has communication with the Cambridge and Colchester railways. A road runs down to the Thames, whence there is a ferry to Woolwich, and there is another to North Woolwich, which is a place established by the Eastern Counties Railway Company. East Ham anciently belonged to Waltham Abbey, to which it was confirmed by King Edward the Confessor. The church, which is an ancient structure, has a nave and two chancels, the upper chancel being semicircular at the east end, with narrow lancet windows. Part of the nave is in the Norman style. There is a monument in the church of Edmund Neville, Lord Latimer; and the eminent antiquary Dr. Stukeley lies in the churchyard, without any inscription, agreeably to his request. There are national and infant schools, and almshouses for three poor men, erected in 1621, and endowed with £30 per annum.

EAST HAM.

Anciently belonged to Waltham Abbey.

Stukeley, the antiquary, buried here.

* EASTON-GREY is situated in the hundred of Chippenham, through which a small river, rising near Luckington, makes a circuit to Malmesbury, where, uniting with another stream, it constitutes the Lower Avon. It has been disputed which of these branches is the proper source of that river, and hence both are designated by that name. Eastward of this village, on each side of the Fosse-way, is an elevated tract of land, called the Fosse-knoll, which is divided by that road. This is said to have been the site of the Roman station *Mutuantonis*, where some coins and pottery have been discovered, and the ruins of some gates, walls, and various buildings have been disclosed, from which it is supposed to have been a city of some considerable consequence.

A Roman station, formerly of consequence.

† EASTON-NESTON has acquired some title to remembrance among artists, from the splendid collection of ancient marbles, paintings, &c., which once so highly adorned the mansion of the earls of Pomfret. Since the removal of these master pieces of art, Easton-Neston has lost much of its attraction. The house was partly built by Sir Christopher Wren and partly by Hawksmoor, but has since undergone many alterations. In the adjoining church are many curious monuments: amongst which is a brass plate, with an engraved figure of Richard Fermor, who died in 1552. This person was distinguished for many eccentricities, and his death was peculiar. On the day that it occurred he assembled all his friends and neighbours at his house, and, after having taken a serious leave of them, he retired to his closet, where he was found dead in an attitude of devotion. Here are also several other tombs commemorative of this family. Sewardsley Priory, which formerly stood in the parish of Easton-Neston, was for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was situated near a wood, now called Neen-wood and Chapel-coppice. Some remains of this religious establishment may be seen in the house of a farmer.

Curious tombs.

‡ EASTON PIERCY, Pierce, or Piers, though now a hamlet, was formerly a parish, belonging to the family of Piers, from whom it had the suffix of its name; and was the birth-place of John Aubrey, whose great-grandfather sold the manor and mansion-house, and built a residence for himself on the brow of a hill, above the brook, facing the south-east. John Aubrey, so well remembered as an English antiquary and topographer of eminence in the seventeenth century, was born

Birthplace of Aubrey, the antiquary.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Eastry*.....pa	Kent	Ramsgate.....8½	Sandwich 2	S. Eastern	100	2715	1697
East-Ville.....to	Lincoln	Spilsby 7	East-Ville.....	Gt. Northern	116½	1260	228

EASTON PIERCY.

here about 1626, and was the eldest son of a gentleman possessed of considerable landed property in that county. He studied at Oxford, entered in 1646 at the Middle Temple, and resided there and at the university alternately till the

Succeeded to estates.

death of his father, which took place in October, 1652. On this event he succeeded to the possession of estates in the counties of Wilts, Surrey, Hereford, Brecknock, and Monmouth; but his inheritance was burthened with mortgages, and involved him in law-suits, which his legal education had by no means qualified him to manage. While at Oxford he devoted his time to historical and archæological researches, and was engaged in collecting materials for "Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum." He afterwards afforded very important assistance to Wood, the Oxford antiquary, who acknowledges his extensive obligations to Aubrey; though, on a subsequent quarrel taking place, Wood aspersed his coadjutor as a mere pretender to antiquarian science, "who was so credulous, that he stuffed his letters with fooleries and misinformations." After the death of his father, Aubrey lived for some years on his Wiltshire estates, making visits to London in term time, probably on account of his law-suits. He purposed a journey to Italy, which seems to have been prevented by the state of his affairs. However, he visited Ireland in 1660, and France in 1664; having, in the interval between these tours, become a Fellow of the Royal

His subsequent reverses.

Society, then newly established. The remaining part of his life was passed in a state of indigence, protected from the miseries of want only by the benevolence of friends, residing principally at the house of Lady Long, of Draycot, in Wiltshire, who did herself honour by her patronage of the improvident antiquary. The time and circumstances of his death are not precisely known, but it is probable that he died while on a visit at Oxford, in the year 1700. Few men of letters ever published less than Aubrey, for the only work which he printed was a small volume entitled "Miscellanies," a collection of popular superstitions relative to dreams, portents, ghosts, witchcraft, &c. It would be doing him great injustice to appreciate his character and abilities from this production only. His manuscripts, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, in the library of the Royal Society, and in some private repositories, furnish abundant proof of the extent of his researches; and he by no means deserves the harsh censure of Gifford, who, in his life of Ben Jonson, says, "Whoever expects a rational account of any fact, however trite, from Aubrey, will meet with disappointment."

Erroneous estimate of his character.

"Aubrey thought little, believed much, and confused everything." In opposition to these remarks, it may be stated that a considerable part of the papers of our antiquary consists of collections of matter, much of which would probably have been rejected had the author prepared his manuscripts for the press. Sir Richard Hoare made considerable use of the manuscripts of Aubrey in his splendid work on the antiquities of Wiltshire, particularly in his account of the curious ancient monument at Abury. Among the manuscript collections of Aubrey was a topographical treatise on the county of Surrey, published, with additions, by Dr. Rawlinson, in 1718, 5 vols. 8vo. In 1813 appeared "Letters Written by Eminent Persons in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, &c., with Lives of Eminent Men," by John Aubrey, 3 vols. 8vo; and in 1821 was printed, in a thin 4to. volume, "Aubrey's Collections for Wilts." It may safely be asserted that much valuable intelligence might still be gleaned from the unpublished remains of this writer, whose talents and learning, if they did not place him on a level with Spelman and Dugdale, at least rendered him equal to Ashmole, Wood, or Hearne.

* EASTRY gives name to the hundred and union, and is in the lathe of St. Augustine, East Kent, on the road from Sandwich to Dover, and on the Roman road to the latter place. The church, which is a spacious edifice, is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is also a small chapel for Wesleyans, and a national school for

Remarkable excavations in the chalk

both sexes. In the immediate vicinity of the village is a remarkable excavation in winding passages through the chalk to a great depth; it is occasionally illuminated, producing a good effect. At Statenborough are ancient remains, and these are in the neighbourhood of Woodnesborough, or the borough of the god

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Eastwell*.....pa	Kent	Wye 3	Ashford 4	S. Eastern	71	894	88
Eastwell .....pa	Leicester	M. Mowbray ...6	M. Mowbray 6½	Midland	121	1346	156
Eastwick† .....pa	Hertford	Ware 6	Burnt Mill ...1½	E. Counties	26	810	170
Eastwood‡ .....pa	Essex	Rochford 2	Leigh 3	London & Southend	40	2962	631
Eastwood	W. R. York ...	Todmorden ...2	Eastwood	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	207½	...	...
Eastwood§ .....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham...8½	Langley Mill ...1	Midland	135½	940	1720
Eathorpe .....to	Warwick	Warwick.....8	Marton 2	L. & N. W.	98½	...	167
Eatington .....pa	Warwick	Stratford 6	Shipston.....5	Oxford, W. & W. ...	103	4080	695
Eaton.....to	Berks	Islip 2	Oxford 4	Gt. Western	67	...	124
Eaton.....to	Chester	North Rode...2½	Congleton 3	N. Stafford	160	1224	584
Eaton.....to	Chester	Northwich.....3	Hartford 2½	L. & N. W.	171	431	16

Woden. There are many large and respectable residences in the parish and its vicinity. At the south-west end of the village is a very commodious union-house. EASTRY.

Fair, Oct. 2, cattle, pedlery, toys.

* EASTWELL is a small village and parish in the hundred of Wye, lathe of Scray. It derives its name from the springs or wells with which it is watered, bearing the addition of East to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of Westwell. The mansion of Eastwell, the seat of Lord Winchelsea, stands south-west from the river Wye, in a retired situation shaded by trees. It is a plain modern building, to which lately a considerable addition has been made, and said to occupy the site where formerly stood the humble cottage erected by Richard Plantagenet, the natural son of Richard III., and inhabited by him till his death in 1550. It was at Eastwell-park, he worked as a bricklayer on his flight from London, after the defeat of his father at Bosworth-field, on the 22nd of August, in 1485; near the cottage there is a fine spring of water still remaining, which retains the name of Plantagenet's-well. The park presents fine scenery, and contains about 2,500 acres. The ancient church of St. Mary consists of a nave, aisle, and two chancels, with a square embattled tower at the west end. It has been repaired thoroughly. There is a national school in the parish. Eastwell anciently gave name to a family, but it has passed through many others; amongst which may be mentioned those of Hales, Moyle, Finch, Heneage, Hatton, &c. On the south side of the chancel in Eastwell Church, is the burial chapel of the Finches, in the middle of which is a very large table monument surrounded by an iron railing, in memory of Sir Moyle Finch, Bart., and his lady, Elizabeth, Countess of Winchelsea. Their fourth son, Sir Heneage Finch, who was sergeant-at-law and recorder of the city of London, is also commemorated by a good bust over a mural tablet against the north wall. There is an entry in the parish register under the article of burials as follows:—"Richard Plantagenet, December 22, 1550." Against the north wall of the high chancel, is an ancient tomb, without inscription, with the marks of two coats of arms, the brasses gone, said to belong to this Richard Plantagenet. The tomb, however, appears to be of an earlier date. Prefixed to an entry in the register, is a mark resembling the letter V; a mark which is also placed before the name of every person of noble blood mentioned in the register.

Eastwell House, the seat of Lord Winchelsea.

Richard Plantagenet the natural son of Richard III

† EASTWICK is on the navigable river Stort, in Braughin hundred and Ware union. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. Robert Lee of Baguley in Cheshire, who died in 1654, lies buried in the chancel.

‡ EASTWOOD was in existence as early as the time of King Edward the Confessor, and adjoins Rochford to the south-west. The church is ancient and dedicated to All Saints, and has a nave, two aisles, and a tower. Upon a bar upon the door, which is very ancient, is inscribed "Pax regat intrantes eadem regat egredientes." "May peace rule those entering, may the same rule those going out." Eastwood Bury is the manor-house, near the church. Two miles to the west lies Eastwood Lodge, an ancient mansion. Nobles-green is half a mile north-west.

Interesting inscription.

§ EASTWOOD. At Eastwood are very extensive coal mines, from 20 to 150 feet in depth. They furnish many antediluvian remains. Tradition relates a wonderful story of a farmer being swallowed up alive in the parlour of the village ale-house, whilst drinking his ale, to the great consternation of his host, who thus discovered that his house had been built on an exhausted coal pit. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern edifice of brick.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Eaton.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....3½	Chester 4½	L. & N. W.	183	...	87
Eaton.....to	Hereford	Leominster ...1	Leominster ...1	Shrews. & Herefd....	158	...	...
Eaton .....pa	Leicester	Stathern.....2	M. Mowbray 7	Midland	121½	2470	442
Eaton.....t	Salop	Mkt. Drayton 8	Newport.....9	Shropshire Union ...	153	...	150
Eaton .....pa	Nottingham	Tuxford.....4½	Retford 2	Gt. Northern	140½	1540	158
Eaton .....pa	Salop	Church Stret. 4	Church Stret. 4½	Shrews. & Herefd ...	172	6201	548
Eaton Bishop.....pa	Hereford	Hereford.....5	Hereford.....5	Glo'ster & Herefd...	149	2229	447
Eaton Bray .....pa	Bedford.....	Dunstable 4	Cheddington...6	L. & N. W.	42	2650	1455
Eaton, Cold	Derby.....	Hartington ...3	Ashborne 8	N. Stafford	155	...	...
Eaton Constantine pa	Salop	Shrewsbury...8½	Walcot 4	Shrews. & Birmgm	150	874	303
Eaton.....to	Chester	Tarporley 1½	Beeston.....2½	L. & N. W.	170	1314	522
Eaton Hastings.....pa	Berks.....	Faringdon 3	Faringdon Rd. 9	Gt. Western	73	1330	140
Eaton, Little.....chap	Derby	Derby 3	Duffield 2	Midland	139½	490	692
Eaton, Long .....to	Derby	Derby.....10	Long Eaton ...½	Midland	125	...	933
Eaton Socon .....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford.....10	St. Neots 2½	Gt. Northern	54	7530	2802
Eaton St. Andrew pa	Norfolk	Norwich 2	Norwich 2	E. Union	115½	...	785
Eaton Tregoes .....to	Hereford	Ross 3	Ross 3½	Glouces. & Ross.....	135½	...	...
Eaton, Wood .....to	Stafford.....	Penkridge.....6½	Gnosall 2½	Shropshire Union...	140	...	...
Eaves.....ham	Stafford	Hanley 3½	Stoke 3½	N. Stafford	148½	...	...
Eavestone.....to	W. R. York ...	Ripon 7	Ripley 9	N. Eastern	216½	1119	79
Ebberston .....pa	N. R. York ...	Scarborough 10	Knapton 4	N. Eastern	222½	6350	571
Ebbesborne Wake pa	Wilts	Shaftesbury ...9	Salisbury 11	L. & S. W.	107	2762	349
Ebbw Vale	Monmouth ...	Blaina 10	Ebbw Vale	Monmouthshire.....	179	...	...
Ebchester..... .....to	Durham	Newcastle ...12	Cold Rowley 6½	Stockton & Redcar.	271	550	610
Ebony .....pa	Kent	Rye.....8½	Appledore.....3½	S. Eastern	78½	2209	176
Ebrington .....pa	Gloucester ...	Shipston 4½	Campden 2	Oxford, W. & W. ...	99	2960	594
Eccles ....pa	Lancaster ...	Manchester ...4	Eccles	L. & N. W.	192½	20240	41497
Eccles .....pa	Norfolk	Stalham 3	Norwich 20	E. Union	133½	397	33
Eccles .....pa	Norfolk	Attleborough 4	Eccles Rd. .....½	Norfolk	107	1685	185
Ecclesfield .....pa	W. R. York ...	Sheffield 4½	Ecclesfield	S. Yorkshire	168	43540	16870
Eccleshall* ...m.t & pa	Stafford	Stafford 7	Norton Brdg. 2½	L. & N. W.	141	21460	4696
Ecclesall Bierlow ...to	W. R. York ...	Sheffield 3	Sheffield 4	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	166½	4400	24552
Eccleshill .....to	Lancaster ...	Blackburn 3	Over Darwen...1	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	210	792	598
Eccleshill.....to	W. R. York ...	Bradford.....3	Bradford.....3	Midland	203	1070	3700
Eccleston.....pa	Chester	Chester 2½	Chester 3½	L. & N. W.	182	2402	376
Eccleston.....pa	Lancaster ...	Preston 9	Euxton 3½	L. & N. W.	207	8361	3115
Eccleston .....to	Lancaster ...	Prescot 2	St. Helen's ...2½	St. Helens	193½	3387	8509
Eccleston, Great ...to	Lancaster.....	Poulton 7	Kirkham.....6	Preston & Wyre.....	224	1412	631
Eccleston, Little, with-Larbrick.....to	Lancaster ...	Poulton 6	Kirkham.....6	Preston & Wyre.....	224	1198	215
Eccup .....to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 7	Arthington ...4	N. Eastern	217	...	...
Eckington .....pa	Derby.....	Sheffield 7	Eckington 1	Midland	163½	6610	4958
Eckington .....pa	Worcester ...	Tewkesbury ...6	Eckington	Midland	132	2260	755
Ecton .....pa	Northampton	Northampton 5	Billing Rd.....2	L. & N. W.	73½	1790	631
Edale ... .to	Derby	Sheffield 20	Rowsley 20	Midland	174	...	466
Edburton.....pa	Sussex	Brighton 6½	Hassock's Gt. 7	L. B. & S. C.	50½	2651	289
Eddisbury .....to	Chester	Chester 10	Hartford.....5	L. & N. W.	174	3890	191
Eddlethorpe .....to	E. R. York ...	York 10	Flaxton.....	N. Eastern	201	...	49
Eddystone Rocks and Light-house†	Devon	Plymouth.....14	Plymouth... ..14	S. Devon	261	...	...

Castle inhabited by the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry.

* ECCLESHALL. The town of Eccleshall, neat and regularly built, on the banks of a small stream that flows into the Sow, is remarkable for its ancient castle, which was founded at a very early period, and is at present inhabited by the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, to whom it has belonged since the thirteenth century. In 1310 it was entirely rebuilt, and having received considerable damage during a severe siege by the Republican forces, in the civil war, Bishop Lloyd renewed the whole south front, in 1695. The church is the place in which Queen Margaret was concealed by Bishop Halse, after her flight from Muccleston. Byana, an ancient edifice near the castle, was long the residence of the Bosviles. The bishop's woods, which lie two or three miles westward from Eccleshall, contain 1,300 acres, principally of oak, with a large quantity of underwood. Broughton Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Broughton, is near the western boundary of this wood. Blore-heath, the scene of a furious battle between the Yorkists, under the Earl of Salisbury, and the Lancastrians, commanded by Lord Audley, lies five miles from Eccleshall. Margaret witnessed the defeat of her forces from the church of Muccleston: Lord Audley was slain. Many of the inhabitants are employed in various trades and manufactures; but the greater part in agriculture. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a respectable building. Here is a good charity-school. Large quantities of young wood are sent hence to the potteries, for the purpose of making crates to pack the wares.

Battle of Blore-heath

Inns, Royal Oak, King's Arms.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, March 26, May 28, Aug. 17, Nov. 6.

† EDDYSTONE. The Eddystone rocks, situated about twelve miles and a half from Plymouth Sound, are supposed to derive their name from the number of eddies which the tide makes in flowing from the British Channel. That

wonderful structure the Eddystone Lighthouse is built on one of a large cluster of rocks stretching across the channel in a north and south direction, to the length of about 100 fathoms, but lying in a sloping manner towards the south-west quarter; the surface of the rock slopes from east to west, about eleven feet in twenty-four, and is so exposed to the heavy swells from the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic Ocean, that the waves beat against it with incredible fury. The particular form and position of these rocks is a circumstance that tends greatly to augment the force and height of the sea, and previously to the erection of the lighthouse, many fatal accidents happened from ships running upon them. The building is certainly one of the most wonderful productions of art, and at the same time the most important object to the port of Plymouth, for without it the entrance to the harbour would be extremely dangerous. It is not, indeed, to ships resorting to this port only that the Eddystone Lighthouse is beneficial, but to vessels of all nations going up the channel, when they approach the English coast. The first building was reared in the year 1696, when, notwithstanding the insuperable difficulties that seemed to attend the erection of an edifice on a rock so situated, Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littlebury, in Essex, succeeded in accomplishing the mighty project. The fabric, however, was so fantastically constructed, that it bore no inapt resemblance to a Chinese pagoda, and it was a common saying that "in hard weather it was very possible for a six-oared boat to be lifted on a billow and driven through the open gallery of the lighthouse." The general opinion was that the structure would be one day overset by the weight of the sea, but Mr. Winstanley was so firmly convinced of its stability, that he was frequently heard to observe "he was so well assured of the strength of his building, that he only wished to be there in the greatest storm that ever blew, that he might have an opportunity of witnessing what effect it would have upon the lighthouse." This desire was fatally gratified. In November, 1703, Mr. Winstanley went out to the rocks, to superintend some repairs of the building, and that very night a fearful tempest arose, which so increased the next day that the lighthouse, with its inmates, was swept into the bosom of the foaming deep. The next lighthouse was erected by Mr. John Rudyerd, a silk mercer, of Ludgate-hill, London, and was constructed of stone and timber. The principal aim of Mr. Rudyerd appears to have been *use* and *simplicity*, and, in furtherance of this design, all useless ornaments were laid aside. The building formed the frustrum of a cone, entirely free from any projection which might endanger its security. It was commenced in 1706, and completed in 1709, sustaining the repeated attacks of the sea, in all its fury, for upwards of forty-six years after its completion, but was at length destroyed by fire—an element against which no precautions had been taken, because no idea of danger had been conceived. On the 22nd of August, 1755, the workmen returned on shore, having finished all necessary repairs for the season, between which time and the 2nd of December following the attending-boat had been several times to the lighthouse, particularly on the 1st of December, and landed some stores, when the light-keepers made no manner of complaint. On the morning, however, of the 2nd of December, about two o'clock, when the light-keeper then upon the watch went into the lantern, as usual, to snuff the candles, he found the whole in a smoke, and on opening the door of the lantern into the balcony, a flame instantly burst from the inside of the cupola. He immediately endeavoured to alarm his companions, but they being in bed and asleep, were not so ready in coming to his assistance as the occasion required. As there were always some lantern-buckets kept in the house, and a tub of water in the lantern, he attempted, as speedily as possible, to extinguish the fire in the cupola, by throwing water from the balcony upon the outside cover of lead. By this time, his comrades approaching, he encouraged them to fetch up water with the leathern buckets from the sea; but as the height would be, at a medium, full seventy feet, this, added to the natural consternation that must attend such a sudden and totally unexpected event, would occasion the business of bringing up water to go on but slowly. Meanwhile, the flames gathering strength every moment, and the light-keeper having the water to throw full four yards higher than his own head to be of any service, it is by no means surprising that, under all these difficulties, the fire, instead of being soon extinguished, would increase; but what put a sudden stop to further exertions was the following most remarkable circumstance:—As one of the light-keepers, named Henry Hall, a man aged ninety-four years, was looking upwards to observe the progress of the flames, a shower of melted lead fell from

EDDYSTONE.

Eddystone Lighthouse

The first lighthouse erected by Winstanley.

The second lighthouse erected.

Destroyed by fire.

Remarkable circumstance.

EDDY-STONE.

Mass of molten lead swallowed by a man ninety-four years of age.

the roof, and a quantity of the liquid metal passed down his throat. The man having disclosed this fact, was not believed, but on his death, which took place about twelve days after the accident, his body being opened, a solid piece of lead, weighing seven ounces and five drachms, was found in his stomach. Early in the morning the lighthouse was discovered to be on fire by some Cawsand fishermen, and a boat was immediately procured, and sent to relieve the people, who were supposed to be within it in distress. This boat reached the Eddystone rocks about ten o'clock, after the fire had been burning full eight hours; and in this time the three light-keepers were not only driven from all the rooms and the staircase, but, to avoid the falling of the timber, red-hot bolts, &c., upon them, they had taken refuge in a hole, or cave, on the east side of the rock, and were found almost in a state of stupefaction, it being then low water. The wind at this time was eastwardly, and though not very strong, was yet sufficient to render the landing upon the rock impracticable, or attended with the utmost hazard. It was with much difficulty, therefore, that the men could be taken into the boat; but this being accomplished, the boat hastened to Plymouth to procure them assistance. The late Admiral West, who then lay with a fleet in Plymouth Sound, no sooner heard of the fire than he sent a launch, with several hands and an engine; but the agitation of the waves round the Eddystone rocks was so great, that nothing could be done in stopping the progress of the flames; and after some ineffectual attempts to play upon the building, the engine-pipe was broken by accident. The fire was in consequence left to its own course; for the height of the sea prevented every endeavour to land. In the succeeding days it was observed that the interposed beds of timber were sufficient to heat the moor-stone red hot, and that the whole mass became one great body of red-hot matter. Nor was it till the 7th of the month that the joint action of the wind, the fire, and the sea, totally completed the catastrophe so fatally begun, and then left no other evidence of the destruction they had made than that the greatest number of the iron cramps and branches were left standing upright upon the rock. The third—the present lighthouse—was erected by Mr. Smeaton: and it is a striking instance of human ingenuity, which has hitherto baffled all the fury of the elements. The first stone was laid on the 1st of June, 1757. Mr. Smeaton conceived the idea of his edifice from the waist or bole of a large spreading oak. Considering the figure of the tree as connected with its roots, which lie hid below ground, Mr. S. observed that it rose from the surface with a large swelling base, which, at the height of one diameter, is generally reduced by an elegant concave curve to a diameter less by at least one-third, and sometimes to half its original base. Hence he deduced what the shape of a column of the greatest stability ought to be to resist the action of external violence, when the *quantity of matter* of which it is to be composed is given. To expedite the erection of the building, the stones were hewn and fitted to each other on shore, and after every precaution to ensure security had been taken, the work was completed in October, 1759. It has proved highly beneficial to all nations, which fact was strikingly exemplified by Louis XIV. France being at war with England while the lighthouse was being proceeded with, a French privateer took the men at work on the Eddystone rocks, together with their tools, and carried them to France, the captain expecting a reward for the achievement. While the captives lay in prison the transaction came to the knowledge of the French monarch, who immediately ordered the prisoners to be released and the captors to be confined in their stead, declaring that though he was at war with England he was not so with mankind. He therefore directed the men to be sent back to their work with presents. The form of the present lighthouse is octagonal, and the framework is composed of cast iron and copper. The outside and basement of the edifice are formed of granite, that kind of stone being more competent than any other to resist the action of the sea. Round the upper store-room, upon the course of granite under the ceiling, is the following inscription:—

The third lighthouse erected by Smeaton.

Origin of its form.

"Except the Lord build the house,
They labour in vain that build it."

Over the east side of the lantern are the words, "24th August, 1759. Laus Deo."

Necessity of increasing the number of light-keepers.

The number of keepers resident at the lighthouse was at first only two, but an incident of a very extraordinary and distressing nature which occurred showed the necessity of an additional hand. One of the two keepers took ill and died. The dilemma in which this occurrence left the survivor was singularly painful:

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Edenbridge* ....pa	Kent	Westerham ...5½	Edenbridge ...½	S. Eastern	32½	7020	1718
Edenfield ham & chap	Lancaster	Bury.....5	Stubbins.....1	E. Lancashire.....	204	...	...
Edenhall .....pa	Cumberland	Penrith 3	Penrith 4	Lanc. & Carlisle	286½	3354	315
Edenham.....pa	Lincoln	Bourne 2½	Lit. Bytham ...4	Gt. Northern	96	6844	670

apprehensive that if he tumbled the dead body into the sea, which was the only way in his power to dispose of it, he might be charged with murder, he was induced for some time to let the corpse lie, in hopes that the attending-boat might be able to land, and relieve him from the distress he was in. By degrees the body became so putrid that it was not in his power to get quit of it without help, for it was near a month before the boat could effect a landing. To such a degree was the whole building filled with the stench of the corpse, that all they could do then was to get the dead body disposed of by throwing it into the sea; and it was some time before the rooms could be freed from the offensive stench. Since the above occurrence three men have been stationed at the Eddystone, each of whom has in the summer, a month's leave to visit his friends, and are provided with food and all other necessaries by a boat appointed for that purpose; but they are always stocked with salt provisions, to guard against the possibility of want, as in winter it sometimes happens that the boat cannot approach the rock for many weeks together. The range of the enjoyments of the keepers is confined within very narrow limits. In high winds so briny an atmosphere surrounds this gloomy solitude, from the dashing of the waves, that a person exposed to it could hardly draw his breath. At these dreadful intervals the forlorn inhabitants keep close quarters, and are obliged to live in darkness, listening to the howling storm, excluded in every emergency from the hope of human assistance, and without any earthly comfort but that which results from their confidence in the strength of the building in which they are immured. In fine weather they just scramble about the edge of the rock when the tide ebbs, and amuse themselves with fishing; and this is the only employment they have, except that of trimming their nightly fires. Singular as it may appear, there are yet facts which lead us to believe it possible for these men to become so weaned from society as to become enamoured of their situation. Smeaton, in speaking of one of these light-keepers, says, "In the fourteen years that he had been here he was grown so attached to the place, that for the two summers preceding he had given up his turn on shore to his companions, and declared his intention of doing the same the third; but was over-persuaded to go on shore and take his month's turn. He had always in this service proved himself a decent, sober, well-behaved man; but he had no sooner got on shore than he went to an ale-house and got intoxicated. This he continued the whole of his stay, which being noticed, he was carried, in this intoxicated state, on board the Eddystone-boat, and delivered in the light-house, where he was expected to grow sober: but after lingering two or three days, he could by no means be recovered." In another place he says, "I was applied to by a philosopher kind of a man to be one of the light-keepers, observing, that being a man of study and retirement, he could very well bear the confinement that must attend it. I asked him if he knew the salary? He replied no; but doubted not it must be something very handsome. When I told him it was £25 a-year, he replied he had quite mistaken the business; he did not mean to sell his liberty for so low a price; he could not have supposed it less than three times as much." Another man, a shoemaker, who was engaged to be the light-keeper, when in the boat which conveyed him thither, the skipper addressing him said, "How happens it, friend Jacob, that you should choose to go and be cooped up here as a light-keeper, when you can on shore, as I am told, earn half-a-crown and three shillings a-day in making leathern hose (leathern pipes so called), whereas the light-keeper's salary is but £25 a-year, which is scarce ten shillings a-week." "Every one to his taste," replied Jacob promptly; "I go to be a light-keeper because I don't like *confinement*." After this answer had produced its share of merriment, Jacob explained himself by saying that he did not like to be *confined to work*.

EDDYSTONE.

Death of a light-keeper in the lighthouse.

Limited enjoyments of the men.

Solitude preferred by one of them to society.

Anecdotes of the place.

* EDENBRIDGE occupies a picturesque situation by the river Eden, which is one of the heads of the Medway and from which it derives its name. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large and tolerably handsome

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Edensor*.....pa	Derby	Bakewell 2½	Rowsley 3½	Midland	157¼	4829	685
Edeyrn.....pa	Carnarvon ...	Nevin 2	Carnarvon ...22	Bangor & Carnarvn.	269	1380	644
Edge .....ti	Gloucester ...	Gloucester 6	Stroud 3½	Gt. Western	105	...	1306
Edge .....to	Chester.....	Malpas 2½	Tattenhall 7	L. & N. W.	179	1572	263
Edgbaston .....pa	Warwick	Birmingham 1½	Edgbaston	Bmgm. Wol. & S. Val	114	2545	9269
Edgbolton .....to	Salop	Shrewsbury ...8	Upton Magna 7½	Shrews. & Bmgm. ...	159	...	..
Edgecott .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury.....12	Claydon 4	L. & N. W.	62	650	193
Edgecott .....pa	Northampton	Banbury.....6	Cropredy 3½	Gt. Western	93	1344	77
Edgefield .....pa	Norfolk	Holt 2½	Fakenham ...12	Norfolk	151	2435	664
Edgehill†.....ham	Stafford.....	Lichfield 2½	Hammerwich 1½	S. Stafford	121	...	76
Edgerley .....to	Chester.....	Chester 7	Waverton 5	L. &. N. W.	177	120	...
Edgeware‡ .....pa	Middlesex.....	Barnet 5½	Pinner.....4	L. & N. W.	17½	1979	765
Edgeworth .....pa	Gloucester ...	Stroud 6½	Cirencester ...7	Gt. Western	102	1566	148
Edgeworth .....to	Lancaster ...	Bury.....6	Chapeltown...1½	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	205	2480	1230
Edgmond.....pa	Salop	Newport 1½	Newport 2½	Shropshire Union...	146½	9598	2478
Edgton .....pa	Salop	Bishop's Cstle 5	Craven Arms...4	Shrews. & Herefd ...	179	1832	191
Edingale .....pa	Stafford.....	Tamworth 6	Haselour.....2	Midland	115	900	190
Edingley .....pa	Nottingham	Southwell 3	Fiskerton 5	Midland	129½	1800	381
Edingthore .....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham 3½	Norwich 20	E. Union	133½	710	184

EDEN-BRIDGE.

building with a spire steeple at the west end. The architecture belongs to the early and later English styles. A new national-school has just been erected in architectural conformity with the church. Iron mines were formerly wrought in the hills in the southern part of the parish, and in the neighbourhood are still to be met with several strong chalybeate springs, and one impregnated with sulphate of magnesia. The walk hence to Hever Castle by pleasant footpaths, amid corn-fields and hop-gardens, is not more than two miles, and will well repay the pedestrian.

Chalybeate springs.

Inn, The Albion.—*Market*, Tues., corn; great market, 4th Tues. in each month, cattle.—*Fairs*, May 6, Oct. 16, cattle.

Entrance to Chatsworth.

* EDENSOR. Chatsworth, the renowned seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is situated in this parish, of which it is a chapelry, in the hundred of High Peak. (For account of Chatsworth, see article "Bakewell") Edensor Church contains, besides a tomb for the first earl of Devonshire, a splendid monument for Henry, the eldest son of Sir William, who, from his notorious gallantries, was called by Sir Sampson Degge, in a letter published in Erdeswicke's "Survey of Staffordshire," the common bull of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Here is also a Latin epitaph of considerable length for one of the domestics of the Queen of Scots, who died while in her service at Chatsworth. There is a good inn here for the accommodation of visitors.

Battle of Edgehill.

† EDGEHILL is remarkable as the spot where the first battle between Charles I. and the Parliament was fought. Charles I. was personally present in this battle. Prince Rupert commanded the Royalists, and the Earl of Essex the Parliamentarians. The king's army lost 5,000 dead on the field of battle, with vast numbers of wounded and prisoners, but owing to the great loss on the other side also, the action produced no decisive consequence to either party, and neither could fairly claim the victory. It was fought October 23, 1642.

Peculiar tenures.

‡ EDGEWARE. This town is situated upon the high road to St. Albans. Its name was formerly written Eggeswere. It consists of one wide and long street. The houses on the west side of the town are in the parish of Stanmore Parva. It had formerly a weekly market, which has for some time been discontinued. The manor of Edgeware belongs to All Souls College, Oxford. In the year 1328 100 acres of land were held under this manor by the tenure of a pair of gilt spurs; and fifty acres by the yearly payment of a pound of cummin. It was formerly the custom of the lord of the manor to provide a minstrel for the amusement of his tenants; and a small piece of land in the parish is still known by the name of Piper's-green. The church was rebuilt in 1835, but the tower of the ancient structure was suffered to remain. Among the incumbents of Edgeware were Francis Coventry, the author of an amusing satirical romance, entitled "The Life of Pompey the Little," who died in 1759; and Thomas Martyn, a distinguished botanist, who held a professorship at Cambridge, and died in 1797. Here is an alms-house for four poor women, founded in 1680, by Samuel Atkinson, and endowed with an estate in Oxfordshire. Little Stanmore Church is half a mile to the west. Near this place was formerly the seat of the celebrated Duke of Chandos, who built a magnificent palace at Cannons. Here the great Handel composed much of his music, during the time he was chapel master to

Cannons, the seat of the celebrated Duke of Chandos.

EDGEWARE

the Duke. When Handel was at Cannons he was one day overtaken in his walks by a heavy shower of rain. The great composer took shelter under a blacksmith's shop, by the road-side, where its laborious occupant was beating the iron on the anvil, and singing at his work. The varying sounds of the falling hammer on the metal mingled with the rude tones of the man's voice, and entered into the very soul of the attentive listener. He carried home with him the feeling, the character, the inspiration of an idea admirable alike for the beauty and simplicity of its development, and gave us, for a rich legacy, the notation of the few touching phrases which we have received under the name bestowed upon them by himself of "The Harmonious Blacksmith;" an effusion, the sweetness of which has impressed with its melodious power the minds of the most refined musicians of Europe for more than a hundred years. A visit to the truly unique and beautiful little sanctuary of Whitchurch, formerly the chapel built for the ducal mansion, and now used for parish worship, is well worth a nine or ten miles' journey from town. It contains the organ upon which Handel played, during his occasional sojourns at Cannons, for four years; and a silver plate, inserted in the instrument, informs us that he availed himself of its aid while composing his majestic oratorio of "Samson," one of the finest of his works. The following information was collected from various very aged persons in and about the village of Edgeware and Whitchurch, who knew Powell the blacksmith, and his family, and who state that he was considered in the village a very good singer, and a musical man, and that he lived at Edgeware, and was, moreover, parish clerk at Whitchurch, where Handel was organist. The following is copied from the brass plate now in front of the original organ built by Father Smith. This plate was placed on the organ by Julius Plumer, Esq., son of Lady Plumer:—"Handel was organist of this church from the year 1718 to 1721, and composed his oratorio of 'Esther' on this organ." The organ stands behind the altar, on each side of which are two beautiful paintings by Belluchi, on canvass, in frames: the subjects are—the "Nativity," the "Sermon on the Mount," the "Crucifixion," and "Moses receiving the Tables of the Commandments." There are also eight beautiful paintings on the wall, four on each side; of a different description of painting, from the miracles of Our Saviour; these and the figures of Sts. Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Peter, and Paul, and of Faith, Hope, and Charity, were painted by Laguerre, as he was employed by the duke to paint the figures in the saloon, or great hall, at Cannons; the ceiling of the staircase by Mr. Thornhill. But the most beautiful specimen of painting is in Lady Plumer's seat—"The Transfiguration;" all the figures appear to be alive, more especially that of Our Saviour, and to have been painted by the same artist as those at the altar: and certainly this is one of the most unique and beautiful little churches in England. The following inscription in the churchyard marks the grave of Powell:—"Sacred to the memory of William Powell, the harmonious blacksmith; died February 27, 1780, aged about 78. He was parish clerk of this church many years, and during the time the immortal Handel resided much at Cannons with the Duke of Chandos." A tablet erected on Powell's house, by the road-side, at the further end of Edgeware going from London, commemorates the circumstance thus:—"The Harmonious Blacksmith.—In front of this house stood the blacksmith's shop belonging to William Powell, who was parish clerk at Whitchurch, where the immortal Handel was organist, in which shop he took shelter during a storm of rain. This house, now belonging to Mr. Tomline, the poulterer and pork-butcher, was Powell's dwelling-house, and is upwards of 300 years old." That the incident attached to the tune known by the name of the "Harmonious Blacksmith" took place before the year 1744 is obvious, because the Duke of Chandos died in that year, and the establishment was broken up. It is, therefore, more than probable that Handel was not at Cannons after that time, as it appears that the same was sold by auction in 1747 in separate lots. Although this magnificent mansion cost upwards of £250,000, yet, after deducting the expenses of the sale, it brought only £11,000. The beautiful marble staircase, each step in one piece twenty-two feet long, was purchased by the Earl of Chesterfield, for his house in May Fair. The fine marble columns were bought for the portico of Wanstead House, and the equestrian statue of George I. was, until 1851, the ornament of Leicester-square. Mr. Wyld's Great Globe now covers its former position. The hinges of the doors were of silver or gold. One of the principal lots was purchased by William Hallett, Esq., then a cabinet-maker in Long-acre, who, having also purchased the estate at Cannons, erected on the

Handel, the chapel master here.

Origin of the "Harmonious Blacksmith."

The organ on which Handel played.

Beautiful paintings.

House of Powell, the original blacksmith.

Sale of the mansion and its costly appurtenances

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Edington ....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 4	Morpeth 4½	N. Eastern	298½	631	24
Edington.....chap	Somerset	Bridgewater 6½	Shapwick 3	Somerset Central ...	152	2167	378
Edington.....pa	Wilts	Warminster ...6	Westbury.....4½	Gt. Western	114	5705	1079
Edington .....ti	Berks.....	Newbury 9	Hungerford...1½	Gt. Western	63	...	...
Edingworth.....to	Somerset	Bridgewater 10	Highbridge ...5	Brist. & Exeter	150	...	...
Edith Weston .....pa	Rutland	Oakham 5½	Luffenham ...2½	L. & N. W.	97½	1723	362
Edlaston with Wyaston .....pa	Derby	Ashborne 2½	Clifton.....2	N. Stafford	148	1360	197
Edlesborough.....pa	Bucks	Dunstable ...3½	Cheddington 5	L. & N. W.	41	4579	1838
Edleston, or Edlaston .....to	Chester.....	Nantwich 2	Crewe 7	L. & N. W.	164	617	99
Edlingham .....pa	Northumb. ...	Rothbury 6	Alnwick 6	N. Eastern	321	12348	742
Edlington .....pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle.....2	Stixwould 7	Gt. Northern	132	2900	182
Edlington .....pa	W R York ...	Doncaster 5	Conisborough 2½	S. Yorkshire	164	1727	151
Edmonton*.....pa	Middlesex.....	Tottenham ...1½	Edmonton	E. Counties	10½	7480	9708
Edmondbyers.....pa	Durham	Newcastle ...18	Cold Rowley ...6	Stockton & Redcar.	270½	4880	485
Edmondsham.....pa	Dorset	Cranborne 1	Ringwood.....7½	L. & S. W.	113½	1671	286

EDGEWARE

spot the present house with the materials of his lot. The grandson of the above sold the same some years ago to Mr. Dennis O'Kelly, who left it at his death to his nephew, from whom Sir Thomas Plumer purchased the same. The duke had a choir of the best vocal and instrumental music that could be procured, and was attended to church by eight old serjeants of the army, whom he took out of Chelsea College. The duke was paymaster of the army to Queen Anne. These men walked their rounds at night, called the hours, and guarded the property; they all had neat apartments. Twelve of Handel's anthems were composed for the duke, and performed at Whitchurch, and therefore called the Chandos anthems.

The Chandos anthems

Fairs, 1st Mon. in Aug., cattle, sheep, pigs; Tues. and Wed., races.

* EDMONTON. This parish, though now a suburb of the metropolis, was formerly an ancient town, and is mentioned in Doomsday book as Edelmeton. The church of All Saints has a square embattled tower. The nave and chancel were cased outside with bricks in 1772. In ths churchyard lie the remains of Charles Lamb, the "Elia" who has thrown so many pleasant memories over so many every day circumstances and objects. On a plain, upright stone, is an inscription by his friend Dr. Cary, the translator of Dante:—"To the memory of Charles Lamb, died December 27, 1834, aged 59." And then follows a well-written poetical tribute to his social worth and literary talents. The spot is one which about a fortnight before his death he had pointed out to his sister, on an afternoon wintry walk, as the place where he wished to be buried. The remains of his sister, who outlived him some years, rest in the same grave. The following churches are also in this parish. St. James's district church, Upper Edmonton; St. Paul's, Winchmore-hill; and Weld Chapel, Southgate. The Independents have a chapel, elegantly built, in the florid Gothic style. It was opened September 25, 1850, at a cost of £5,000, furnished by subscription. There are several other places of worship, and twenty-five charities, the funds of which are administered by a board of trustees.. The oldest was founded in 1578, and according to the last return their annual income reached nearly £1,000. Latymer's School, founded in 1624, educated and clothed, in 1855, more than seventy boys. The girl's charity school, where seventy-two girls are clothed and educated, bears the following inscription:—"A structure of Hope, founded in Faith, on the basis of Charity, 1784." It was at Edmonton, according to Cowper's lively poem, that John Gilpin and his wife should have dined. A painting of John Gilpin's ride is fixed outside a public house in the town, and the house is commonly known as Gilpin's Bell, but it is not the original one. This place, in addition to the "Merry Devil of Edmonton," has produced a witch of considerable notoriety, in allusion to which are these well-known lines:—

Burial place of Charles Lamb.

Numerous churches.

Charities.

John Gilpin

> The town of Edmonton has lent the stage
> A devil and a witch—both in an age.

The witch of Edmonton.

The name of this wretched woman was Elizabeth Sawyer, the supposed adventures and transactions of whose life were given to the world in 1621, under the title of "The wonderful discovery of Elizabeth Sawyer, a witch, late of Edmonton: her conviction, condemnation, and death; together with the relation of the Divel's accesse to her and their conferences together." A play, from which the above lines are taken, was founded on the adventures of this unhappy victim of superstitious ferocity.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Edmondsley .....to	Durham	Durham 6	Durham 7	N. Eastern	265	1964	348
Edmondthorpe .....pa	Leicester	Oakham 6	Whissendine...2	Midland	110	1753	256
Ednol.....to	Radnor	Presteign 6	Berrington ...19	Shrews. & Herefd....	179	...	35
Edrens, St. .....pa	Pembroke.....	Fishguard 9	Haverfdwest 10	S. Wales	286	916	124
Edstaston .....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury 12½	Leaton 9½	Shrews. & Chester...	169	...	...
Edstock and Beer ham	Somerset	Bridgewater ...6	Bridgewater ...7	Brist. & Exeter	158	...	17
Edstone, Great .....pa	N. R. York ...	Pickering 7	Pickering 7	N. Eastern	230	1800	152
Edstone, Little .....to	N. R. York ...	Pickering 6	Pickering 6	N. Eastern	229	790	15
Edvin, Loach.....pa	Worcester ...	Bromyard 3	Worcester ...14¾	Oxford, W. & W. ...	135½	534	69
Edvin, Ralph.....pa	Hereford	Bromyard ...2½	Worcester ...15	Oxford, W. & W. ...	136	1590	162
Edwalton.....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...3	Nottingham ...3	Midland	131	813	118
Edwardstone .....pa	Suffolk	Sudbury 5	Sudbury 5	E. Union	63	1872	479
Edwinstowe .....pa	Nottingham	Ollerton 2	Mansfield 7½	Midland	153	17270	2599
Edworth .....pa	Bedford.....	Biggleswade ...3	Baldock 4½	Hitchin & Royston	41	1099	104
Efenechtyd .....pa	Denbigh	Ruthin 2	Mold 11	Chest. & Mold.....	202½	1217	276
Effingham .....pa	Surrey	Dorking 5	Epsom 8	L. B. & S. C.	26	3148	618
Egdean .....pa	Sussex	Petworth 1½	Horsham 17	L. B. & S. C.	55	710	105
Egerton.....to	Chester	Malpas 3	Beeston 8	L. & N. W.	176	911	127
Egerton .....pa	Kent	Ashford.....8½	Pluckley 4	S. Eastern	66	2780	830
Egerton, Higher ham	Dorset	Bridport 5½	Dorchester ...11	L. & S. W.	152	...	...
Eggbrough .....to	W. R. York...	Snaith.....5	Whitley Bdg. 2	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	177	1997	254
Egg Buckland .....pa	Devon	Plymouth 3	Plympton 3	S. Devon	245	3304	1468
Eggesford .....pa	Devon	Chumleigh ...2½	Eggesford.....	N. Devon	211¼	2500	138
Egginton .....ham	Bedford.....	Dunstable 5	Leighton.....3	L. & N. W.	43½	...	431
Egginton .....pa	Derby.....	Derby.....7½	Egginton	N. Stafford	132	2289	374
Egglestone .....to	Durham	Barnard Cstl. 6	Bp Auckland 17	Stcktn & Darlingtn	263	7919	636
Egglestone Abbey ...to	N. R. York ...	Barnard Cstl. 2	Darlington ...18	N. Eastern	254	900	75
Eggleton .....to	Hereford	Hereford 9	Hereford 9½	Glo'ster & Herefd....	154	630	158
Egham* .....pa vil	Surrey	Windsor 5	Staines 1½	L. & S. W.....	20½	7435	4482

* EGHAM comprises five manors, her Majesty being lady paramount of the manor of Egham Proper. The parish includes the entire north-west part of the county, a considerable portion of Windsor Great Park being in the boundary. Runnymede, Egham-hill, Cooper's-hill, Englefield-green, Virginia-water, and Shrub's-hill, are all within this parish. The town is situated by the banks of the Thames, on the Great Western-road, and consists principally of one long street. By the way-side is the Wheatsheaf Inn, through the grounds of which is the approach to Virginia-water, by permission of H.R.H. Prince Albert, the ranger. Near this house, in a beautifully sequestered part of the park, are the fragments of a Corinthian temple, which more than 2,000 years ago was the admiration of Greece, as a part of the architectural glories of ancient Corinth. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a modern built edifice, containing some mural monuments of interest, one to Sir John Denham, father of the poet, two to the Gostling family, and two that were in the old church, which was originally endowed by John de Ruthwyke, Abbot of Chertsey. A new church, called Christ Church, in the pointed style of architecture, has recently been erected at Virginia-water, and endowed with £2,000, by Miss Irvine, of Luddington House. Here are several other religious and charitable institutions; also a literary and scientific institution, which is well supported. Staines-bridge, with its three flat granite arches, was opened in 1832, by William IV. Staines is on the Middlesex shore, and Egham on the opposite. Northward of the bridge, is the city boundary stone, with this inscription:—"God preserve the city of London. A.D. 1280;" and here the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, as conservator of the Thames, terminates. The Coln flows into the Thames a little above. The famous Runnemede, where King John signed Magna Charta (June 15, 1215), is on the north side of Egham, and extends a considerable distance along the bank. Opposite is Charter Island, a place well known to pic-nic providers; and at Ankerwycke, close by, is a yew-tree, now flourishing luxuriantly, though it is said to have been in the enjoyment of a green old age when the memorable compact received the royal signature. According to the historical acccount of the event, "the confederate barons having gotten King John into their power, the terrified monarch yielded to the demands of his subjects, who, under the pretext of securing the person of the King from the fury of the multitude, conveyed him to this part of the possessions of the nuns of Ankerwycke, where he signed the instrument of their deliverance from the yoke of a despotism which had become intolerable." The stone, called the Charter-stone, on which the signing or sealing of the written instrument is affirmed to have been executed, was always preserved in the great hall of the old mansion. The present liberal proprietor of Ankerwycke House, George Simon Harcourt, Esq., has decorated the spot, and to commemorate the event, fitted up a cottage there, with a series of coats

Approach to Virginia-water.

The city boundary.

Runnemede and Magna Charta.

The Charter-stone.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Egleton.....pa	Rutland	Oakham 1½	Oakham 2	Midland	104½	1450	136
Eglingham .....pa	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 7	Alnwick 8	N. Eastern	323	23361	2000
Egloshayle .....pa	Cornwall	Bodmin 6	Plymouth.....38	S. Devon	285	5748	1504
Egloskerry .....pa	Cornwall	Launceston ...3½	Plymouth.....29	S. Devon	276	3235	534
Eglwysael .....pa	Anglesea	Holyhead ...13½	Bodorgan 1	Chester & Holyhd...	252	4718	579
Eglwys-Brewis .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cowbridge 4	Llantrissant 9½	S. Wales	191	367	17
Eglwys-cymmin ...pa	Carmarthen...	Laugharne ...5	St. Clears 6	S. Wales	259	3740	313
Eglwys-fach .....pa	Denbigh	Colwyn 8	Conway.....6½	Chester & Holyhd...	229	10740	1553
Eglwsfairachyrig chap	Carmarthen...	Narberth 12	Whitland 7	S. Wales	265½	2618	266
Eglwys-Fair, Glan-taf .....pa	Carmarthen...	Narberth 7	Whitland	S. Wales	258½	...	...
Eglwys-ilan* .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Caerphilly 4	Treforest 2½	Taff Vale	183½	13619	5110
Eglwys Newydd chap	Cardigan	Aberystwith 16	Shrewsbury...54	Bmgm. & Shrews....	209	15961	1388
Eglwys Rhos .....pa	Carnarvon ...	Conway 2½	Conway 2½	Chester & Holyhd.	225	3735	729
Eglwyswrw.....pa	Pembroke.....	Newport 6	Narberth Rd. 16	S. Wales	280	3664	559
Egmanton .....pa	Nottingham	Tuxford 1	Tuxford 2	Gt. Northern	134	2220	429
Egmere.....pa	Norfolk.....	Wells 5	Fakenham 7	Norfolk.....	146	1237	54
Egremont† ...pa & m.t	Cumberland	Whitehaven ...5	Nethertown ...3	Whithvn & Furness	287	2708	2049
Egremont .....pa	Carmarthen...	Narberth 5	Narberth Rd. 3	S. Wales	267	1006	161
Egton-cum-Newland t	Lancaster ...	Ulverston 3	Ulverston 3	Furness.....	255	3390	1222
Egton.....to	N. R. York ...	Whitby 7	Grosmont.....1½	N. Eastern	242	15146	1129
Eidda.....to	Carnarvon ...	Llanrwst.....9	Conway 21	Chester & Holyhd.	243½	...	429
Eirias.....to	Carnarvon ...	Conway 2	Conway 2	Chester & Holyhd.	224½	941	287
Eisey .....pa	Wilts	Cricklade 1	Purton.....5	Gt. Western.....	86	1840	162
Elberton .....pa	Gloucester ...	Chepstow 7	Yate 9	Midland	131	1673	204
Eldersfield .....pa	Worcester.....	Tewkesbury...7½	Gloucester ...10	Gt. Western.....	124	3307	794
Eldon.....to	Durham	B. Auckland ...4	Shildon 1½	Stockton & Drlngtn	244	1540	238
Elerch .....to	Cardigan	Aberystwith ...2	Shrewsbury...70	Bmgm. & Shrews....	225	4173	210
Elford .....to	Northumb. ...	Belford 6	Newham 3	N. Eastern	328½	1062	123
Elford .....pa	Stafford.....	Tamworth ...4½	Haselour.....1	Midland	114	2070	468
Elham .....pa	Kent	Folkestone.....7	Westenhanger 6	S. Eastern	81	6570	1207
Eling .....pa	Hants	Southampton 5	Eling Junction	L. & S. W.	84	18459	5852

EGHAM.

of arms, assigned to the barons who were in array at Runnemede on the occasion described, and the stone, which is an octagon, of about three feet in diameter, fixed in a strong frame of oak, bears an explanatory inscription; this is placed in the middle of an apartment opposite the landing place from the Thames.

Favourite resort.

There is a fisherman who has a ferryboat for the use of visitors, as the island is much resorted to, not only on account of its historical associations, but its beauty: it is a favourite spot for pic-nic parties. Runnemede is now used for a somewhat less important purpose than of old, though one not entered upon with less energy, for the Egham races are annually run upon it. Some, indeed, affirm that it received its name from having been used for a similar purpose in Saxon times, Runnemede being a corruption of Running Mead, instead of meaning the mead of council.

Cooper's-hill.

Cooper's-hill, reached by the walk of about a mile across Englefield-green, affords an exquisite prospect that has been well described in Denham's celebrated poem.

Inn, The Wheatsheaf.—*Fairs*, May 6, Sept. 26.

Picturesque bridge, built by a self-taught architect.

* EGLWYS-ILAN. In this parish is the Pont-y-Prydd, or New-bridge. The appearance of this elegant structure, which stretches over the river Taff, and rises from its steep banks like a rainbow, is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque from every point of view in which it can be seen. It consists of a single arch, 140 feet in the chord, and 35 feet in height above the level of the river at low water, and forms the section of a circle of 175 feet in diameter. The bridge, on account of the high ground on each side, is not visible from the turnpike road, and many travellers have, in consequence, passed it by unawares, and been disappointed of the pleasure of beholding it. In ascending the vale, it is approached by a road which turns abruptly to the left over the canal, a short distance above the Bridgewater Arms. The architect of this bridge, which formed, at the time of its erection, with very few exceptions, the largest arch in the world, was William Edwards, a self-taught genius, who never received the least assistance or instruction in his craft from a master. This parish includes five hamlets. The Taff Well is much esteemed in rheumatic complaints. The coal mines employ the population.

Castle built in the twelfth century.

† EGREMONT. The origin of this town appears connected with that of the castle, which was erected here about the commencement of the twelfth century by William, brother of Ranulph de Meschines, who bestowed on the former the whole barony of Copeland, which included all the country between the sea and the rivers Duddon and Derwent. William de Meschines caused the name of the

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Elksley ....pa	Nottingham	E. Retford ...4½	Tuxford 5	Gt. Northern	137	2500	404
Elkington	Northampton	Welford 3	Stanford Hall 4	L. & N. W.	92	1720	47
Elkington, North ...pa	Lincoln	Louth 4	Louth 5	Gt. Northern	145½	991	104
Elkington, South ...pa	Lincoln	Louth 2	Louth 3	Gt. Northern	143½	3049	281
Elkstone ....pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester ...10	Cheltenham ...7	Gt. Western	128	2058	336
Elkstone ....to	Stafford.....	Longnor 5	Leek.....7	N. Stafford	162	...	228
Ella, Kirk ....pa	E. R. York ...	Hull 5	Hessle 3	Hull & Selby	180½	4390	1157
Ella, West ....to	E. R. York ...	Hull 6	Ferriby 3	Hull & Selby	183½	570	137
Elland with Greetland ....to	W. R. York ...	Halifax 3	Elland	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	197	3360	7225
Ellastone....pa	Stafford	Ashborne 5	Norbury 1	N. Stafford	143	7970	1312
Ellel ....to	Lancaster ...	Lancaster 4	Galgate .....½	Lanc. & Preston.....	227	5620	1484
Ellenborough and Ewanrigg ....to	Cumberland	Maryport 1	Maryport 1	Whitehaven Junc...	304	1224	969
Ellenhall ....pa	Stafford.....	Stafford.....6½	Norton Bdg. ...4	L. & N. W.	142	1750	320
Ellenthorpe....to	N. R. York ...	Aldborough.....	Boroughbridge	N. Eastern	213	589	52
Ellerbeck ....to	N. R. York ...	Stokesley 9	Northallerton 6	N. Eastern	227	880	87
Ellerburn....pa	N. R. York ...	Scarborough 13	Pickering 4	N. Eastern	227	4590	654
Ellerby ....to	E. R. York ...	Hull.....8	Hull.....9	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	182	3470	287
Ellerby ....to	N. R. York ...	Guisborough 12	Whitby 7	N. Eastern	254	739	91
Ellerker ....to	E. R York ...	South Cave ...1½	Brough 2½	N. Eastern	206	...	323
Ellerton Abbey ....to	N. R. York ...	Leyburn 6	Richmond 7	N. Eastern	247	1490	58
Ellerton Priory....pa	E. R. York ...	Selby 12	Bubwith.....4	N. Eastern	222	2552	342
Ellerton-upon-Swale ....to	N. R. York ...	Bedale.....8	Scorton 3	N. Eastern	237½	1609	144
Ellesborough ....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury 6	Tring 9	L. & N. W.	41	3310	782

barony to be changed from Copeland to Egremont, a Norman name that signifies "the Mount of Sorrow." The legend runs that in the days of the first crusade, Sir Eustace de Lucy, and his brother Hubert, agreed to go together to the Holy Land, and as they started, Eustace, taking up the horn that swung from the gates of Egremont Castle, blew a peculiar blast thereon, and said to his brother, "If I fall in Palestine, do thou return and blow this horn, and take possession, that Egremont may not be without a Lucy for its lord." When they had arrived at Palestine, Hubert, covetous of his brother's possessions, hired certain ruffians to drown the gallant Sir Eustace by night in the river Jordan, and when assured that the murderous deed had been secretly accomplished, he returned to Cumberland, and installed himself lord of Egremont, though the recollection of his guilt prevented him from giving the concerted solo on the horn. One night, whilst drowning the accusations of remorse in the festivities of the banquet, the horn was heard sounding such a powerful note, that Hubert at once recognised the performer on that instrument to be the supposed murdered man, and, stricken with terror, he fled by a postern, whilst Sir Eustace entered at the great gate. Many years after, the wretched Hubert came to the castle and implored his brother's forgiveness, which having obtained, he repaired to a neighbouring convent, and there sought by penance to relieve his soul of the sins of the past. Wordsworth has versified the story under the title of the "Horn of Egremont." The houses are chiefly disposed in one long and spacious street; many of them have a piazza in front, and wear the appearance of considerable antiquity. The castle seems to have been of great strength, but not very extensive; its ruins occupy the summit of an eminence on the west side of the town. The approach and principal entrance were from the south, where a drawbridge secured the passage over a deep moat, which surrounded the fortress, and was originally walled on both sides, having a rampart of earth on the exterior. The gateway is vaulted with semicircular arches, and defended by a strong tower, which appears to be the most ancient part of the fabric. The outward wall enclosed an area of a square form, but it is now wholly decayed, and has only a postern on the east side remaining. Westward from the area, is an ascent to three narrow gates, standing in a line, and close together: these appear to have communicated with the outworks, and have each been defended by a portcullis. Beyond the gates is a lofty artificial mount, whereon stood an ancient circular tower, the western side of which was levelled not many years ago: the height of the mount is seventy-eight feet perpendicular above the moat. The construction of some of the walls is singular; they are built with large thin stones, placed in inclining positions; the courses lie different ways, and the whole has been run together with lime, pebbles, &c. General Wyndham is the present owner of both the manor and castle. The parish church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Mary. In ancient times, Egremont was a borough, and possessed the privilege of returning members to Parliament; it was disfranchised on peti-

EGREMONT.

Legend of the "Horn of Egremont."

Remains of the castle.

Singular construction of the walls.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ellesmere* ...m.t & pa	Salop	Shrewsbury.. 16	Whittington ...6	Shrews. & Chest. ...	178	26633	6940
Ellingham .....pa	Norfolk	Beccles 4	Tivetshall.....16	E. Union	116	1379	426
Ellingham, Great ...pa	Norfolk	Hingham 3½	Attleborough 3	Norfolk	113	2670	794
Ellingham, Little ...pa	Norfolk	Hingham 2½	Attleborough 4½	Norfolk	114½	1540	296
Ellingham .....pa	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 8	Chathill 2	N. Eastern	325	9124	936
Ellingham .....pa	Hants	Fordingbrdge 4½	Ringwood 3	L. & S. W.	109	2545	346
Ellingstring.....to	N. R. York ...	Masham 4	Bedale 7	N. Eastern	236	402	201
Ellington .....pa	Huntingdon	Huntingdon ...5	Huntingdon ...5	Gt. Northern	64	2910	452
Ellington .....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 6	Longhirst 4	N. Eastern	301½	2189	268

EGREMONT.

The borough disfranchised at the request of the burghers.

tion of the burghers, who thought the expense of representation exceeded its benefits. The inhabitants were invested with many privileges, under charters granted by the immediate successors of William de Meschines, and were also enjoined the performance of many of the servile duties which distinguished the ages of feudal tyranny. The charter granted by Richard Lucy, who possessed the barony about the reign of King John, is still extant, and displays singular vestiges of the abject state of vassalage in which the people then lived. The burgesses were obliged to find armed men for the defence of the castle forty days at their own charge; they were bound to aids for the redemption of the lord and his heir from captivity, for the knighthood of one of his sons, and the marriage of one of his daughters. They were to find him twelve men for his military array, to hold watch and ward, and were restrained from entering the forest of Ennerdale with bow and arrow. Every burgess who kept a plough was compelled to till the lord's ground one day in the year, and also to find a man to mow and reap in autumn. If a woman belonging to the borough were seduced, the fine to be paid to the lord by the male offender was three shillings; but if a burgess seduced the daughter of a rustic, who was not a burgess, he was excused the penalty, unless it could be proved that he had promised her marriage. The wife of a burgess, guilty of using contumelious language to a neighbour, forfeited fourpence. Large quantities of iron ore are excavated in the neighbourhood, and conveyed to Whitehaven unsmelted, whence they are shipped to South Wales.

Ancient customs of the place.

Inns, Wheatsheaf, Blue Bell.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Feb. 17, horses, cattle; 3rd Fri. in May, Sep. 18, cows; Sat. bef. Whit.-Sun., Nov. 11, hiring.

* ELLESMERE. This town has its name from the great mere or lake that washes it; having the kings of England for its immediate lords, it was often given by them as a marriage portion with their sisters or daughters to the princes of Wales, though they always reserved the right of resuming possession, because of its importance as a frontier town. This frequently happened till the reign of Henry III., after which period, we hear no more of its being in the hands of the Welsh. The castle was a fortress of some strength, and the history of Ellesmere is most interesting at those periods, when civil war raged in the nation. Governors were appointed by the crown from the time when the Welsh princes were dispossessed of it, till the reign of Edward III., when it was given to Lord Eubale le Strange, in fee, from whom it descended by heirship, or marriage, to the Earls of Derby. One of these, in the reign of Elizabeth, alienated the castle and manor to Richard Spencer, Esq., and Edward Savage, after which we hear no more of the former, and even its ruins have now disappeared; but the site of the castle has been converted into a bowling green, from which a most delightful prospect is obtained into nine different counties, including several highly interesting ruins, and a number of very lofty eminences, forming a charming contrast with the fertile vales, studded with villages, and enriched by pellucid streams. The excellence of the barley in this neighbourhood induced the inhabitants to turn their attention to the malt trade, which is now the principal support of the town, and the malt finds a ready sale. Commercial intercourse is facilitated by the Ellesmere canal, forming a communication between the Dee at Chester, and the Severn at Shrewsbury, and is carried over the Dee by an aqueduct of several arches. It has branches extending to various parts of Shropshire, and to the interior of Wales, and a railway has been made to the collieries of Plas Kynaston. This canal was constructed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, passed the 34th of George III.

The town given as a marriage portion of the Princes of Wales.

A prospect of nine counties.

Ellesmere canal.

Inns. Bridgewater Arms, Black Lion.—*Market*, Tues.—*Fairs*, Tues. aft. Feb. 2, 3rd Tues. in April, Whit.-Tues., 1st Tues. in July, last in Aug., 1st in Oct., 3rd in Nov., stock, pigs.—*Bankers*, Whitchurch and Ellesmere Banking Company; draw on Union Bank of London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ellington, Nether...to	N. R. York ...	Masham 3	Bedale 6	N. Eastern	235	1710	73
Ellington, Over .....to	N. R. York ..	Masham 3	Bedale 6	N. Eastern	235		71
Ellisfield .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke ...4	Basingstoke ...5	L. & S. W.	53	2360	272
Ellough.....pa	Suffolk	Beccles 3	Beccles 3	Norfolk	150	1097	133
Elloughton .....pa	E. R. York ...	Hull 10	Brough 1	N. Eastern	204½	2988	555
Elm .....pa	Cambridge ...	Wisbeach 1½	Wisbeach 2	E. Counties	97½	11105	1819
Elm .....pa	Somerset	Frome 1½	Frome 2½	Gt. Western	118	893	408
Elmbridge .....chap	Worcester ...	Droitwich 3	Stoke Works 4½	Midland	134	...	400
Elmdon .....pa	Essex	Chesterford ...3½	Audley End...4½	E. Counties.....	48	2480	743
Elmdon .....pa	Warwick	Birmingham ...7	Mrstn Green 2½	L. & N. W.	109	1127	164
Elmley, Isle of .....pa	Kent	Sheerness 5	Strood 16½	S. Eastern	47½	2341	131
Elmham, North ...pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham ...5	Elmham	Norfolk	131½	4631	1211
Elmhurst .....to	Stafford.....	Lichfield 1½	Lichfield 2½	L. & N. W.	118	...	...
Elmington .....ham	Northampton	Oundle 1	Oundle .....½	L. & N. W.	98	...	...
Elmire with Crakehill .....to	N. R. York ...	Aldborough ...7½	Sessay 1	N. Eastern	209	900	73
Elmley Castle.....pa	Worcester ...	Pershore 3½	Evesham.....5	Oxford W. & W.....	112	2057	385
Elmley Lovett .....pa	Worcester ...	Droitwich.....4½	Hartlebury ...2½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	134½	2381	395
Elmore .....pa	Gloucester ...	Oakle St. 2½	Gloucester ...6½	Gt. Western	120½	1486	393
Elmsall, North .....to	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 9	Askern.....7	Lanc. & Yorkshire	169½	2071	267
Elmsall, South .....to	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 9	Askern.....7	Lanc. & Yorkshire	169½	1740	505
Elmset .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 8	Hadleigh 5	E. Union	75	1973	433
Elmstead .....pa	Kent	Ashford 9	Wye 5½	S. Eastern	77½	2692	500
Elmstead .....pa	Essex	Colchester ...4½	Ardleigh 3	E. Union	58½	3644	908
Elmsthorpe.....pa	Leicester	Hinckley 3	Broughtn Ast. 6	Midland	100	1650	45
Elmstone .....pa	Kent	Sandwich 5	Grove Ferry ...3	S. Eastern	91	432	66
Elmstone Hardwick .....pa	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham ...4	Cleeve 1½	Midland	124	2610	391
Elmswell .....pa	Suffolk	Stow Market...5	Elmswell	E. Union	86	2066	779
Elmton-with-Creswell .....pa	Derby.....	Chesterfield ...9	Eckington ...5½	Midland	168	2979	435
Elsdon* .....pa	Northumb. ...	Rothbury.....10	Morpeth 20	N. Eastern	314	74917	1643
Elsenham.....pa	Essex	B. Stortford ...5	Elsenham .....¾	E. Counties	38	1829	517
Elsfield.....pa	Oxford	Oxford.....3	Oxford 4	Gt. Western	67	1280	168
Elsham.....pa	Lincoln	Barton.....6	Barnetby 2	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	170	4110	448
Elsing .....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham...4½	Dereham 4½	Norfolk.....	130	1511	400
Elslack .....ham	W. R. York ...	Skipton 4	Elslack	Midland	217	1762	132
Elstead .....pa	Surrey	Farnham 4½	Godalming.....5	L. & S. W.	39	4119	841
Elsted .....pa	Sussex	Godalming ...22	Chichester... 11	L. B. & S. C.	90	1789	208
Elsthorpe.....ham	Lincoln.....	Bourne 4	Lit. Bytham 5½	Gt. Northern	97½	...	...
Elstronwick .....to	E. R. York ...	Hedon.....5	Burstwick 4	Hull & Holderness	186	910	157
Elstob .....to	Durham	Darlington ...8	Aycliffe 4½	N. Eastern	245	733	38
Elston .....to	Lancaster.....	Preston 5	Grimsargh 1	L. & N. W.	216	934	54
Elston .....pa	Nottingham	Fiskerton.....3½	Newark.....5½	Gt. Northern	125½	1640	282
Elston .....ham	Wilts	Amesbury 7	Salisbury ...13½	L. & S. W.	109½	...	...
Elstow† .....pa	Bedford.....	Sandy 9	Bedford 1	L. & N. W.	64	1522	581

* ELSDON. Through this parish extends the river Reed, by which, with its many tributary streams, the district is well watered. Limestone and ironstone, of inferior qualities, are found here in abundance, and this place, which was formerly a large forest, contains some good seams of coal. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a large and ancient cruciform structure, with north and south transepts. In clearing away the earth recumbent against the north transept, a few years since, the bones of upwards of one hundred persons were found, regularly deposited in double rows, the skull of one alternately lying between the thigh bones of another. Behind the chancel was found a tombstone, with a cross and a sword carved upon it, the monument of a young man, as appeared by the beautiful freshness of his teeth. The rectory-house is a strong old tower, with a circular staircase at one corner; its lowest story is spanned with one large arch; on its front are the arms of the Hunfranvilles. The mote-hill, on the north side of the village, has been a place of assembly, on public occasions, in Saxon times. The remains of strong masonry, and two inscriptions found upon it, also prove that it has been used as an exploratory hill by the Romans. Tradition relates that a giant, called Ella, resided here, and committed great ravages. Bereness Chapel, in this parish, had been long in ruins, but was rebuilt by voluntary subscription, in 1793. Elsdon Castle, now the rectory-house, was built in the reign of Henry III., by David, King of Scotland; it is a strong tower building, nearly surrounded by a fine shrubbery and plantations. Elsdon is supposed to have been a Roman town, in the time of M. Aurelius Antoninus, and to have been the first chain of forts between Watling-street and its eastern branch, called the Devil's-causeway. At a short distance is Rothley Castle, built "for effect," by the late Sir W. C. Blackett.

Singular discovery of human bones.

Tradition of a giant.

† ELSTOW. This village was the birth-place of John Bunyan, in 1628, the

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Elstree* ....pa	Hertford	Barnet 4¾	Bushey 4	L. & N. W.	20	1370	396
Elswick.....to	Lancaster.....	Poulton 7	Kirkham 5	Preston & Wyre.....	223	1009	307
Elswick.....to	Northumb. ...	Newcastle 1	Newcastle 2	N. Eastern	280	783	3539
Elsworth.....pa	Cambridge ...	St. Neot's.....10	Swavesey 5½	E. Counties	74¼	3700	822
Eltisley.....pa	Cambridge ...	St. Neot's.....5½	St. Neots 6½	Gt. Northern	58	1922	448
Eltham† .....pa	Kent	Lewisham 3	Blackheath ...2	S. Eastern	8	4350	2568

ELSTOW.

The birthplace of John Bunyan.

author of one of the most popular allegorical tales ever composed in any language. His productions were the fruit of natural talent and self-acquired knowledge, as he was in the early part of his life placed in circumstances extremely unfavourable to the cultivation of his mind. He was the son of a tinker, and followed his father's employment; and for some time led that kind of wandering dissipated life which seems incidental to the occupation. During the civil war he served as a soldier in the Parliament army, and the danger to which he was then exposed probably brought him to reflection, in consequence of which his conduct became reformed, and his mind impressed with a deep sense of the truth and importance of religion. He joined a society of Anabaptists, at Bedford, and at length undertook the office of a public teacher among them. Acting in defiance of the severe laws enacted against dissenters from the established church, soon after the Restoration, Bunyan incurred the sentence of transportation, which was not executed, as he was detained in prison for more than twelve years, and at last liberated through the charitable interposition of Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln. To this confinement he owes his literary fame, for in the solitude of his cell, his ardent imagination, brooding over the mysteries of Christianity, the miraculous narratives of the sacred Scripture, and the visions of Jewish prophets, gave birth to that admired religious allegory "The Pilgrim's Progress," a work which, like "Robinson Crusoe," has remained unrivalled amidst a host of imitators. Bunyan himself attempted again the same kind of composition, but by no means with equal success. His "Holy War made by Shaddai upon Diabolis," his other religious parables, and his devotional tracts, which are numerous, are now deservedly consigned to oblivion. There is, however, a curious piece of auto-biography of Bunyan extant, entitled "Grace abounding to the chief of Sinners," possessing much of the same kind of interest which attaches to some of the publications of William Huntingdon, and other fanatics. On obtaining his liberty, Bunyan resumed his function as a minister at Bedford, and became extremely popular. He died during a visit in London, in 1688. His natural turn for wit and repartee appears in the following story:—Towards the close of his imprisonment a Quaker called on him, probably hoping to make a convert of the author of "The Pilgrim." He thus addressed him:—"Friend John, I am come to thee with a message from the Lord; and after having searched for thee in half the prisons in England, I am glad that I have found thee at last." "If the Lord had sent you," sarcastically returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows that I have been a prisoner in Bedford gaol for these twelve years past." The cottage in which Bunyan was born is still standing, but it has lately received a new front.

The "Pilgrim's Progress."

Quaint repartee.

Fairs, May 15, cattle; Nov. 5, also cheese.

The Weare murder.

* ELSTREE. In the churchyard of this village lies interred the body of William Weare, who was murdered by John Thurtell and his accomplices, Probert and Hunt, in a place called Gill's-hill-lane, in the parish of Aldenham, October 24th, 1823. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome building, with a tower and spire lately rebuilt.

Eltham Palace.

† ELTHAM. Here stood, anciently, one of the most magnificent of England's royal palaces. Anthony Bec, the "battling bishop" of Durham, erected the first mansion, about the middle of the thirteenth century, and on his death the manor, with its possessions, fell to the crown, which is still the rightful owner of the property. John, son of Edward II., was born here, in 1315, and was thence called John of Eltham. In the next reign the Parliament was here convened, and Edward IV., after rebuilding it, kept his Christmas here with great splendour in 1482. Henry VII. made still further additions, and in his time the royal palace consisted of four quadrangles enclosed within a high wall and encircled by a moat. A garden and three parks were attached, comprising about 1,800

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Elton ....to	Chester	Chester 7	Dunham 2½	Birk. Lanc. & Ches.	186	1090	216
Elton ....to	Chester	Sandbach 2½	Sandbach 2	L. & N. W.	164	1027	444
Elton ....to	Derby....	Winster 1	Darley 4	Midland	156	...	545
Elton....pa	Durham	Stockton-on-T 3	Stockton....3	N. Eastern	250½	1419	84
Elton....pa	Hereford	Ludlow....4½	Wooferton ...5½	Shrews. & Herefd....	163½	1470	101
Elton....pa	Huntingdon	Peterborough 8	Elton	L. & N. W.	102	3250	878
Elton....to	Lancaster	Bury....1	Bury....1	E. Lancashire....	199½	2521	6482
Elton....pa	Nottingham...	Bingham....4	Elton	Ambgte. Not. & Bos.	115	980	79
Eltringham ....to	Northumb.	Newcastle ...11	Prudhoe	Newc. & Carlisle....	288	320	119
Elvaston ....pa	Derby	Derby....4½	Borrowash ...1	Midland	129	2760	498
Elveden ....pa	Suffolk	Kennet 12	Thetford 4	Norfolk	99	5290	238
Elvetham....pa	Hants	Odiham 5	Fleetpond....2½	L. & S. W.	39½	3200	497
Elvington ....pa	E. R. York ...	Pocklington ...7	York....8	Gt. Northern	198½	2256	372
Elvis, St. ....pa	Pembroke....	St. David's....5	Haverfdwest 12	S. Wales	288	414	37
Elwell ....ham	Dorset	Weymouth....4	Dorchester....4	L. & S. W.	145	...	...
Elwick ....to	Durham	Hartlepool....5	Seaton....5	W. Hartlepool	262½	1500	250
Elwick ....to	Northumb. ...	Belford 2	Belford 1	N. Eastern	331	819	69
Elwick Hall ....pa	Durham....	Hartlepool....5	Seaton....5	W. Hartlepool	262½	4321	187
Elworth ....ham	Dorset	Weymouth....7	Dorchester ...7½	L. & S. W.	148½	...	...
Elworthy....pa	Somerset	Wiveliscombe 5	Taunton 11½	Brist. & Exeter	174½	1635	216
Ely*....isle	Cambridge			....	...	...	...

acres, and were well stocked with deer. The many fine old trees that still remain show how richly wooded this district must have formerly been. All that now remains of this once stately edifice is the Hall, or Banqueting Room, which has been for years converted to the plebeian uses of a barn. Nothing can be more interesting than this relic of ancient kingly grandeur. The symbol of the rose, seen on various portions of the building, identifies the hall as that erected by Edward IV. In 1828 its neglected condition attracted the attention of antiquaries, and Government undertook the work of restoration, to secure the permanence of what remained. The hall is about 100 feet long, and 60 feet high, and it has been well said "the taste and talent of ages are concentrated in its design." The windows have been built up, but the splendid roof is nearly perfect. From the immense length of the beams, sound and straight throughout, it has been considered that a forest must have yielded its choicest timber for the supply, and it is evident the material has been wrought with amazing labour and admirable skill. Some of the walls of the old garden are perceptible, to the east of the palace, and there is an ancient dwelling close by worth notice. In 1834 some curious subterraneous passages were discovered. Under the ground floor was found a trap door opening into a room underground, ten feet wide, and communicating with Middle Park, where there were excavations sufficient to contain sixty horses. About 500 feet of this passage was entered, and 200 feet of another, which passed under the moat, and was believed, from traditions extant, to lead under Blackheath to Greenwich or the river. In the field leading from Eltham to Mottingham, the archway was broken into, but the brickwork could be traced considerably further in the same direction. Eltham Church contains the tomb of Doggett, the comedian, who bequeathed the coat and badge still rowed for every 1st of August by the "jolly young watermen" of the Thames.

ELTHAM.

The hall converted into a barn.

Subterraneous passages.

Tomb of Doggett, the comedian.

* ELY (The Isle of), comprehending the northern part of Cambridgeshire, is a considerable portion of that extensive tract of fen or low country which stretches from the east of Huntingdonshire to the west of Norfolk, and northwards through the south-eastern division of Lincolnshire. The Cambridgeshire fens, strictly speaking, are not confined to the Isle of Ely, but spread with the beds of the Ouse and Cam to a small distance from Cambridge. The isle, however, is emphatically the fenny part, and is chiefly separated from the rest of the county by the old channel of the Ouse, which river flows from the Huntingdonshire to the Norfolk border, and washes the city of Ely in its course. The Isle of Ely, strictly speaking, is that large tract of high land encompassed with fens that were formerly overflowed with water, of which Ely is the principal place, and gives name to the whole, in which are included, also, the villages of Stretham and Thetford, Wilburton, Hadenham, Sutton, Mepal Wenham, Wentford, Whichford, Downham, and Chetisham, making collectively but one island. Littleport, Coveny, and Stretney, though sometimes reckoned part of it, were, in their original state, disjoined by small intervals of fenny ground, and therefore were distinct islands of themselves. This tract is about seven miles in length and four in breadth. But the whole district, now called the Isle of Ely, extends from the bridge at Tyd, on the north, to Upwere, on the south, twenty-eight

The fens.

Extent of the district.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ely* .....city	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...15½	Ely	E. Counties	72	...	6176

ELY, ISLE.

miles in length; and from Abbot's, or Bishop's Delf, on the east, to the river Nene, near Peterborough, on the west, twenty-five miles in breadth. This district, besides the places above mentioned, includes several considerable towns and villages, as Wisbeach, Whittlesey, Doddington, March, Leverington, Newton, Chatteris, &c. The face of the country is one vast plain, stretching beyond the reach of sight; interrupted on the southern side by one or two ridges of comparatively high land, but in all its northern portion presenting only some small elevations, which just lift the villages seated upon them above the general level. This whole tract is naturally a marsh, subject to be laid under water in rainy seasons by the rivers which creep through it to the sea, and rendered habitable and cultivable only by means of immense labour expended in cutting drains across it in various directions. Into these the water is raised by means of windmills, which pump it up from the ditches that everywhere intersect the low grounds, and it is kept in by high banks, which confine it on a level higher than that of the adjacent country. Among the objects presented by nature, the botanist will find a large variety of aquatic plants in great luxuriance; and the ornithologist will be entertained with a number of birds, not, indeed, equal to that of some of the unreclaimed fens of Lincolnshire, but sufficient to excite his attention. The heron is frequent by the sides of the drains, or in the watery plashes; and by his tall stature, and wide spread of wings, makes a principal figure among the feathered tribe. These places are also the resort of various kinds of gulls, with the tern, or sea-swallow. The pewit, or lapwing, fills the moors with its clamour. Stares, or starlings, abound throughout the fens, and often collect in such flocks as to form black clouds hovering over the ground, and amusing the spectator by their continual change of form and appearance. The common birds of prey are kites and buzzards. In winter a great variety of the duck kind, and other water-fowl, come up in the washes, and offer a valuable capture to the fowler. Of the fish, pikes and eels are the most abundant; and in the spring season smelts run up the Bedford river in great shoals. It has been remarked, that where the energies of man are excited by circumstances of hardship and necessity, they generally proceed so far as to render his situation more abundant in conveniences than where indolence is favoured by the bounty of nature. This is the case with Holland, compared to the rest of Europe; and it appears to be that of the fens of Ely, compared to some of the more desirable counties of England. The villages in this tract are for the most part well built, and have an air of comfort not usual in the common agricultural districts; that of Earith is even provided with a flagged foot-pavement for its whole length—a valuable accommodation in a low site, which cannot fail of being very wet and miry in the winter. The pale brick and tile manufactured in these parts give a very neat appearance to the houses, and the reed thatches of the barns and cottages are extraordinarily warm and durable. Many of the churches are handsome, and have tall steeples, visible at a great distance—the land-marks of this naked tract. The cathedral of Ely, one of the largest and most remarkable edifices of the kind, is a conspicuous object to a wide circumjacent country. The inhabitants of the fens are chiefly engaged in farming, and many of the farmers are opulent. They feed numbers of cattle, and the sheep of the upland districts are frequently sent hither in the winter to fatten on the cole seed. The brewing trade is considerable in several of the towns and villages. Although trees are now scarce in the fens, and almost confined to willows and other aquatics, yet the bodies of oaks of large dimensions, still frequently dug up in the lowest and wettest tracts, prove that the country, at some remote period, was well wooded, and probably in great part a forest. As it is certain that before the drainage, a century and a half ago, it was much more a morass than at present, conjecture is puzzled to determine at what remote era the soil could be capable of bearing timber-trees, where even now no one would think of planting them. Some of the trunks dug up are still serviceable wood. In the same parts very black turf or peat is cut, which is the common fuel. The oziers are an article of profit to the planter, from their sale to the basket-makers. The peeling of them, after steeping in pits, is one of the occupations of the poor.

The drainage of the marsh effected by windmills.

Natural history of the isle.

The cathedral of Ely a prominent object.

Trade.

* ELY (The City of), denominated *Suth Gureva* by the Saxons, is situated on

ELY, CITY.

a considerable eminence. The etymology of its present name has been variously explained. Those who derive it from *Helig*, signifying willows, in the British language, or from the Saxon *Æl*, an eel, are amongst the most plausible. The venerable Bede, who lived in the eighth century, adopts the latter derivation; and it appears by the Norman survey, that the number of eels to which the several lords of manors in the island were annually entitled, amounted to upwards of 100,000. Wisbech alone paid 28,000, and Stuntney 27,250. The first settlement in this island appears to have been about a mile from the present city, and was called Cratendune, now Cratendon-field. Soon after the introduction of Christianity into the kingdom of East Anglia, Ethelbert, the principal Saxon king, founded a church there, but the ministers whom he had appointed to perform the divine ordinances being driven away by Penda, king of Mercia, the place was reduced to a desert. A church was afterwards established by Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, and Hereswitha, his queen. The history of this princess, who was born about the year 630, is somewhat curious. At a very early period of life she formed the determination of devoting herself to the service of God by retaining her virginity, a sacrifice which, in that age, was considered as essential to Christian perfection. She appears to have accomplished her intention, under many difficulties, for she was twice married; first by the authority of her parents, and a second time through the influence of her uncle, Ethelwold, King of East Anglia. "Tonbert, her first husband," says Gough, in his additions to Camden, "was a principal nobleman among the East Angles, being one of those eoldermen, or princes, afterwards called eorles and comites, who, in the Saxon times, held one or more districts hereditarily, and in fee, or by royal grant; and with the bishops composed the supreme council of the nation." Having prevailed on him to refrain from the consummation of the marriage rites, they lived together three years, when Tonbert died, and Etheldreda came into full possession of the Isle of Ely, which had been settled on her in dower. The temporal jurisdiction which the Bishop of Ely now possesses is understood to be partly the same as Tonbert was invested with, and which, on his death, descended to his virgin widow. Etheldreda entrusted its management to Ovin, "the upper eolderman of her household," and went into retirement, intending to pass the remainder of her days in acts of devotion, accompanied by a few selected friends. She had continued a considerable time in solitude, when her hand was again solicited by prince Egfrid, son of Oswy, King of Northumberland, whom she at length married: but, according to the narrations of Bede, and other historians, lived with him twelve years without conceding her virginity, which she is supposed to have guarded by a private agreement made with the prince before marriage. On the death of Oswy, in 670, Egfrid succeeded to the throne; but Etheldreda's idea of religious duties continuing the same, she requested her husband's permission to leave the court, and to retire to some monastery, where she might have more leisure to attend her pious duties. At length, wearied with her importunity, he consented, and she entered and received the sacred veil in the monastery of Coldingham; but Egfrid's esteem for her increasing, he resolved, as persuasions were ineffectual, to remove her by force. Etheldreda obtaining a knowledge of this design, left her retirement, and fled to the Isle of Ely. The king pursued, and according to the monkish legends, overtook her near a rocky eminence, whither the queen sought refuge, and was suddenly surrounded by water, which continued to encompass her for several days. Egfrid, believing this to be an interposition of heaven in her favour, retired to York, and permitted her to pursue her journey to Ely. Etheldreda at first designed to repair the old church of Ethelbert's foundation, and erect a monastery near it; but the spot on which the city now stands being closer to the river, and more pleasant, she altered her determination, and commenced the buildings near the site of the present cathedral, about the year 673. In a little time she assembled a numerous congregation of religious persons. Her establishment was not of any particular order, but the strictness of their manner of life may be estimated from the conduct of Etheldreda, when she became abbess, which Bede thus describes:—"From her first entrance on her office she never wore any linen, but only woollen garments. She usually ate only twice a day, except on the greater festivals, or in times of sickness; and if her health permitted, she never returned to bed after matins, which were held at midnight, but continued her prayers in the church till break of day." The high opinion entertained of her sanctity induced several dignified persons to become her converts, and live

Derivation of name.

Church founded by Ethelbert, the Saxon king.

Etheldreda, the virgin wife.

Singular history.

Sanctity of Etheldreda, when she became an abbess.

ELY, CITY.

under her direction, particularly her eldest sister, Sexburga, Queen of Kent; Ermenilda, her daughter, Queen of Mercia; and Ermenilda's daughter, the Princess Werburga, who all successively held the government of the monastery and with Etheldreda were for many centuries regarded as saints. The society was maintained by the profits arising from the government of the isle, which had been settled on the monastery by the royal foundress, and confirmed with all its immunities and privileges by the pope. On the death of Etheldreda, who died of an epidemic disorder, in the year 678, she was placed in a wooden coffin, and by her express order, buried in the common cemetery of the nuns. Her body, however, was removed seventeen years afterwards into the church, and deposited in an elegant marble coffin, which the monks had found near the walls of the ruined city of Grantaceaster. This removal took place on the 17th of October, 695, a day that was afterwards deemed a festival, and still retains a place in our calendar. When the body was removed, say the monks, the flesh was sound, and free from corruption. Various miracles were attributed to her wooden coffin, and the clothes in which she had been interred, and a spring, famous for its healing qualities, was asserted to have burst forth from the spot where she had first been interred. The last abbess, whose name has descended to us, though the monastery continued under the order and discipline established by St. Etheldreda for 197 years, was Wurburga. Its inmates remained in peace and security till about the year 870, when it was discovered by the Danes, who invaded the isle. They were at first repulsed by the bravery of the inhabitants, but returning in great numbers, they overcame every defensive effort, marched immediately to the monastery, put the religious to the sword, set fire to the church and other buildings, and departed, loaded with the spoil, not only of the town and monastery, but also of all the neighbouring places, whose inhabitants had, for security, deposited their valuables at Ely. Beorhed, King of Mercia, who had levied an army to pursue the Danes, annexed the jurisdiction of the isle, and the revenues of the monastery, to the crown, by which they were retained till the reign of Edgar, who intimated an intention of restoring the ancient monastery to Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester. That prelate having provided monks, and ejected some seculars who had repaired the aisles of the church, and recommenced divine worship, agreed with the king for the surrender of the whole district of the Isle of Ely. The charter which was granted by Edgar, at Wlfamere, in the year 970, provides for the surrender of the isle, with all its appurtenances, privileges, power to try causes, &c., in consideration of sixty hides of land, and £100 in money, and a crucifix of gold, to be given to the king. The first abbot of the restored monastery was Brithnoth, who was appointed by Edgar. He exerted himself to complete the repairs of the church, which, when finished, was dedicated, by the celebrated Archbishop Dunstan, to St. Peter and the Virgin Mary. The abbot was assisted in the business of his office by Leo, a monk, who greatly contributed to the security of the possessions of the monastery, by procuring a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the isle and the adjoining counties, in which the rights of the society were ascertained, and the boundaries of their estates discussed, and settled to the satisfaction of the whole assembly. On this occasion a deep ditch was made through the fens, and called Abbot's, or Bishop's Delf, as a boundary of the respective possessions. The property of the church was much augmented by several large purchases of land, which were made by the abbot, who is said to have been slain by the orders of Queen Elfrida; her servants heating sharp-pointed irons in the fire, and thrusting them into his body beneath his arm-pits. This murder was not discovered, till the contrition of Elfrida for the assassination of Edward, her son-in-law, induced her to confess it. Henceforward, till the time of the Conquest, the abbey continued to flourish; its possessions being increased by the gifts of many benefactors, but particularly by those of Leofwin, a Saxon nobleman, who rebuilt and enlarged the south side of the church; and Duke Brithnoth, who was killed by the Danes at Malden, in Essex, and buried in the choir at Ely. The privileges of the monastery were confirmed by King Canute, and also by Edward the Confessor, who received the early part of his education here. The latter monarch granted the abbot a new charter, enumerating all the possessions, rights, and privileges of the church, which was confirmed by Pope Victor II. At the time of the Norman invasion, the abbey was deprived of many estates; and Thurstan, the seventh abbot, fearful that its whole possessions would be seized by the Conqueror, resolved to support the interest of Edgar Atheling,

Her death, and miracles attributed to her coffin.

The isle invaded by the Danes.

Charter granted by Edgar.

The monastery restored.

Horrible murder of the abbot by the servants of Queen Elfrida.

whom he considered as the real heir to the crown, and gave assistance and shelter to several English lords, who were determined to defend their country from the domination of one whom they regarded as an usurper. The natural strength of the Isle of Ely was thought to be capable of resisting the progress of William's army; and, among other noblemen, Edwin, Earl of Chester; Morcar, Earl of Northumberland; and Hereward, son of Leofric, Lord of Brunne, in Lincolnshire, sought refuge in it, while insurrections were raising in different quarters of the kingdom. Hereward was elected general, and exerted his military talents in the necessary measures to defend the isle from the expected attack of the Normans, who invested it in the summer of 1069. William commanded the assailants in person, and attempted to force a passage on the western side, by forming a causeway over the fens, of straw, wood, and bags of earth; but the work was obstructed by Hereward in several successful sallies. Some disturbances in the north of England broke out about the same period, and the king was obliged to raise the siege, to which, however, he returned in the spring of the year 1070, and encamped on a spot opposite to Aldrey, where a neck of firm land, stretching into the fen, rendered the passage into the isle narrower than any other part. From this spot he carried on the work: but the water having, by its weight, destroyed a dam which he had formed across the river, he retired to Brandon, on the eastern side of the isle, where, in a council of war, it was resolved to renew the attack from the same point. Hereward, who had attended the council in disguise, returned in the habit of a fisherman, and set fire to the magazines of straw and timber which William's troops had collected, and taking advantage of the confusion, made a successful sally with his boats, and destroyed the forts which his enemies had erected. The camp, which was occupied by the Conqueror's army when he besieged the Isle of Ely, is still visible at the south end of Aldrey-Causey, within the manor of Wivelingham, and is corruptly called Belsars-hills. "That this camp received its name from Belasius, or Belasis, one of the Conqueror's generals in this expedition," says Mr. Bentham, "is evident from a manuscript now in the British Museum, intituled 'Story found in the Isle of Ely,' in which are the words:—'We endured the violent threats of the Normans seven years together, untyll such tyme as Belasyus, generall of the kyng's army in thys service, of whom certain hylls, which at the south end of Aldreth Causey were built for the safety of the armyes, took their names, which we now by corrupt speech call Belsars-hilles, &c.'" Inflamed with resentment at his repeated disasters, William proceeded to Cambridge, where he alienated all the estates and manors of the monastery situated without the isle, to his Norman followers. This was the most certain mode of extorting the submission of the monks; but as the English officers fed at their tables, with their arms in constant readiness for use, they dared not offer to make terms with the king, till they were in some distress for provisions: even then their persuasions were ineffectual, for their guests could not be prevailed on to agree to their wishes. Anxious, however, to make their own peace with the sovereign, the abbot, with several of the monks, left Ely privately, and went to William, at Warwick, where they implored his pardon. In a secret interview the abbot informed the king of the best measures for reducing the isle, and promised to use his greatest exertions to compel its defenders to obedience. He then returned with his followers to Ely. In the following year the islanders received reinforcements from their friends in Scotland, and the north of England; but William, resolved to crush their rising hopes, marched a large army to re-commence the siege, and gave orders for the completion of the causeway, which, after several months' severe labour, was accomplished, and strengthened by forts and military engines. The soldiers were now ordered to proceed; but they soon found their march impeded by some deep waters which lay between them and the firm land, and were obliged to drag a number of boats through the fens, in order to make a floating-bridge, to enable them to continue their march. The besieged renewed their exertions and disputed the passage with much firmness; but the superior skill of the Norman soldiers in the use of their military engines, overpowered resistance, and victory declared for William. Great numbers of the English were slain in the battle; and many of those who were made prisoners were cruelly mutilated, some having their eyes put out, and others their hands and feet cut off, that they might remain as living monuments of the Conqueror's vengeance, and become a terror to such as presumed to dispute his sway. He had no sooner become master of the isle than he took possession of the monastery; but, through

The isle invested by the Normans, and its heroic defence.

Stratagem of Hereward, the Saxon leader.

The estates alienated by William the Conqueror to his Norman followers.

Prolonged contest, and final subjugation of the island by the Normans.

the intercession of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and the promise of payment of 700 marks, which, on a slight pretence, was increased to 1,000, he pardoned the monks. Many of the Norman officers were now quartered on the monastery, and the most valuable furniture of the church seized by the king; but through the firmness of Theodwin, the monk of Jumiage, in Normandy, whom the Conqueror had appointed to succeed the Abbot Thurston, the gold, silver, and jewels were afterwards returned. On the death of Theodwin, in 1075, the administration of the affairs of the abbey was bestowed on a monk named Godfrey, who retained its entire management for several years, and had sufficient influence with the king, to obtain his permission that the rights and liberties of the monastery should be inquired into, in a great assembly, convened for the purpose at Kentford, in Suffolk. The proceedings of this meeting being certified to the king by his barons, he issued a precept, in conformity with its decision, to the sheriffs of the several counties interested, directing them to put the church of Ely in possession of all the rights, customs, and privileges it enjoyed at King Edward's death. In the year 1081, Godfrey was removed to Malmsbury, and Simeon, brother to Wolkolin, Bishop of Winchester, was appointed to the abbacy of Ely. This prelate, soon after his promotion, laid the foundation of the magnificent conventual church, which has been justly characterised as one of the most curious monuments of ecclesiastical antiquity in the kingdom. It remained unfinished at the time of his decease, which happened in 1093, when he had completed his 100th year; but Richard, his successor, prosecuted the building with diligence; and the eastern side being finished in the year 1106, the bodies and shrines of the saints Etheldreda, Sexburga, Ermenilda, and Werburga, were removed from the old church, and deposited in the new structure before the altar. About this period the revenues of the abbey amounted to £1400 a year. Richard, who was the last abbot, solicited Henry I. to establish a bishopric here; but this was not effected till after his death, in 1107. Hervey, Bishop of Bangor, was the first appointed to the new see, which was partly taken from the diocese of Lincoln, whose bishop had the manor of Spaldwick, Huntingdonshire, in exchange. Hervey procured many gifts and privileges for his bishopric: and also the grant of a fair, to commence at Ely on the third day preceding the 20th of June, which was the anniversary of the death of Etheldreda, and to continue for seven days. The conduct of this bishop appears in some particulars not to have been consistent with justice; for having obtained the king's mandate to make an equal division of the abbey estates, between the bishopric and the monks, he contrived to retain two thirds of the possessions himself. When the possessions of the bishopric and monastery were thus separated, the management of the latter devolved on the prior, who was at first chosen by the bishop, but afterwards elected by the monks. The prior had apartments for himself and family, distinct from those of the society, and was usually styled Lord Prior. From the year 1413 till the dissolution the abbey was considered as a mitred one. Nigellus, the successor of Hervey, with a view to assist the Empress Matilda, during her contest with King Stephen, erected a castle at Ely, and another at Aldrey; but he was dispossessed of all his estates and revenues by the king, who suddenly passed the river with his horse, and made himself master of the isle. Nigellus, however, being soon afterwards taken prisoner at Lincoln, profited by the opportunity, and, with the aid of some forces sent him by the empress, recovered the isle, and was reinstated in his bishopric, which, with a short intermission, he retained till his death in 1164. Henry VIII., after the surrender of the monastery, by letters patent, dated September the 10th, 1541, granted a charter to convert the conventual church into a cathedral, by the title of the cathedral church of the Undivided Trinity; the establishment for the performance of divine service to consist of a dean, a priest, and eight prebendaries, with other ministers: the dean and prebendaries to form a body corporate. Thomas Gooderich, the thirty-second bishop, who at that time held the see, was a zealous promoter of the Reformation; and his injunctions to demolish images, shrines, relics, and other superstitious emblems, were executed with so much punctuality, that no trace of them remains within his diocese; though before that period it contained many objects of religious attention. An act was passed in the first parliament of Elizabeth, which empowered her majesty to retain any lands belonging to whatever see might become vacant, and to give tenths, and impropriate rectories instead of them. This was a great disadvantage to the bishopric of Ely, which, under this act, was deprived of manors whose revenues amounted to upwards of

The monastery preserved by the firmness of the monks.

Origin of the cathedral.

Ecclesiastical history.

The isle taken possession of by King Stephen, and afterwards recovered.

Charter conferred by Henry VIII.

£1,132 yearly. The bishop possesses all the rights of a county palatine, and is sovereign within the isle, where all causes are heard and determined by a judge of his appointing, who holds assizes, gaol delivery, and quarter sessions; and has proper officers under him to preserve the peace, and execute his decisions. The city of Ely, the only city in England not represented in Parliament, is not incorporated, nor has it any jurisdiction distinct from that of the island. It contains two parishes—that of the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary's—and is divided into three wards, each of which has its separate constable. The spring assizes for the isle, and the Easter and Michaelmas quarter sessions, are holden here. The city consists principally of one long street, well paved, and containing several good houses; many of them are of stone, and some have a very ancient appearance. Of late years some great local improvements have been made. Ely is so encompassed with garden ground, that it sends great quantities of strawberries, cherries, greens, asparagus, &c., to Cambridge and London. Excepting some potteries of coarse ware, there are no manufactures either in or near the city. Of the first Saxon church, which was built here in 673, there are very considerable remains, now converted into prebendal houses, and the area of the nave left clear between them. It was 169 feet long, by 40 broad. The east end was lengthened in the year 1102. The present cathedral is the workmanship of various periods, and displays a singular admixture of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles of architecture; yet, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of its parts, when considered as a whole, it must unquestionably be regarded as a very magnificent structure. The north and south transepts, which are the oldest parts of the cathedral, were erected in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. The arches are circular here, as well as in the nave, which was begun about the middle of the reign of Henry I., and completed before the year 1174. Between 1174 and 1189, Bishop Rydel erected the great west tower, which was anciently flanked on the north side by a building of the same kind as that on the south; but it either fell, or was taken down, and another building was begun in its place, but never carried higher than twelve or fourteen feet. The interior view of this tower, which is decorated with small columns and arches running round in several stories, and lighted by twenty-seven windows, is extremely beautiful. The lower part was repaired, and new cased with stone, in the middle of the fifteenth century; but the beauty of the tower was destroyed in a considerable degree, by the insertion of a belfry-floor, and various beams irregularly disposed to direct the course of the bell-ropes. This belfry, with other cumbrous obstructions, was removed some time ago, through the munificence and taste of the Right Rev. James Yorke, the bishop, who also enabled the dean and chapter to repair the mutilated decorations of the tower, and restore the whole to its original splendour. The handsome vestibule at the entrance, formerly called the Gallilee, which was built about the year 1200, by Bishop Eustachius, has also been repaired; and the ground in front so much lowered, that, instead of a descent of three or four steps at the entrance, as formerly, there is now an ascent into it of one step. In the year 1234, Hugh Northwold, the eighth bishop, laid the foundation of the elegant structure which now forms the choir, but which was originally the presbytery; it was finished in 1250. The three most western arches were destroyed by the fall of the lofty stone tower in the night of the 12th of February, 1322. This tower stood in the centre of the building, on four arches, which gave way, and precipitated it to the ground. To prevent any similar accident, Alan de Walsingham, sub-prior of the convent, and sacrist of the church, designed and erected the present magnificent octagonal tower, which is supported on eight pillars, surmounted by a dome, and terminated by an elegant lantern. The capitals of the pillars are ornamented with rude historical carvings, intended to represent the principal events in the life of Etheldreda. The stone-work of this octagonal tower, which is probably unequalled by any other of the kind, was completed in six years, and the wood-work raised, and covered with lead, in about fifteen. The whole was completed in the year 1342, at the expense of £2,406 4s. 11d. About the same period, the three arches eastward of the octagon were rebuilt by Bishop Hotham, and are very highly embellished. The vaulting is divided into regular compartments by various ribs, which spring from the capitals of the pillars, and are ornamented at the intersections with flowers and elegant foliage, very skilfully executed. The arches of the second arcade, and the windows above them, are decorated with graceful and delicate tracery work. The wood work of the dome and lantern, with part of the roof, was repaired

ELY, CITY.

Privileges of the bishop.

The city.

Dimensions and architecture of the cathedral.

The great west tower.

Removal of the belfry.

Erection of the octagonal tower.

ELY, CITY.

between the years 1757 and 1762, by Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge; and the choir, which was then under the lantern, was also removed to its present situation. This was an important improvement, contributing greatly to the beauty of the cathedral. The stalls in the new choir were originally constructed by Alan de Walsingham. The east window is embellished with a good painting of St. Peter. The altar-piece, which is a fine old painting, representing St. Peter delivered from prison by the angel, was purchased in Italy by the late Earl of Grantham, and presented to the dean and chapter of Ely, by Dr. Yorke. At the east end of the north aisle is a sumptuous chapel, erected by Bishop Alcock, who died at his castle at Wisbeach, in the year 1500. His tomb, with his effigies lying thereon, but much defaced, is placed under an arch of stone on the north side. In the south aisle, and in some respects corresponding with the former, but much superior in its embellishments, is another chapel, erected by Bishop West, about the year 1530, and highly enriched with delicate Gothic ornaments and carving. The bones of Wolstan, Archbishop of York; of Brithnoth, Duke of Northumberland; and of the Bishops Alwin, Elfgar, Athelstan, and Ednoth, are deposited in this chapel, in small cells, similar to those in which they were immured in the walls of the old choir. These chapels were greatly dilapidated by the fanatical reformers of the civil wars, who seem to have had an invincible antipathy to every elegant or tasteful religious edifice. In the aisles are the remains of several ancient monuments, which appear to have been of good workmanship, but are much damaged, and all the fine interstices of the carving are filled up by a thick coat of glaring whitewash. Among the monuments are those of the Bishops Northwold, Kilkenny, De Luda, Hotham, Barnet, Grey, Redman, Standley, and many modern bishops; and also a curious tomb to the memory of the famous John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and his two wives, of the time of Richard III. The font, which is of very elegantly wrought marble, adorned with several small statues, was given to the church by Dean Spencer. The outward extent of the cathedral, from east to west, is 535 feet; but the interior length is only 517. The length of the transept is 190 feet, the height of the lantern over the dome 170, the extreme height of the western tower 270, the two towers on the south wing of the latter 120, the length of the nave 203, the height of the roof over it 104, and the height of the eastern front to the top of the cross 112. On the north side, near the east end of the cathedral, is St. Mary's chapel, now Trinity Church; it having been assigned to the use of the inhabitants of that parish soon after the Restoration, by the dean and chapter. This elegant structure, which was commenced in the reign of Edward II., is one of the most perfect buildings of the age. Its shape is oblong; the interior length about 200 feet, the breadth 46, and the height of the vaulted roof 60. This building has neither pillars nor side aisles, but is supported by strong spring buttresses, surmounted with pinnacles. Formerly the spaces over the east and west windows were decorated with statues, and a variety of other well executed sculpture. The interior was also embellished with niches, highly carved and enriched with statues, ornamental foliage, and flower-work; but the fanatical soldiers of the commonwealth defaced the beauty of the sculpture, and what escaped their hands has been so miserably clogged and obscured by whitewash, that none of the finer parts of the carving are distinct. This edifice was built at the charge of the convent by John de Wisbech, one of the monks, and Alan de Walsingham. The first stone was laid by the latter on Lady-day, 1321. This chapel has undergone a complete repair. The bishop's palace, a very neat brick structure, was built by the Bishops Alcock and Gooderich, and much improved by the late Bishop Keene, partly at his own expense, and partly with the large sums recovered from the executors of his predecessor, Bishop Mawson, to whose philanthropy and public spirit the inhabitants of Ely were greatly indebted. There are two manors in Ely, called Ely-Barton, and Ely-Porta: the former belongs to the bishop, the latter to the dean and chapter. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., appendant to the cathedral, in which provision is made by the statutes for the education of twenty-four boys, commonly called king's scholars; and a charity-school for twenty-four boys, who are educated and clothed by the income of an estate bequeathed by Mrs. Needham, in the year 1740. In 1675, Bishop Laney left lands, which produce upwards of £250 a year, for apprenticing poor children of Ely and Soham. The premiums are limited to £10 each. Several small estates, amounting altogether to upwards of £270 a year, are vested in "the governors of the lands and possessions of the

Important improvements.

The chapels and tombs of the archbishops.

Monuments

Trinity Church.

The bishop's palace.

Schools and endowments

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ely	Glamorgan	Cardiff 2¼	Ely	S. Wales	172½	...	...
Ely Brent* pa	Suffolk	Lavenham 2	Sudbury 7½	E. Union	65	1617	260
Elyhaugh to	Northumb.	Alnwick 9	Acklington 6	N. Eastern	312	...	15
Ember and Weston ham	Surrey	Kingston 2½	Esher 1	L. & S. W.	15	...	1900
Emberton with Petsoe End pa	Buckingham	Olney 1	Wolverton 8	L. & N. W.	60½	1860	613
Embleton to	Cumberland	Keswick 9	Cockermouth 4½	Cocker. & Wrkgtn	346½	3870	421
Embleton to	Durham	Stocktn-on-T. 9	Billingham 6	W. Hartlepool	257½	3356	113
Embleton† pa	Northumb.	Alnwick 7	Christon Bank 2	N. Eastern	322	13228	2275
Embley ti	Hants	Romsey 2	Romsey 3	L. & S. W.	84	...	...
Emborrow pa	Somerset	Wells 6	Bath 13	Gt. Western	120	2039	197
Embsay Eastby to	W. R. York	Skipton 2	Skipton 3	Midland	216	2522	948
Emley pa	W. R. York	Huddersfield 7½	Haigh 5	Lanc. & Yorksh.	182	3715	2905
Emmington pa	Oxford	Thame 3	Hgh Wycmb 11½	Gt. Western	45½	726	104
Emmotland ham	E. R. York	Driffield 7	Httn Crnswck 5	N. Eastern	194	...	...
Emneth pa	Norfolk	Wisbeach 2	Emneth 1	E. Anglian	99	3449	1092
Empingham‡ pa	Rutland	Stamford 5	Ketton 4	Midland	96½	2780	938
Empshot pa	Hants	Petersfield 6	Alton 8	L. & S. W.	58½	1320	165
Emscote ham	Warwick	Warwick 1	Leamington 1	L. & N. W.	99	...	...
Emswell with Kelleythorpe to	E. R. York	Gt. Driffield 1½	Driffield 2	N. Eastern	194½	2376	110
Emsworth§ vil	Hants	Chichester 6½	Emsworth	L. B. & S. C.	86	...	...
Enborne‖ pa	Berks	Newbury 2	Newbury 2	Gt. Western	55	2485	407
Encombe¶ ham	Dorset	Poole 6	Wimborne 5	L. & S. W.	120	...	...

poor of the city or town of Ely," who were incorporated by that name, in the reign of Charles I. These governors consist of the bishop, dean, archdeacon, and nine of the principal inhabitants. They distribute the rent to the poor, in sums not exceeding eight shillings each; every poor inhabitant having also the privilege of cutting 5,000 turves for fuel, from a tract of land appropriated to that purpose. The Bishop of Ely has considerable patronage at Cambridge.

ELY, CITY.

Gifts to the poor.

Inns, Lamb, Bell.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, Ascension-day, horses; and Oct. 29, horses, cheese, and cattle.—*Bankers*, Mortlock, and Sons; draw on Smith, Payne, and Co. Foster and Co.; draw on Prescott, Grote, and Co. Harvey and Hudson; draw on Hankey and Co.

* ELY BRENT, or Brent Eleigh, now a village, was once a market-town, and long the seat of the Colman family, one of whom built, and furnished with books, a parochial library, and another endowed a neat almshouse for six persons.

† EMBLETON is an irregular village, the property of the Earl of Tankerville. There is a public school here, built by subscription, in 1825.

‡ EMPINGHAM. It is said by tradition that this place, now little better than a village, once contained seven parishes. The church is ancient, with a curious and elegant Gothic tower. There are several public charities, one especially, called the house of protection, founded by Sir William Heathcote, in 1793. This parish also shares in the benefits of the bequest of Mr. Henry Foster, for the education of poor children.

Formerly a place of importance.

§ EMSWORTH, a tithing and chapelry in the parish of Warblington and hundred of Bosmere, is pleasantly situated on an inlet of the sea, opposite to Thorney Isle. Ship-building, rope-making, &c., are the principal occupations of the inhabitants, and there are many small vessels employed in the trade of the port. Emsworth is also noted for the fine flavoured oysters taken on the coast. It has been lately much resorted to by visitors during the summer.

Oysters taken on the coast here.

Inns, Crown, Black Dog.—*Fair*, Easter-Mon.

‖ ENBORNE. There was formerly a curious custom of the manor in this parish, which is humorously described in one of the papers of the "Spectator," that when a copyhold tenant died, his widow should have her free bench in all her customary lands; but if she should be detected in incontinency, she should forfeit her estate, unless she would come into the court of the manor, riding backwards on a black ram, and repeat certain not very decorous doggrel verses, when the steward was bound to readmit her into possession. A pecuniary consideration is now substituted for this custom.

Singular manorial custom.

¶ ENCOMBE is a hamlet, situated in a deep vale, opening to the British Channel, and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Eldon. It was on the rocks near this place that the disastrous wreck of the *Halsewell* East Indiaman took place, in January, 1786. This vessel, one of the finest in the service of the East

Wreck of the *Halsewell*.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Endellion.....pa	Cornwall	Bodmin.....10	Plymouth.....42	S. Devon	289	3729	1223
Enderby .....pa	Leicester	Leicester.....5	Countesthorpe 4	Midland	101	1810	1335
Enderby, Bag.....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 5½	Alford 7	Gt. Northern	137	617	116
Enderby, Mavis.....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 2	Firsby 6¼	Gt. Northern	128½	1510	207
Enderby, Wood.....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle.....4	Tattershall.....8	Gt. Northern	127	...	86
Energlyn .....ham	Glamorgan ...	Caerphilly 1	Taff's Well ...4¼	Taff Vale	181½	...	952
Enford .....pa	Wilts	Amesbury 7	Andover 16	L. & S. W.	82	7880	911
Endmoor .....ham	Westmorland	Kendal 5	Milnthorpe ...3	Lanc. & Carlisle	247	...	...
Endon .....to	Stafford.....	Leek.....4	Etruria 6	N. Stafford	152	...	658
Enfield* .....pa	Middlesex ...	Tottenham.....4	Enfield	E. Counties	12½	12460	9453

ENCOMBE.

India Company, was commanded by Captain Pierce, an officer of distinguished ability and exemplary character, and sailed from the Downs on the 1st of January; and after being driven about by contrary winds for some days, at length struck on the rocks, at a part of the shore where the cliff is of vast height, and rises almost perpendicularly from its base. At the particular spot where the unfortunate *Halsewell* was driven, the foot of the cliff is excavated into a cavern of ten or twelve yards in depth; and of breadth, equal to the length of a large ship. The sides of this cavern are so nearly upright, as to render it extremely difficult of access, and the bottom is strewed with sharp and uneven rocks. The *Halsewell* lay with her broadside opposite to the mouth of the cavern, her whole length stretching from side to side of it. Besides the officers and crew of this ill-fated vessel, there were on board a body of soldiers and a number of passengers, among whom were Captain Pierce's two daughters, his niece, and several other ladies of great beauty and accomplishments, who had been sent to England to be educated, and were now on their return to their parents in India. Among these, Captain Pierce, when no hope remained of saving the vessel, sat down in the round-house, calm and collected, but vainly striving to suppress the tear of parental anguish at the poignant sufferings of those so dear to him. The crew, who, it appears, had been very remiss in their efforts, now quitted the vessel in great numbers; some of them reached points of the projecting rocks, from which they afterwards fell, being unable to keep their footing, while many were at once dashed to pieces against the sides of the cavern. Twenty-seven persons, among whom was Mr. Meriton, the second-mate, succeeded in scrambling beyond the reach of the returning tide. There was now only one hope, that the vessel would remain entire till day-break, when there would be a possibility of rescuing the hapless females from their impending fate. But every sea that broke increased the apprehensions of those who had gained security on the rock for their unhappy fellow sufferers. Alas! their apprehensions were too fatally realised, and within a very few minutes of the time that Mr. Rogers, the third-mate, reached the rock, an universal shriek, in which the voice of female distress was lamentably distinct, announced the fatal catastrophe. In a few moments all was hushed, except the roaring of the winds and waves; the wreck was buried in the deep, and not an atom remained to mark the scene of this dreadful event. After three hours' dreadful suffering, the break of day showed to the unhappy survivors their wretched situation, in its utmost horrors. The only prospect of saving themselves was to creep along the side of the cavern to its utmost extremity, and on a ledge, scarcely as broad as a man's hand, to turn the corner, and endeavour to scramble up a precipice almost perpendicular, and nearly 200 feet from the bottom. Some few made the attempt, and succeeded; while others, unnerved by fear, and exhausted by their preceding sufferings, lost their footing, and were dashed to pieces on the rocks beneath. The two first persons who gained the summit hastened to the nearest habitation, and made known the condition of those who still remained in the cavern; and Mr. Garland, the steward to the Purbeck quarries, immediately collected his workmen, and hastened with ropes to their relief. Even this, however, though the most skilful and zealous exertions were made for the relief of the survivors, proved a task of great difficulty, as the rocks projected over the mouth of the cavern so much, that many persons, in attempting to catch the rope, missed it, and fell forward and perished. Out of the whole number that sailed on board the *Halsewell* from the Downs, which amounted to more than 240, 74 only were saved.

Perilous situation.

Loss of the vessel.

Only 74 persons saved out of 240.

* ENFIELD, a parish and town in the hundred of Edmonton. Edward I., in 1304, granted a charter for a weekly market and two fairs; the market, however, has been discontinued. The parish is divided into four districts, with separate

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Englefield ....pa	Berks	Reading 6	Theale 1½	Gt. Western	42½	1427	371
Englewood ....ham	Berks	Hungerford 2½	Kintbury 1½	Gt. Western	60	...	...
Englishcombe ....pa	Somerset	Bath....3	Bath....3	Gt. Western	110	1852	500
Enham, Knights ...pa	Hants	Andover 1½	Andover 2	L. & S. W.	68	787	130
Enham, Kings ...ham	Hants	Andover 2½	Andover 3	L. & S. W.	69	...	...
Enmore ....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater ...4	Bridgewater ...5	Brist. & Exeter	156	1112	343
Ennerdale ....to	Cumberland	Egremont 6	Whitehaven ...7	Whitehaven Junctn	356	17782	193
Enoder, St. ....pa	Cornwall	St. Michael 3	Plymouth....45	S. Devon	292	7037	1153
Enodock ....chap	Cornwall	Padstow 2	Plymouth....45	S. Devon	292	...	...

churchwarden, overseers, and surveyor of highways. The church is a handsome and venerable edifice, in the Gothic style, and contains many monuments to distinguished persons, both of ancient and modern date. It has been lately repaired: the register dates from 1550. The manor-house at Enfield was a royal residence in the sixteenth century; Edward VI. having kept his court there shortly after his accession to the throne. It was also the abode of the Princess Elizabeth, before she became queen. Considerable remains exist, and in the grounds is the celebrated cedar-tree, said to have been planted in the sixteenth century, by Dr. Uvedale. The palace has been for some years used as an academy. There are three other churches in the parish, *viz.*, St. James's; Jesus Chapel, Forty Hill; and Christ Church. The cross in the market-place was built in 1826. There are several local charities. Enfield-chase is chiefly the property of the crown, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1777 an Act of Parliament was passed for enclosing this waste with a view to cultivation. This place became, about the middle of the last century, the object of much curiosity and interest, as the scene of an alleged outrage, committed upon Elizabeth Canning, a servant girl, who swore that at an early hour of the evening she was met in Moorfields by two men, and compelled by threats and force to accompany them to a lone house at Enfield, kept by Susannah Wells, who, together with Mary Squires, a gipsy, stripped her nearly naked, and then forced her into an adjoining loft, or lumber-room, where she remained a prisoner, with scarcely any clothing, except an old bed-gown, which she found in the loft, and no nourishment, but some dry crusts of bread, and some water, and a tart, which she had in her pocket, for more than three weeks, without seeing a human face. That at the end of that time she escaped by pulling down some boards that had been nailed up against a window, and getting upon a shed, from which she jumped down, and in a most deplorable state made her way home to London. This was corroborated by her ragged and emaciated appearance, and in part by the testimony of Virtue Hall, another gipsy, who swore to seeing Elizabeth Canning there on the night she mentioned, with many other particulars. The house, it was proved, was a notorious resort for bad characters, and the public indignation was at its height at such a barbarous outrage. Mary Squires and Susannah Wells were tried, and the former being convicted by the positive oath of Canning, who with violence took her gown, stays, &c., from her, was condemned to death; but it appearing to the learned and discerning judge, Sir Crisp Gascoyne, who presided, that there were many glaring discrepancies in the evidence of Canning, and Squires persisting in her innocence, and that she could bring witnesses to prove that she was in a distant part of the kingdom, if time were allowed her, she was reprieved, and a lengthened investigation instituted into all the circumstances of the case. The whole town was in a ferment, and the daily papers were filled with the controversy between the partisans of Canning and those who considered her as an impostor, of which every day brought forward fresh proofs, until at length Mary Squires received a free pardon; and Elizabeth Canning being tried for perjury, was convicted on the clearest evidence, and sentenced to transportation for life. A great number, however, of those whom she had duped into a belief of her innocence, and the truth of her statement, still espoused her cause, and it was even said that after her conviction one of her benefactors secured to her a handsome annuity in the new world to which she was banished. In this chase rises the stream called Enfield-wash, which falls into the river Lea. The New-river also takes a circuitous route through the parish of Enfield. White Webbs, near Enfield-wash, was where the associates of Guy Fawkes retired to await the result of the gunpowder plot. Theobald's Park, belonging to Sir Henry Meux, stands on the site of the Palace of Theobald's, built by Lord Burleigh, and where James I. died, in 1625.

ENFIELD.

Ancient palace here, and celebrated cedar-tree.

The extraordinary case of Elizabeth Canning.

Tried for perjury and transported

White Webbs.

Inn, Railway Hotel.—*Fairs*, Sep. 23, hiring; Nov. 30, horses, cattle.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Ensham*.....pa	Oxford	Oxford 5	Oxford.....6	Gt. Western	69	5060	1941
Enson .....to	Stafford	Stafford 4	Sandon .....½	N. Stafford	134	...	...
Enstone .....pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 4½	Charlbury 3	Oxford, W. & W. ...	80	6177	1249
Entwistle.....to	Lancaster ...	Bury 7	Entwistle	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	205	1450	486
Enville .....pa	Stafford	Kidderminstr 8	Stourbridge...5½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	132	4925	807
Epperstone .....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...9	Lowdham.....2½	Midland	132	2300	511
Epping† .....m-t & pa	Essex.....	Chip. Ongar ...7	Waltham 7	E. Counties	22	5281	2255
Epping Upland with Rye Hill .....pa	Essex.....	Epping 2	Waltham 8¼	E. Counties	23½	...	434
Eppleby .....to	N. R. York ...	Darlington.....7	Darlington.....8	N. Eastern	243	1060	263
Eppleton, Great.....to	Durham	Durham 7½	Hetton 1½	N. Eastern	261	695	63

* ENSHAM, or Eynsham, is a parish in the hundred of Wootton. It is of great antiquity, having formed a royal villa in the reign of King Ethelred, and is situated in a most delightful part of the country. The approach to it on the Oxford side is over two stone bridges, the first of which, across the Isis, is a very handsome structure, built by the Earl of Abingdon. There was a curious ancient custom of the royalty of Eynsham, where it was formerly allowed to the towns-people on Whit-Monday to cut down, and bring away, wherever the churchwardens pleased to mark it out, by giving the first chop to it, as much timber as could be drawn by men's hands into the abbey yard, whence if they could draw it out again, notwithstanding all the impediments which could be given by the servants of the abbey (and since that by the family of the lord), it was then their own, and went in part at least to the reparation of the church. After the dissolution, the abbey site became the property of the earls of Derby. The only remains of the building are two windows, now used as doorways, one of which is in the vicarage garden, and is adorned with a coat of arms, and the date 1300. The monks of Eynsham had a market, allowed by King Stephen to be held on "every Lord's day."

Ancient custom of the royalty.

Remains of the abbey.

† EPPING is a market-town, pleasantly situated on rising ground, in the direct road from London to Newmarket, and in the middle of a forest, which bears the same name. Epping-forest is a royal chase, extending from the town of Epping to the vicinity of the metropolis, and was formerly so extensive as to include a great part of the county of Essex. To the south-east of this is situated Hainault-forest. Both districts display great rural beauty, and are thickly studded with gentlemen's seats, villas, and plantations. Amongst them is Copped Hall, one of the finest seats in the county. The forest was anciently the favourite resort of the citizens of London, to enjoy the pleasures of archery, shooting with the cross-bow, &c.; and it is still the scene of an annual festival on Easter Monday, when a stag is turned out, to be hunted for the amusement of the public. The "Epping Hunt" has, of late years, however, been shorn of much of its importance. The town of Epping, and the surrounding district, which is fertilised by the river Rodden, are famous for the richness of their cream and butter, the latter of which is nearly all consumed in London. Epping sausages are also a considerable article of consumption in London. In Hainault-forest formerly stood the famous oak, called the Fairlop-oak, which, after having for nine or ten centuries withstood the assaults of time and weather, was some years since condemned, as being in a dangerous state, and cut down, and part of the timber converted into a pulpit, &c., for the new church of St. Pancras, Euston-square. Around this tree was held the annual assemblage called Fairlop fair, which originated in a social meeting, commenced by Daniel Day, a block maker, at Wapping, who used to entertain his friends with beans and bacon under the shade of this venerable tree, and at his death left an annual sum to perpetuate the custom. In compliment to the founder, large parties annually proceed to the spot in boats, placed on wheels, and accompanied by bands of music, banners, &c., and rendezvous in different spots in the romantic glades and alleys of the forest. Up to the middle of the last century Epping-forest was a noted resort for gipsies, but the rapid increase of buildings and traffic has long broken up their haunts. A new road has lately been made to Epping, to the left of the old one. The town itself is singularly irregular in its appearance; it is a polling-place for the south division of the county. The parish church is situated at Epping Upland. Epping-forest is calculated to comprise 60,000 acres.

Epping-forest.

The Fairlop oak.

Origin of Fairlop-fair

Inns, Thatched House, The Cock.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fairs*, Whit.-Tues. cattle, horses; Nov. 13, 14, Scotch and Welsh cattle and horses; Oct. 12, hiring.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Eppleton, Little.....to	Durham	Durham 7	Hetton 1	N. Eastern	260½	335	24
Epsom* .....pa	Surrey	Ewell 1	Epsom	L. B. & S. C.	18	4389	4129
Epwell .....ham	Oxford	Banbury 7	Banbury 8	L. & N. W.	86	1270	330

* EPSOM, originally called Ebbisham, derived its name from St. Ebba, a Northumbrian princess, and is a market, union, and railway town, in the union of its name, and eastern division of the hundred of Copthorne and Effingham, West Surrey. It is delightfully situated on the western verge of Banstead Downs, on the main road from London to Dorking, Horsham, Guildford, and Worthing, and on the branch railway from Croydon. The government of the town is vested in the resident magistrates, and four constables appointed annually by the leet jury. All the public and county meetings are held here for this division of the county, and petty sessions for the division of Epsom, comprising fourteen parishes, every Friday, and on the first and third Monday in each month, at the Albion hotel. The great celebrity of Epsom is derived from its horse-races, which take place in May, the chief point of attraction being on the Wednesday (the Derby-day), when a sweepstakes of upwards of £5,000 is run for, twenty-five or more horses starting. The races are held on the downs south-west of the town, where the ground is exceedingly favourable for gratifying the spectators. The grand stand, which was erected in 1829-30, at an expense of £20,000, raised by 1,000 shares, forms a prominent object on the east from the road between Ewell and Epsom. The chief support of the town arises from the immense assemblage of persons at the races, and the thoroughfare situation of the town. The centre of the town or High-street, is on the main road. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, contains a monument by Flaxman, to the Rev. John Parkhurst, compiler of the Hebrew lexicon; also a very handsome one by Chantrey. The church is situated almost at the eastern extremity of the parish, it is a handsome Gothic structure which was entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower at the north-west corner, at the expense of nearly £7,000, in the year 1824. The interior of the church presents a light and elegant appearance, the eastern windows being of rich stained glass. There is also a new church erected on the common at the west-end of the town, which is small, but has a beautiful appearance, being chiefly built of brick in the Elizabethan style; there are free sittings for 200 persons. There are also three dissenting chapels, one Wesleyan, one Independent, and one Calvinistic. Here are a national, British and foreign, and two infant schools, also almshouses for twelve poor widows, built by John Livingston, a parishioner, in 1703. The almshouses are now condemned as unfit for residence, and the almsowners no longer inhabit them, but new buildings are to be erected. The bank has been removed to a house built specially for the purpose, opposite the county court. The Board of Guardians meet at the workhouse every Wednesday. The union workhouse is a building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and presents an appearance superior to most buildings of this class; it will contain 350 inmates. In 1848, a building was erected by George White, Esq., adjoining his residence, Ashley House, for the county court. The jurisdiction of this court extends over the parishes in the Epsom union: the sittings are held every fourth Saturday. An engine-house and clock-tower have been erected in the centre of the town; the clock is handsome, and illuminated. An infant school (Home and Colonial,) was established in 1850, by the Rev. B. B. Bockett, M.A., vicar. Brick-making, brewing, and malting are carried on, and there are numerous nursery grounds. Henry VIII. had a palace near Epsom, called Nonsuch, which was in 1670 pulled down by the Duchess of Cleveland. There was also another place called Durdans, now the seat of Arthur Heathcote, Esq. The medicinal springs, one mile west, were, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, frequented by the country people for ulcers, but their purgative powers were not discovered till afterwards. The waters contain sulphate of magnesia, with a little hydro-chloride of lime and magnesia. In the time of Charles I., these salts were so celebrated as to sell at five shillings per ounce, they are now manufactured from the residue of the water called bittern, after the extraction of the common salt. In 1690 the concourse of families and foreigners was very great, and the town was much enlarged. In 1720 the wells were in their greatest splendour, but in 1804, the mansion at the Old Wells was pulled down. There are waterworks erected by the Board of Health on the downs, for the supply of water to

Local government and arrangements.

The race-course and grand stand

The old church.

Schools.

Palace of Nonsuch.

Epsom salts

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Epworth* ....to	Lincoln	Crowle....6	Blyton 12¾	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	165½	8140	1944
Erbistock....pa	Dnbgh & Flint	Wrexham 6	Ruabon 4	Shrews & Chester...	185	1602	368
Ercall Magna....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...8	Wellington ...6	Shrews. & Bmgm. ...	151	10593	1975
Erdbury ....pri	Warwick	Hinckley 3	Nuneaton 1	L. & N. W.	97½	...	...
Erdington†....ham	Warwick	Birmingham ...4	Aston 2	L. & N. W.	116½	...	2776
Eriswell ....pa	Suffolk	Brandon 7	Kennet 8	E. Counties	78	6620	524

EPSOM.

Epsom races originated in 1730.

the town. There is also a very handsome building, completed in 1855, and opened as a medical benevolent college. Epsom races—the most truly national festival of which we can boast—have been held annually on the same spot since 1730; the two great races, "The Derby" and "The Oaks," deriving their names, one from the title of the nobleman by whom it was instituted, and the other from the fine seat of the Earl of Derby, near Sutton, called "The Oaks."

Inns, Eagle, King's Head, Albion, Coffee-House Hotel.—*Market*, Wed. for corn.—*Fair*, July 25 — *Bankers*, Mangles, Brothers; draw on Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co. Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company; draw on Head Office, Lombard-street.

Wonderful escape of John Wesley.

* EPWORTH. This was the living of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, father of John Wesley, the founder of the society of Methodists, who was born here, 17th June, 1703, and who, in his memoirs, relates a wonderful escape he had when the parsonage-house was burnt down, having been left in his cradle, and forgotten when all the rest of the family had escaped; but was afterwards rescued at the moment the roof fell in.

The murder of Mary Ashford, and singular defence of Abraham Thornton, the accused.

† ERDINGTON. This place became the scene of much public interest in the year 1817. Mary Ashford, a very beautiful young woman, the daughter of a cottager at Erdington, left her home to attend a dance at a neighbouring village. She was accompanied part of the way back by some female companions, who, at a short distance from her father's cottage, turned off to their respective homes, leaving her in company with Abraham Thornton, a bricklayer, then living in the neighbourhood. On the following morning, this unfortunate young woman was found dead in a well, and, to all appearances, murdered with circumstances of great atrocity. Thornton being the last person seen in her company, was apprehended, and tried at Warwick for the murder; and after a trial which lasted twelve hours and a half, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. So strong, however, was the presumption of his guilt in the minds of the unfortunate girl's relatives, as well as the public in general, that this verdict was received with the greatest dissatisfaction; and William Ashford, the elder brother and heir of the deceased, under the influence and advice of some persons of high consideration, had recourse to an ancient statute, by which he *appealed* Thornton of the murder of his sister. To this charge, Thornton pleaded that he was not guilty, and that he was ready to defend the same by his body, and then threw down his glove in open court, according to the ancient form as a gage of battle. Most intense interest was of course excited as to whether the judges would allow of this barbarous mode of trial by battle, and the following curious document was published at the time, as the form in which such trial must be conducted. "If the appellant accepts the challenge of the defendant, and takes up his glove, the parties must be put to their oaths. And first the defendant laying his right hand on the Gospels, and taking hold of the appellant's right hand with his left, will swear to this effect:—'Hear this, O man, whom I hold by the hand, who callest thyself William, by the name of baptism, that I who call myself Abraham, by the name of baptism, did not feloniously murder thy sister, Mary by name, nor am in any way guilty of the said felony, so help me God (and then he shall kiss the book, and say), and this I will defend against thee by my body, as this court shall award.' Then the appellant laying his right hand on the book, and taking the defendant's right with his left, will swear to this effect:—'Hear this, O man, whom I hold by the hand, who callest thyself Abraham, by the name of baptism, that thou art perjured, and therefore because thou feloniously didst murder my sister, Mary by name, so help me God (and then he shall kiss the book, and say), and this I will prove against thee by my body, as this court shall award.' The court must then appoint a day and place for the combat, and the lists must be prepared by inclosing a piece of ground, sixteen feet square, the sides to be due north, south, east, and west. Places just without side the lists to be provided for the judges, also for the bar. On the

The last "trial by battle" that took place in England.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Erith* ....pa	Kent	Woolwich 5	Erith	S. Eastern	14	4585	2231
Erlas ....to	Denbigh	Wrexham 3	Wrexham ...3½	Shrews. & Chester...	189	710	70
Erme, St. ....pa	Cornwall	Truro 3½	Plymouth 47	S. Devon	294	4507	625
Ermington ....pa	Devon	Modbury 2	Ivybridge ...3½	S. Devon	238½	4952	1423
Erneford ....ham	Norfolk	Watton 5½	Swaffham 4	E. Anglian	117¼	...	...
Ernesford ....lib	Warwick	Coventry 2½	Brandon 3½	L. & N. W.	93	...	...
Erney, St. ....pa	Cornwall	Saltash 5	Plymouth.....10	S. Devon	257	...	79
Erpingham....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 3	Norwich ...15½	E. Union	129	1381	436
Errington ....to	W. R. York	Halifax 7	Hebden Bdge. 1	Lanc. & Yorksh	206	2980	2004
Erth, St. ....pa	Cornwall	Penzance 6	Plymouth.....70	S. Devon	317	4092	2457
Erthig ....to	Denbigh	Wrexham ...1½	Wrexham 2	Shrews. & Chester...	187	284	146
Ervan, St. ....pa	Cornwall	Padstow 4	Plymouth.....49	S. Devon	296	3218	447
Erwarton....pa	Suffolk	Harwich 3½	Ipswich 8	E. Union	76	2978	247
Eryholme ....chap	N. R. York	Darlington ...4½	Dalton Junctn 2	N. Eastern	232	2198	195
Esclusham, Above...to	Denbigh	Wrexham 2	Wrexham 2	Shrews. & Chester...	187	2104	461
Esclusham, Below...to	Denbigh	Wrexham 2	Wrexham 2	Shrews. & Chester...	187	1689	540
Escombe .....pa chap	Durham	Bp. Auckland 2½	Bp. Auckland 2½	Stcktn & Darlingtn	248	840	1293

day fixed the court, the court is at sun-rise to proceed to the spot from Westminster Hall, the judges being in their full robes; and when they are seated, proclamation is made for the combatants, who appear with bare heads, arms, and legs, each led by a person carrying his baton, of an ell long, tipped with iron, and preceded by another carrying his target, made of double leather, and square. Each, on entering the lists, makes *congées* to the several persons present, and before they engage they respectively take an oath against witchcraft and sorcery to this effect: 'Hear this, ye justices, that I (Abraham Thornton, or William Ashford) have this day, neither eat nor drunk, nor have upon me bone, stone, or grass, nor have done anything nor any others for me, whereby the law of God may be depressed, and the law of the devil be exalted, so help me God.' And then after proclamation of silence, under pain of imprisonment for a year and a day, the combat is to begin, and to continue until the stars appear in the evening, if it so need. If the appellant is defeated, he is subject to a year's imprisonment and a fine, and must besides make restitution in damages; but if he turns *craven*, that is, gives up the battle from cowardice, he becomes infamous and loses the privileges of a freeman. On the other hand, if the defendant is defeated, he is to be executed instantly, nor can the king pardon him; but if he is victorious, or can maintain the fight till the evening, he is to be honourably acquitted." The proceedings in this case, however, after having long occupied the public mind, and excited the most intense curiosity and expectation, were dropped, and the appeal of murder, and trial by battle, was soon after, by our legislators, rescinded from the statutes of England. It remains only to be said, that Thornton, pursued by universal obloquy and suspicion, quitted England, and, it is said, died in America.

ERDINGTON.

The ceremonial.

Death of Thornton in America.

* ERITH, or Ærrehythe, as our Saxon forefathers named the place, meaning thereby, "Old Haven," consists mostly of one irregular street, but since the vicinity of the railway-station has brought it more into speedy communication with the metropolis, modern houses have arisen in all directions, and a new town has considerably enlarged the limits of the old. Erith Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a charming study for either artist or antiquary. The ivy which clings about the structure, and the masses of foliage that rise beyond, give it a very striking aspect. The structure consists of a nave and chancel, with a low tower and spire, and evidently has a venerable length of years; for besides the date of some of its monuments going back as far as the year 1420, it has been identified as the spot where King John and the barons drew up their treaty of peace. The interior is well worthy inspection. In a corner of the chancel is an interesting marble monument much dilapidated, but still bearing evidences of its former splendour. The carved work around its sides exhibits traces of the various colours and gilding with which it has been richly ornamented, and the laying figure possesses all the quaint simplicity of the old monumental effigies. There is neither inscription nor date remaining on the tomb; but it is well known as that of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, who received a grant of Erith manor from Henry VIII., and whose daughter married William, Earl of Pembroke, one of Queen Elizabeth's many favourites, styled by Anthony Wood the "very picture and *viva effigies* of nobility." At his first appearance at court he came with a retinue of two hundred horse to attend her majesty's person. Elizabeth, then old, received him very graciously, but the

Erith Church.

Monuments

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Escrick* ....pa	E. R. York ...	York.....7	Selby 8	N. Eastern	191	6067	901
Esh. or Ash ....to	Durham	Durham 5	Durham 6	N. Eastern	264	3016	642
Esher† .....pa	Surrey	Kingston 4	Esher 1	L. & S. W.	16	2079	1441
Esholt .....to	W. R. York ...	Bradford.....6	Apperley.....2	Midland	196	810	397
Eshott .....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 8	Widdrington...5	N. Eastern	306	1775	135

ERITH.

One of Queen Elizabeth's favourites.

young noble slighted her attentions; and in a letter, written by Rowland White to the earl's uncle, the renowned Sir Philip Sidney, it is said that "he is much blamed for his cold and weak manner of pursuing her majesty's favour, having had so good steps to lead him unto it." His stay at court was exceedingly brief, and Elizabeth, loath to part with him, detained him a full hour in private conversation at his farewell visit. No wonder the earl neglected the advances of this old, ill-tempered, failing woman, when he had before him the experience of her favour's value. A younger beauty too was then awaiting his attentions, the Lady Christian, daughter of Edward, Lord Bruce, to whom her lover addressed some graceful rhymes. Near to the tomb of the Countess of Shrewsbury is a tasteless Gothic monument of modern erection, to the memory of William Wheatley, lord of the manor. Scattered over the pavement of the chancel are two or three very perfect brasses; and nigh to the altar is a piece of sculpture by Chantrey, to the memory of Lord Eardley, father-in-law of the late Lord Saye and Sele, and a former possessor of Belvidere. Chantrey's design—a female figure drooping over an urn—is quite in the stereotyped monumental style. The most conspicuous tomb in the churchyard is an obelisk, dedicated to the memory of Henry Dismore. Within the walls of Erith's venerable church a meeting was held,—as we have already intimated, in the reign of John, between the king's commissioners and a party of the discontented barons, having for its object the arrangement of a treaty of peace. Here, then, we may imagine the first discussion of the famed Magna Charta to have taken place. Belvidere, formerly the seat of Lord Saye and Sele, is an elegant mansion, in a very romantic situation, commanding extensive views over the country round. It is now the seat of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart. It was rebuilt towards the close of the last century, and contains some fine apartments of true aristocratic splendour. In the mansion are also some fine pictures. From Northumberland-heath, a spacious tract of fertile ground in this parish, the metropolitan markets are largely supplied with cherries, and in the neighbourhood some handsome houses and villas have been lately erected. East India vessels frequently anchor in Erith Reach and discharge their cargoes. The pier was built in 1835, and is a handsome as well as convenient structure. Great quantities of bricks are made in this parish.

Meeting between King John and the barons.

Belvidere, the seat of Sir Culling Eardley.

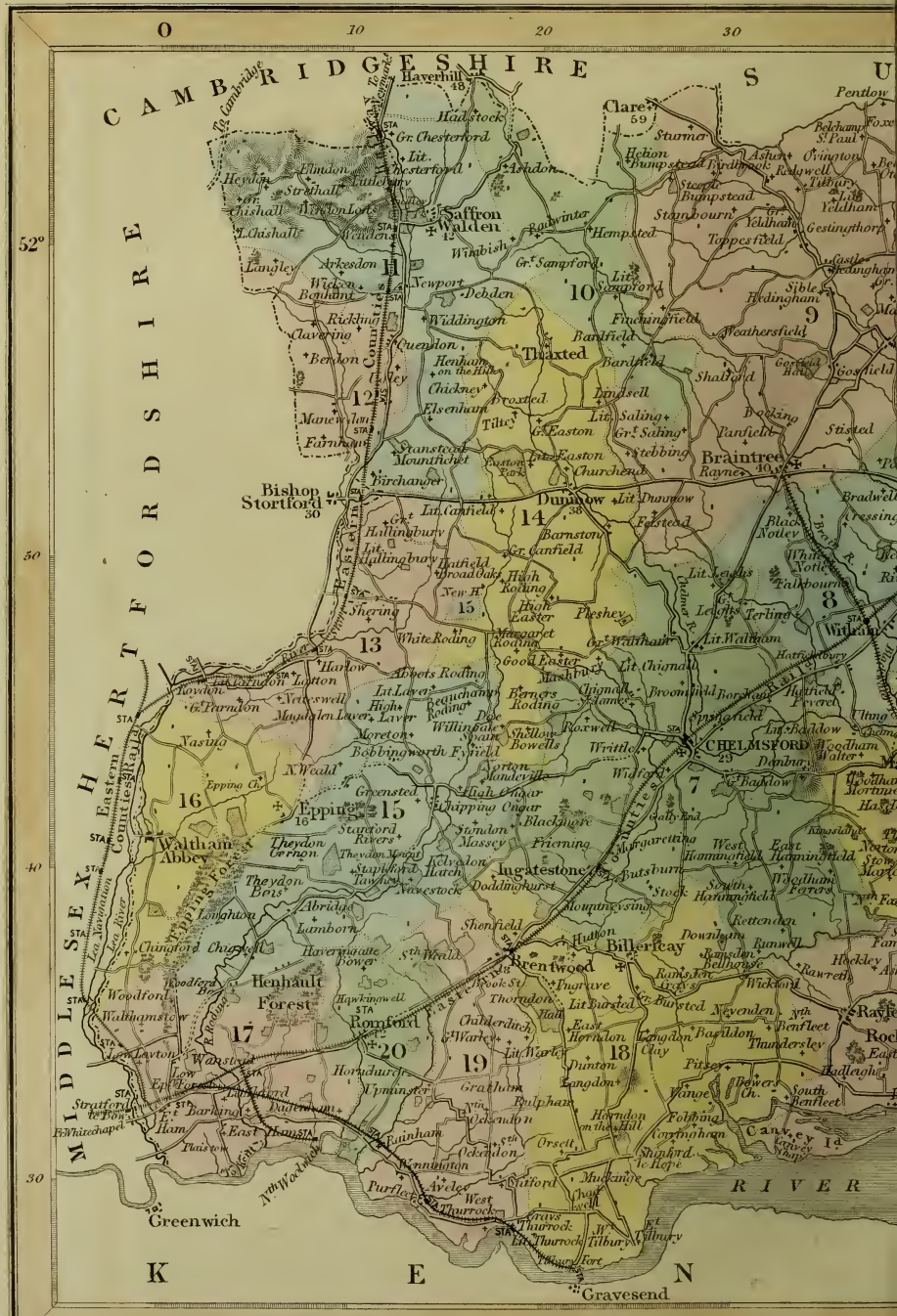
Inns, Pier Hotel, Yacht Tavern.—*Fair*, Whit.-Mon. (held on Lesne's Heath).

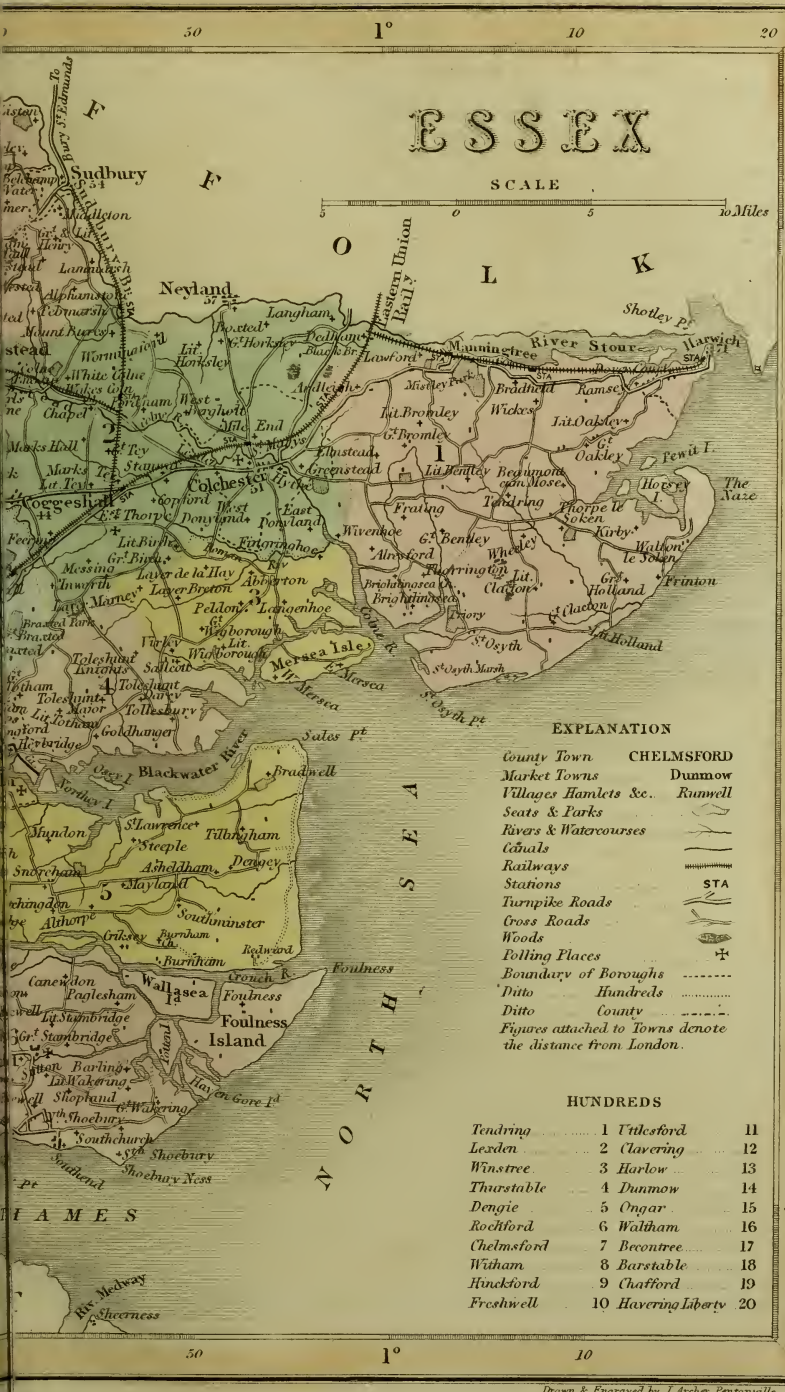
* ESCRICK. Near this place is situated Escrick Hall, which was formerly possessed by Sir Thomas Knivet, gentleman of the privy chamber to James I. He was sent to examine the vaults under the Parliament House, and there discovered the barrels of gunpowder, with Guy Fawkes, who was to have fired the train. For this service, Sir Thomas was afterwards created Baron of Escrick.

Discoverer of the gunpowder plot

† ESHER. Esher Church is a small, but neat structure, with a curious bit of antiquity in the belfry, which contains a bell said to have been brought from St. Domingo by Sir Francis Drake. The walks in the vicinity are deliciously pastoral. To the east of Esher is Claremont, where the Princess Charlotte lived and died. Its former history is sufficiently curious to be given. Sir John Vanburgh, the author-architect, first built a house here for himself, but, with a strange perversity of taste it was erected in the lower grounds, where there was no possibility of a prospect. Sir John soon got tired of his new dwelling, and gladly parted with it to Thomas Holles Pelham, Earl of Clare, who made some extensive and judicious alterations. A purchase of 2,000 extra acres of ground was skilfully employed in the formation of a park, on a mount in which was raised a castellated building that he entitled Clare-mount, and this appellation it has since borne. The next purchaser was Lord Clive, the conqueror of India, and under his direction the famous "Capability Browne"—who gained this odd addition to his patronymic from a peculiar talent he had of turning grounds that

Claremont. Princess Charlotte died here.


CAMBRIDGESHIRE
HERTFORDSHIRE
ESSEX
KENT
SURREY
Haverhill
Clare
Saffron Walden
Thaxted
Dunmow
Braintree
Bishop Stortford
Epping
Waltham Abbey
Ingatestone
CHELMSFORD
Billericay
Brentwood
Henhault Forest
Romford
Greenwich
Gravesend
RIVER
Eastern Counties Railway
Epping Forest
Hatfield Forest
Lea Navigation
Lea River
Roding R.
Chelmer R.
Pant R.
Colne R.
0
10
20
30
52°
40
50


ESSEX
SCALE
5 0 5 10 Miles
1°
50
10
20
52°
50
40
30
Sudbury
Neyland
Colchester
Coggeshall
Manningtree
River Stour
Harwich
Eastern Union Railway
Blackwater River
Bradwell
Foulness Island
Wallasea
Mersea Isle
St Osyth
Sales Pt
Shotley Pt
Pewit I.
The Naze
Frinton
Holland
Dengie
Rochford
Witham
Hinckford
Freshwell
Harlow
Dunmow
Ongar
Waltham
Becontree
Barstable
Chafford
Havering Liberty
Uttlesford
Clavering
Tendring
Lexden
Winstree
Thurstable
EXPLANATION
County Town CHELMSFORD
Market Towns Dunmow
Villages Hamlets &c. Runwell
Seats & Parks
Rivers & Watercourses
Canals
Railways
Stations STA
Turnpike Roads
Cross Roads
Woods
Polling Places
Boundary of Boroughs
Ditto Hundreds
Ditto County
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.
HUNDREDS
Tendring 1 Uttlesford 11
Lexden 2 Clavering 12
Winstree 3 Harlow 13
Thurstable 4 Dunmow 14
Dengie 5 Ongar 15
Rochford 6 Waltham 16
Chelmsford 7 Becontree 17
Witham 8 Barstable 18
Hinckford 9 Chafford 19
Freshwell 10 Havering Liberty 20
NORTH SEA
THAMES
Riv. Medway
Sheerness
Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer Pentonville London

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Eshton ....to	W. R. York ...	Skipton 6	Gargrave 2	Midland	219	1160	84
Eskat ....ex pa	Cumberland	Egremont 6	Whitehaven ...6	Whitehaven Junc.	355	...	...
Eskdale ....chap	Cumberland	Egremont.....14	Ravenglass ...7	Whitehvn & Fur.	281½	13000	374
Eskdaleside....to	N. R. York ...	Whitby 6	Grosmont.....	N. Eastern	241	3740	731
Eske ....to	E. R. York ...	Beverley 4	Beverley 4	N. Eastern	185½	1130	45
Eskmeals	Cumberland	Ravenglass ...1½	Eskmeals	Whitehvn & Fur.	273	...	...
Espershields*....to	Northumb. ...	Hexham 9	Ridingmill.....3	Newc. & Carlisle	300	3389	187
Essendine ....pa	Rutland	Stamford 4	Essendine.....	Gt. Northern	88½	1526	239
Essendon ....pa	Hertford	Hertford.....5	Hatfield 4	Gt. Northern	22	2303	739
Essex, County of†	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1060549	369318
Essington ....to	Stafford.....	Wolverhmptn 4	Bushbury 3	L. & N. W.	131	2957	644
Eston ....to	N. R. York ...	Middleboro' ...3	Eston	Stocktn & Drlngtn	254	2754	465
Etal ....to	Northumb. ...	Berwick 10	Cornhill 5	N. Eastern	358½	...	...

had any "capability" to the best advantage—demolished the old structure, and raised another, at a cost of £100,000. After Lord Clive's decease, Claremont passed successively into the possession of Viscount Galway, the Earl of Tyrconnel, and Charles Rose Ellis, Esq., from whom it was purchased by Government, in 1816, at a cost of £69,000, to form the country residence of Prince Leopold, now King of the Belgians. The mansion latterly became, by one of those strange caprices of destiny that beset crowned heads, the refuge of Louis Philippe and the exiled royal family of France, who lived here in comparative seclusion, for some time after the memorable revolution of February, 1848. It was here that Louis Philippe died, aged 76, August 26th, 1850. He was buried in the Roman Catholic chapel at Weybridge A very handsome new church with a spire was erected in 1851, on an eminence in the centre of the village. Esher has dwindled into comparative insignificance compared with the time when Cardinal Wolsey retreated here, to the palace of the bishops of Winchester, having, after his disgrace, been compelled by the king to retire from the court. This stately structure, situated on the banks of the Mole, here widening to a goodly stream, was built by William Wainflete, who was consecrated Bishop of Winchester in 1447, and was probably by him annexed to that see. A picturesque well by the road-side, called "Wolsey's Well," and a castellated turret, known as "The Water-Gate House," are the only visible indications of his former residence in this magnificent abode. At Sandon Farm, near the station, may be traced the ruins of an old priory, founded in the reign of Henry II.

ESHER.

Louis Philippe.

His death and interment.

Wolsey's Well.

Inns, The Bear, Coburg Arms.—*Fair*, Sep. 4, cattle.

* ESPERSHIELDS. A short distance from this township is Winnis-hill, where the Society of Friends built a meeting-house in 1775, the land being given by Sir Thomas Clavering, subject to a yearly rent of one shilling. A wood anciently extended from this township to Newbiggin, Durham, which is said to have been burnt down by the owner, known by the appellation of Mad Maddeson. He was afterwards hanged at Durham.

A wood burned down by its proprietor.

† ESSEX. The maritime county of Essex is bounded by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire on the north, by Hertfordshire and Middlesex on the west, by the Thames on the south, and by the German Ocean on the east. The coast is lined by extensive salt marshes, the greater part of which are embanked. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, and the hundreds of Essex which are on the south coast are proverbially unhealthy, from their being exposed to the easterly winds and sea fogs, which, together with the unwholesome exhalations from the marshes, and the constant dampness, give rise to intermittent fevers, and other diseases. The extent of the county, from east to west, is estimated at 60 miles, and from north to south about 50. Its circumference is computed at 225 miles. Agricultural improvements have been very extensively carried on in this county, and by means of draining, embanking, &c., many lands have been reclaimed and rendered productive. Essex derives many commercial advantages from its maritime situation, for though Harwich is the only sea-port of any importance in the county, Colchester and Maldon communicate with the sea by means of the rivers, of which the most considerable are the Coln, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, and the Rodden; the latter of which is a small river, at the mouth of which are creeks and pits, producing the celebrated Walfleet and Burnham oysters. There are fourteen territorial divisions, which are called the hundreds of Essex, viz.: Barnstable, Chafford, Chelmsford, Dengy, Dunmow, Hinckford, Lexden, Ongar, Rochford, Tendring, Thurstable,

Climate.

Extent.

Rivers.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Etchilhampton ....ti	Wilts	Hungerford 20	Melksham ...11	Gt. Western	111	...	258
Etchingham .....pa	Sussex	Battle 9	Etchingham ...	S. Eastern	59	3750	950
Etherley	Durham	Bp. Auckland 2¼	Etherley	N. Eastern	248	...	...
Etloe .....ti	Gloucester ...	Newnham 4	Gatcombe.....	S. Wales	130½	...	...
Eton* .....pa	Bucks	Windsor 1	Windsor 1	Gt. Western.....	22	783	3666

Essex.

Uttlesford, Winstree, and Witham; and five are called half hundreds, viz.: Beacontree, Clavering, Freshwell, Harlow, and Waltham, to which is added the royal liberty of Havering. The borough and market-towns are Colchester, which is the county town, Harwich, Maldon, Barking, Billericay, Braintree, Brentwood, Chipping-Ongar, Chelmsford, Coggeshall, Dunmow, Epping, Grays-Thurrock, Halsted, Hatfield, Broad-oak, Ingatestone, Manningtree, Rayleigh, Rochford, Romford, Southend, Thaxted, Walden, Waltham Abbey, and Witham, besides Bradfield, Dedham, and Horndon, the markets of which are now disused. There are two members returned for North Essex, and two for South Essex, two for Colchester, two for Harwich, and two for Maldon. This county gives the title of earl to the family of Capel Coningsby. Four members are returned for this

Railways.

county. The railways belong to the Eastern Counties system, one great branch going through the county northward from London, and the others north-east. In the south-west is a short line from Stratford to a station called North Woolwich, and another from Stratford to Southend. The Victoria Docks and the Metropolitan Steam Docks are in Plaistow level. Essex is in the home

Chiefly an agricultural county.

circuit, for which Chelmsford is the assize town. Essex is almost entirely an agricultural county. The feeding of oxen in winter is now extensively practised by all good farmers in Essex, whether of stony or light loams. In those farms which have marshes attached to them, a great number of cattle is constantly kept. Along the Thames the salt marshes are extensive, and are profitable from the number of horses sent to feed there from London. Besides the common crops usually cultivated, considerable quantities of cole or rape-seed, carraway, coriander, and teasels, are raised. In that part of Essex which lies within a few miles of London, the cultivation of the soil partakes more of the garden culture. Vegetables, especially cabbages, are raised in great quantities, and very extensive fields are almost solely devoted to the raising of potatoes. The cows and horses in Essex are chiefly reared in Suffolk, and Scotland supplies the oxen to fatten. Many calves are fatted, which are killed in the county or go to London by railway. Essex is not a sheep-breeding county, although many fine lambs are reared, but they are generally brought from the breeders in Wiltshire or Sussex in autumn, and sold fat to the butcher in the succeeding

Trade.

spring. In Barking many of the inhabitants are fishermen, or employed in conveying coals and other necessaries from London, for the supply of Barking and other places in the neighbourhood. At Coggeshall manufactures of silk have nearly superseded the former manufactures of woollen. At Harwich, Maldon, Romford, and other towns, manufactures are carried on to a limited extent, but Vssex can by no means be considered a manufacturing county. Women's stays and shoes and small wares in silk are made to some considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Stratford.

* ETON. The town of Eton principally consists of one long street; for Windsor and Eton, though situated on the opposite sides of the Thames, and in different counties, form in appearance only one town. The bridge over the river is the only interruption to the line of houses. This bridge, which is of iron, was built in 1823-4. It is a neat structure, of which the engineer was Mr. Hollis,

Eton college

from whose designs the parish church was also built. Eton College is, however, quite sufficient of itself to raise the place into importance, and its history is peculiarly interesting. It was in 1440 that King Henry granted the first charter of foundation for "the College of the Blessed Mary of Eton beside Windsor"—a document which is yet carefully preserved and duly prized. A subsequent charter was granted in the following year. The original foundation consisted of a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar scholars, a master to instruct them, and twenty-five poor infirm men. The college buildings were commenced in 1441: the first stone of the chapel being laid on the 3rd of July in that year. In little more than two years from laying the foundation-stone, the buildings were so far advanced that, on the feast of St.

Thomas (Dec. 21), 1443, the provost, clerks, and scholars received formal possession of them from the hands of the royal commissioners, and a solemn service was performed on the occasion. But the buildings were yet far from finished, and they remained in an unfinished condition for a long period,—a circumstance readily accounted for by the troubles attending the later years of Henry's reign: it was not, in fact, till about 1523 that they were entirely completed. Mr. Britton in the second volume of his "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," has printed, from manuscripts in the British Museum, some accounts of the expenditure on the building of Eton College, which curiously illustrate wages and prices in former times. The work, as above stated, appears to have been commenced in the beginning of July, 1441. The first week there were employed seventeen carpenters, seven stone-masons, fifteen sawyers, and thirty-one common labourers. In the second week two more masons and twenty-five more labourers were added. By December we find thirty-five free masons and two row masons employed. The wages of masons and carpenters were sixpence a day, and those of labourers twopence. Many days were lost, however, both to the men and to the progress of the work, as being holydays of the church. The first year the entire expenditure was usually from £6 to £9 per week. The second year there was paid for labour alone £712. 19s. 1d, and for materials, £1447. 4s. That year 457 tons of stone were imported from Caen, in Normandy, which appear to have been paid for at the rate of 5s. 8d. per ton at the quarry, 4s. more for carriage to London, and 1s. 4d. more for carriage to Eton: the total cost, therefore, was 11s. per ton. Most of our old buildings, we may remark, from the Conquest down to the end of the fifteenth century, were constructed of stone from Caen. The portion of Eton College which is of brick was not begun till 1443. That year 100,000 bricks were used, which cost 10d. the thousand. In five years there were consumed 1,637,750 bricks. The brick-kiln was near Slough, in a field now the property of the college, but which was then rented at twenty shillings per annum. The building suffered considerable interruptions before it was completed; and the great tower gateway, indeed, called Lupton's Tower, which was the last part erected, was not finished till the year 1523, in the reign of Henry VIII. The present foundation of Eton College consists of a provost, seven fellows (one of whom is vice-provost), two conducts, seven clerks, ten lay-clerks, seventy scholars, ten choristers, besides officers and servants. The only qualification necessary for scholarship, in addition to having received sufficient elementary instruction to enable him to take his place in the school, is that the candidate must have been born in England of parents lawfully married. The scholars are admissible between the ages of eight and fifteen. The election of scholars to King's College takes place annually, about the end of July; when the provost, vice-provost, and head master of Eton, with the provost of King's College, and two "posers" chosen from the fellows, examine the upper class (or sixth form) and elect the King's scholars from it. Generally about twelve are, as it is termed, placed on the indenture, and they proceed to Cambridge as vacancies occur there. The elected or king's scholars succeed to the vacancies at King's College, in the order in which their names stand on the indenture, and are admitted at once to a participation in its endowments. If no vacancy occur before they are eighteen, they are superannuated. There are two scholarships at Merton College, Oxford, for the foundation scholars who are not elected to King's College, Cambridge. Beside these there are other exhibitions of various value. Among the more important of recent foundation are three of £50 a year each, tenable for three years, which were endowed by the Duke of Newcastle in 1829; and an annual prize of £50 established by Prince Albert in 1842, for the promotion of the study of modern languages. The scholars on the foundation of Eton College are lodged within the college walls; but besides these, there are always a great number of scholars not on the foundation, known as *oppidans*, who either board and lodge with the masters, or in houses in the college, known as those of Dames, and subject to the supervision of the college authorities. The number of oppidans has for some years exceeded six hundred. They belong chiefly to the higher ranks of society; but in school, there is no distinction between the oppidans and collegers, as the foundation scholars are generally called. The college consists of an upper and lower school and is managed by a head and lower master, with fourteen assistant masters; there are also teachers of the modern languages, drawing, and the other branches of a complete education. The principal buildings of Eton College consist of two

ETON.

Ancient document, showing the cost of the building.

Qualification of scholarship.

Annual prize given by Prince Albert.

ETON.

quadrangles, which contain the chapel, hall, library, schools, provost's and master's apartments, and the lodgings of the fellows: the New Buildings, in which are the boys' library, and sleeping apartments, are attached to the northern side of the older buildings. As a whole, the buildings have a venerable and appropriate appearance. From a distance they form a conspicuous and striking group; the massive but graceful chapel rising boldly and proudly above the dark mass of buildings that surround it, destroys the heavy uniformity which they would else exhibit, and imparts a picturesque and pleasing finish, while it stamps dignity and character upon the whole. Three sides of the quadrangle at once announce their domestic or scholastic character; the fourth side is occupied by the chapel. In the centre of the quadrangle is a bronze statue of the royal founder. Directly in front, as you enter, the eye rests on the lofty gate-house or clock-tower—a handsome and characteristic specimen of the domestic architecture of the fifteenth century, it is built of dark red brick, with stone dressings. In its general style it reminds the visitor of the gate-houses of St. James's or Hampton Court palaces; but the great central bay window is of a richer kind than in them. The building on the left hand contains the lower school, and the long chamber: like that we have just noticed it is of red brick, with stone dressings and battlements. On the right hand is the chapel. The arcade supports the upper school. The chapel is the most generally attractive of the college buildings, and it can usually be viewed by the stranger on application to the porter. In form and general appearance, the chapel of Eton College bears a considerable resemblance to the chapel of King's College, Cambridge, but it is smaller in its dimensions, and much less elaborate in construction and ornament. There is about it, as its founder wished there to be, "no superfluity of curious work of entail and busy mouldings;" but it is very far from being all that he intended, In his directions he ordered that it should be "in length withinside 207 feet," whereas it is really only 175 feet long, including the ante-chapel. The chapel was doubtless, when completed, a far less splendid structure than it would have been had the times been more favourable; but it was yet not unworthy of the institution to which it belonged, and subsequent benefactors added something to its grandeur and its beauty. As it was left by the old church architects, it was a stately and impressive pile. But it did not come down so to our times. In 1700, Sir Christopher Wren was employed to repair and adorn it. His alterations were extensive and costly, but were most unfortunate in the result. Wren's incongruous additions have, however, been recently swept away, and the chapel restored to at least its original splendour. The screen, the ceiling, the wainscoting, the mean reading desks, even the seats and forms, have been removed, and the walls once more look as they did originally, excepting that there is no colouring or pictures visible. A new and very good open timber roof has been erected, and the great east window has been filled with a fine painting of the crucifixion. Handsome seats of dark oak, with well carved poppy-head terminations, occupy the body of the chapel: along the sides, is seen a series of richly carved stalls, with tabernacles of exquisite and very costly workmanship; and in the chancel is laid a tesselated pavement of uncommon brilliancy, designed, as well as the painted glass above, by Mr. Willement. Passing through the gateway of the clock-tower, we enter the second, or inner quadrangle—a much smaller square than the former, and differing from it considerably in appearance. It is a small open court surrounded by cloisters. The buildings around consist of a hall, the library, and the provost's apartments. The library is well worth visiting, and some of its treasures of bibliography are celebrated. The new buildings, which have only been recently completed, form a handsome pile, having a frontage of about 120 feet. The style is what is commonly called the Tudor; they are constructed of red brick with stone dressings. Their uniformity is broken by a tall tower of pleasing design, which stands at one angle; and further relief is imparted by the well-grouped carved chimney shafts. The New Buildings are wholly appropriated to the scholars. Until they were erected, the boys all slept in a common dormitory: now each of the forty-nine senior collegers has a convenient and cheerful apartment allotted to him. These rooms are lofty and airy, and well ventilated, strict attention having been paid by the architect to the purposes for which they were required. Part of the New Building is devoted to the boys' library, a room of ample size, good proportions, and luminous, as a library always should be. It is very lofty, and a neat gallery is carried round it. There is a goodly number of books, in great part the gifts of old Etonians. Adjoining the library is a

Architectural peculiarities.

The chapel.

Repaired by Sir Christopher Wren.

The library

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Etruria* ....ham	Stafford.....	Newc.-un-L. ...1	Etruria	N. Stafford	146	...	...
Etterby .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 1	Carlisle 1	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	301	297	204
Ettingshall....ham	Stafford.....	Dudley.....4	Ettingshall Rd.	Birmgm & Wolvr....	124	...	...
Etton .....pa	E. R. York ...	Mkt. Weightn 7	Beverley.....5	N. Eastern	186½	3960	498
Etton .....pa	Northampton	Peterborough 6	Helpstone 1	L. & N. W.	83½	1270	144
Etwall .....pa	Derby	Derby.....5½	Egginton 1½	N. Stafford	133½	3465	765
Euston† .....pa	Suffolk	Ixworth 6	Thetford 4½	Norfolk	100	...	242
Euxton .....to	Lancaster ...	Preston 7½	Euxton	L. & N. W.	204	2924	1631
Eval, St. .....pa	Cornwall	St. Columb ...4½	Plymouth.....49	S. Devon	296	2886	326
Evedon.....pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford 3	Tattershall ...12	Gt. Northern	131	1624	66
Evenjobb .....to	Radnor	Presteigne 4	Berrington ...17	Shrews & Herefd ...	177	...	...
Evenley .....pa	Northampton	Buckingham ...7	Brackley 1	L. & N. W.	69	3104	489
Evenlode .....pa	Worcester ...	Stow.....3	Addlestrop ...2½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	90	1563	312
Evenwood .....ham	Durham	Shildon 6	Bp. Auckland 5	Stockton & Drlgtn.	251	...	...
Evercreech .....pa	Somerset	Bruton 4	Frome 12	Gt. Western	127	4078	1376
Everdon .....pa	Northampton	Daventry 4	Weedon 3	L. & N. W.	73	1960	712
Everdon, Little...ham	Northampton	Daventry 4½	Weedon.....2½	L. & N W.	72½	...	...
Everingham‡.....pa	E. R. York ...	Pocklington ...5	Burnby 4	N. Eastern	213½	3080	297

sort of museum, or model-room. It contains a choice collection of casts of Greek and Roman intaglios: a series of the French papier-mâché relievo maps, or models of celebrated districts, and other objects suitable to a school museum, while along the corridors in this new building are hung numerous large maps. The grounds called the "playing" or "shooting" fields, are fine broad meadows dotted over with noble old elms, by the banks of the Thames. The most famous Eton festival now, is that celebrated on "election Saturday," the last in July, when the "half" is wound up by a grand aquatic procession and regatta. The start is from the Brocas, a broad meadow above Windsor Bridge; and the procession extends to Surly Hall, just above Clewer. The supper at Surly Hall, and the procession on the return, have been famous for above half a century. The once famous festival called "Eton Montem," has been some years abolished, having ceased in 1847, and is now a mere matter of history. It used to take place every three years. Amongst other great men who have been educated at Eton may be enumerated Sir Robert Walpole, Harley, Earl of Oxford, Lord Bolingbroke, Earl Camden, the famous Earl of Chatham, Boyle the philosopher, Gray the poet, Lord Lyttleton, Horace Walpole, Fox, Canning, Hallam the historian, and the late Duke of Wellington. A new chapel of ease was opened at Eton in 1855. The first stone was laid by Prince Albert. The architecture belongs to the decorated or second pointed style, and a tower and spire rise from the north-east angle. This spire, 160 feet high, forms a conspicuous object from the surrounding meadows and the Great Western Railway. The cost was about £8,000. [*Inns*, The Christopher, The George.—*Fair*, Ash-Wed.

ETON.

The Eton regatta.

Celebrated men educated at Eton.

* ETRURIA, or "Trury," as it is more frequently abridged, for the convenience of provincial pronunciation, was the name bestowed by Mr. Wedgewood, in 1786, on a little group of houses he built for the work-people near his own pottery, and which he appropriately so called from the name of the country that in ancient times had produced so many imperishable works of art, and which in the way of vases and urns it was his pride to imitate. The Wedgewood works, or "bank" carried on by his descendants, are very extensive and interesting. The grand trunk canal, which Wedgewood originated, passes close to the works, and Etruria Hall, the seat of the Wedgewoods, is in the immediate vicinity. The operatives' houses are nearly all alike, with neat windows decked with flowers, ranged in handsome flower-pots, and it would not be difficult to imagine they originated in the existence of one model, from which a number of impressions had been subsequently struck off after a lithographic fashion. The gas-works established here in 1820, by the British Gas Company, at a cost of £35,000, supply a great part of the Pottery district. We shall have occasion to speak of the manufactures here carried on in connection with Stoke and some other towns of this district. [*Inn*, The Etruria.

The Wedgewood pottery.

Extensive gas works.

† EUSTON is a pleasant village, situated on the river Ouse, and contains the mansion of the Duke of Grafton, called Euston Hall. This residence is constructed of red brick, in the ancient style of building, and is surrounded by the most delightful scenery. A banqueting-house, called the Temple, in the Grecian style of architecture, was erected by the celebrated Kent, on an eminence in the park, and is the most attractive object on the demesne.

Euston Hall, seat of the Duke of Grafton.

‡ EVERINGHAM. At Everingham Park, the seat of the Maxwell family,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Everley* ....pa	Wilts	Ludgershall ...4	Andover 12	L. & S. W.	78	3275	367
Everley, West....ham	Wilts	Ludgershall ...5	Andover 13	L. & S. W.	79	...	...
Eversden, Great ...pa	Cambridge	Cambridge 7	Shepreth 4½	Hitchin & Cambrdg	54½	1200	312
Eversden, Little ...pa	Cambridge	Cambridge ...6½	Shepreth.....4	Hitchin & Cambrdg	54	670	288
Evershaw.....ham	Bucks	Brackley.....4	Buckingham 5½	L. & N. W.	66½	...	...
Eversholts .....pa	Bedford	Leightn Buz. 7½	Ridgmount ...3½	L. & N. W.	57	2119	982
Evershot† .....pa	Dorset	Yeovil 8	Dorchester ...13	L. & S. W.	154	1409	606
Eversley .....pa	Hants	Odiham 7	Fleetpond 5	L. & S. W.	42	5224	789
Everthorpe .....to	E. R. York	South Cave ...1	Brough 4½	N. Eastern	208	...	83
Everton .....pa	Bedford	Potton 2	Sandy 2	Gt. Northern	46	975	246
Everton‡ .....to	Lancaster	Liverpool 1	Liverpool.....1½	L. & N. W.	202½	700	25513
Everton .....pa	Nottingham	Gainsborough 9	Bawtry 3½	Gt. Northern	151	4679	888
Evesbatch .....pa	Hereford	Bromyard 5	Worcester ...13	Oxford, W. & W.	134	973	108
Evesham§ .....bo	Worcester	Worcester ...15	Evesham	Oxford, W. & W.	107	2150	4605

EVERINGHAM.

art has created a scene which nature has denied to the level character of the soil. The mansion is lofty, built of brick, with three fronts; the gardens are well laid out, and decorated with some very fine trees and rare plants and shrubs. There is a fine canal, with an artificial island of considerable extent, and the demesne is adorned with some rare specimens of antiquity. In the picture gallery is a fine portrait of Charles I., by Vandyke, valued at 1,000 guineas. Near the entrance to the grounds is a curious Saxon font.

Fine portrait of Charles I., by Vandyke.

* EVERLEY. East Everley, which, with Elstub, gives name to the hundred in which it is situated, was, according to tradition and some unauthorised records, the residence of Ina, a West-Saxon king. The manor-house, now the property of the Astley family, contains a picture representing several events in the life of Sir John de Astley. In October, 1814, the new parish church of Everley, raised at the sole cost of Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq., the patron of the living, was consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury. It is a beautiful Gothic fabric of Bath stone, built crosswise, on the venerable model of the old parish church, furnished with tower, chancel, and vestry; the inner roof of vaulted oak, and the whole interior completed in a style of unusual taste and elegance. Several eminences in the neighbourhood, as Godsbury, Milton-hill, and Comb-hill, are crowned with vestiges of earthworks, and scattered with barrows. One of them, called Lidbury, measures 330 yards in circumference, and is defended by a vallum forty feet in height.

The Astley family.

Vestiges of earthworks.

† EVERSHOT. This parish, situated near the head of the Frome, on the borders of Somersetshire, was formerly a market-town. The church, dedicated to St. Osmond, is a very ancient edifice, with a high tower. There are many elegant seats in this parish, the principal of which is Melbury Hall, belonging to the Earl of Ilchester. It is an ancient building, partly in the Gothic and partly in the Grecian style of architecture, and is surrounded by a large park, in which is situated a fine Gothic chapel.

Melbury Hall, seat of the Earl of Ilchester.

Fair, May 12, if Sat., the Mon. aft.

‡ EVERTON. The village of Everton is one mile from Liverpool, and very pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect of the mouth of the Mersey, opening into the estuary of Bootle-bay and of the Irish channel, as well as the opposite coast of Chester and northern part of Wales; whence, also, may be seen the road of Hayle-lake, remarkable for being the rendezvous of the army and fleet under King William, for the conquest of Ireland, in 1689. Everton is of greater antiquity than Liverpool, but its present consequence is of recent date. From its contiguity to this great commercial town, it has become the favourite residence of the Liverpool merchants, and numerous elegant villas have been built along the western declivity of the hill. One of these, a spacious mansion, called St. Domingo, is built on an estate purchased with the proceeds of a French prize-ship, from the island of that name. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a modern and elegant Gothic structure, with a roof and window frames of cast-iron. A new church, dedicated to St. Chrysostom, was opened August 31, 1853, in Audley-street, to accommodate the wants of a thickly-populated and rapidly-increasing neighbourhood. At Everton is the cottage where Prince Rupert established his head-quarters when he besieged the town in 1644.

The village of greater antiquity than Liverpool.

Prince Rupert's cottage.

§ EVESHAM is situated on a spot almost surrounded by the Avon. The object which, in its history and its existing features, claims the greatest share

of our attention, is the abbey. This noble edifice, founded, according to Leland, by St. Egwin, Bishop of the Wiccii, and by him dedicated to the Virgin, is stated, on the authority of Browne Willis, to have possessed at one time twenty-two towns, to have maintained seventy-five religious, and sixty-five servants; and to have enjoyed a revenue, at the dissolution, of £1,200. The last great building of the abbey of Evesham is the only one properly belonging to the monastery which has escaped destruction. The campanile, which formed an entrance to the conventual cemetery, was commenced by Abbot Lichfield, in 1533. In 1539 the good abbot resigned the office which he had held for twenty-six years. His successor was placed in authority for a few months, to carry on the farce which was enacting through the kingdom, of a voluntary grant and surrender of all the remaining possessions of the religious houses, which preceded the Act of 1539, "for dissolution of abbeys." Leland, who visited the place within a year or two after the suppression, "rambling to and fro in this nation, and in making researches into the bowels of antiquity," says, "In the town is no hospital, or other famous foundation, but *the late* abbey." The destruction must, indeed, have been rapid. The house and site of the monastery were granted to Philip Hobby, with a remarkable exception, namely, "all the bells and *lead* of the church and belfry." The roof of this magnificent fabric thus went first; and in a few years the walls became a stone quarry. Fuller, writing about a century afterwards, says of the abbey, "By a long lease it was in the possession of one Mr. Andrewes, father and son; whose grandchild, living now at Berkhampstead, in Hertfordshire, hath better thriven, by God's blessing, on his own industry, than his father and grandfather did with Evesham Abbey, the sale of the stones whereof he imputeth a cause of their ill-success." All was swept away. The abbey church, with its sixteen altars, and its 164 gilded pillars, its chapter-house, its cloisters, its library, refectory, dormitory, buttery, and treasury; its almery, granary, and store-house; all the various buildings for the service of the church, and for the accommodation of eighty-nine religious inmates and sixty-five servants, were, with a few exceptions, ruins in the time of Shakespeare. Habingdon, who has left a manuscript "Survey of Worcestershire," written about two centuries ago, says, "Let us but guess what this monastery now dissolved was in former days by the gate-house yet remaining, which, though deformed with age, is as large and stately as any at this time in the kingdom." That gateway has since perished. Of the great mass of the conventual buildings Habingdon states that nothing was left beyond "a huge deal of rubbish overgrown with grass." One beautiful gateway, however, formerly the entrance to the chapter-house, yet remains even to our day. It admits us to a large garden, now let out in small allotments to poor and industrious inhabitants of Evesham. The change is very striking. The independent possession of a few roods of land may, perhaps, bestow as much comfort upon the labourers of Evesham as their former dependence upon the conventual buttery. But we cannot doubt that, for a long course of years, the sudden and violent dissolution of that great abbey must have produced incalculable poverty and wretchedness. In looking over enclosed and cultivated pastures, and busy towns, and thick-spread villages, we are apt to forget the former condition of the surface of the country. The Vale of Evesham is now, and has been for centuries, well cultivated, and very fertile; yet it was a "horrid wild, a dense impenetrable wood," when Egwin founded the abbey. He came here with his monks in 709, and from this time the origin of the town may be dated. The early history of the abbey may be gone over very rapidly. All passed smoothly with it till the beginning of the tenth century, when it was destroyed by the Danes. It was, however, restored a few years afterwards, and became flourishing. When the Doomsday survey was made it possessed 21,000 acres of land, and had just been despoiled of 12,000 by Odo, the Conqueror's brother, and another Norman. About this time the abbot began remodelling the abbey on a magnificent scale; and it may serve to show the manners of those times to mention his method of raising the needful funds. There had been left ready for the purpose of building, five chests filled with silver by his predecessor; these chests he emptied before the work had proceeded very far; and then, in order to fill them again, he took the shrine of St. Egwin, and sent the monks with it round the kingdom begging. This would be a sure method then, though not that most commonly adopted in such a case. The building of the church went on slowly, and not always fortunately. Twice the bell-tower fell; owing, the first time, to faulty construction, and the second to lightning.

The Abbey of Evesham.

Its demolition.

Ruins in the time of Shakespeare.

Remains of the gateway to the chapter house.

Early history of the abbey.

EVESHAM

The whole was not fully completed till 1319. It remained with little change or addition from this time to the dissolution. A curious chronicle of the abbey is preserved among the Cotton MSS., a short passage from which, as given in the "Monasticon," will let us see something of the household arrangements of the old monks in the eleventh century:—There were in the abbey sixty-seven monks, five matrons, three poor brethren, three clerks, and sixty-five servants—so that they were likely to be well attended to. Of these servants five served in the church, two in the infirmary, two in the cellar, five in the kitchen, seven in the bakehouse, four in the brewhouse, two at the bath, four looked after the clothes, two were shoemakers, two served in the orchard, three in the gardens, one at the gate of the close, two at the great gate, and five in the vineyard; four attended the monks who went abroad, four were fishermen, four waited in the abbot's chamber, three in the hall, and two were watchmen. There is nothing very remarkable in the history of the abbey or abbots. One event happened worth mentioning, as an example of the power of an abbot when a haughty noble tried it. About 1150 William de Beauchamp, whose castle was at Bengeworth, on the opposite bank of the Avon, with a body of his servants and retainers broke into and robbed the abbey church, and violated the cemetery, and did other violence. The abbot, in his turn, excommunicated the whole of them, and after a while Beauchamp was forced to submit. The abbot, as a punishment for his daring, razed his castle, and converted the site of it into a burial-ground. Edward II., in 1322, called to his great council twenty-eight from among the chief abbots of England, and created them parliamentary barons; of these the abbot of Evesham was one, but he was seized by an illness that suddenly manifested itself among those thus honoured of their king; fourteen of them being so stricken that they were unable to attend his majesty. The abbot of Evesham sent two of his monks as his representatives. From this time matters went on pretty regularly, lands being added to lands, riches flowing in abundantly, and sometimes for a spendthrift king some going out, to the abbot's vexation, and to the little profit of any one. Evesham suffered little by the civil contests which agitated the neighbourhood; the first blow was given to its prosperity by the dissolution of its opulent religious establishment. This event took place under rather unusual circumstances. Clement Lychfield had expended considerable sums in adorning and repairing the edifice, and resolved to resist its surrender for profane uses; but, by the machinations of Thomas Cromwell, he was over-persuaded to resign his staff into the hands of a young monk, named Hawford, or Ballard, who soon called in the commissioners, and was rewarded with a considerable pension, and the deanery of Worcester, whilst Lychfield himself lingered out the remainder of his existence in obscurity. Leland, who wrote soon after this occurrence, observes, that "in the towne is no hospitall, or other famous foundation, but the late abbey," and "two parish churches, whither the people of the towne resort;" and that even the profit of these, "savinge the vicarage of one church, was appropriated to the abbey." On the 26th of May, 1644, Evesham was taken by Massey, at the head of the Parliamentarian army, with the loss of only twenty men killed, and a few wounded; at which time its small garrison of only 300 men was commanded by Colonel Legge, ancestor of the present family of Dartmouth. Clarendon relates, that Charles, hearing of the ready reception of Waller by the inhabitants of Evesham, marched thither with all haste, and, breaking down the bridge, raised a contribution of £200 with 1,000 pair of shoes for the use of his men. Of the abbey church we have this brief notice, that it was a magnificent building of more than ordinary length; that on its south side were cloisters, with a spacious and curious walk, which communicated with the church of St. Lawrence; and that both the church and cloisters were of the most superb Gothic workmanship, adorned with no less than 164 pillars, and fifteen altars, besides the high altar. The stately tower, which still remains, proudly aspiring over the humble edifices around it, is that which is described as founded by Clement Lychfield. This only ornament of the town would have fallen amid the ruins of the edifices which it was raised to embellish, had not Hawford and the inhabitants purchased it for their own use. The most curious remains of the abbey is the ancient gateway, happily preserved in the wall of a garden, planted on the very pavement of the abbey church. Near the abbey gardens and the majestic tower, are the venerable ruins of the church of St. Lawrence, which, judging from the remains, must have been a building of great beauty. Above all, its eastern window deserves admiration for its florid

The monks in the eleventh century.

Power of an abbot.

Resistance of Clement Lychfield to the order of surrender

The town taken by the Parliamentary army.

Church of St. Lawrence.

Gothic tracery; Clement Lychfield's chapel for its finished elegance; and some Gothic pillars, which still rear their heads amid the rank weeds of desolation, for their pointed arches, and richly clustered capitals. This, the parish church of Evesham, has been lately restored. The other church is more modern, and plainer. There are four conventicles, for as many sects of dissenters; and two free schools within the limits of the borough, one in Bengeworth, the other in Evesham; the latter claims Lychfield for its founder, an injunction to pray for whose soul is still seen over the door of the building, which is of wooden frame-work. Much of the trade of Evesham results from the cultivation of extensive gardens. Other sources of commerce are a manufacture of stockings, smitheries for the making of drills, &c., and several mills, by one of which oil is expressed. Evesham has had the honour of producing three or four persons who have distinguished themselves on the theatre of life. Of these was Bernardi, notorious for his implication in the plot to assassinate William III. He was the son of Francis Bernardi, who had been consul for the republic of Genoa, but who, giving up that office, settled with a handsome property at Evesham. John, being of a restless temper, ran away from home, and enlisted as a common soldier, in the service of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. In this situation, having displayed considerable talents, he gradually gained a captain's commission: but, on the recall of the regiments in the Dutch service by James II., he would not sign the association proposed by the prince, and consequently lost his favour. Having no other alternative, he followed the abdicated James into Ireland, by whom he was employed on a mission in Scotland, which being rendered nugatory by the ruin of that infatuated king, he once more returned to Holland. Venturing, however, to appear in London in 1695, he was committed to Newgate on suspicion of being the abettor of the plot to assassinate King William; and as sufficient evidence could not be brought of the fact, he was continued in prison by the express decree of six successive parliaments, under four sovereigns, for a period of forty years; a case without precedent. This extraordinary captive married during his confinement, and had ten children born to him while in Newgate. Bernardi was a little, brisk, and active man, of extraordinary vivacity and fortitude. Hugh de Evesham, so called from this his native town, was a physician of the thirteenth century, promoted by Martin IV. to a cardinalship, and said to have been poisoned in Italy. William Hopkins, born here, August 28, 1647, was prebendary of Worcester. This gentleman possessed a profound knowledge of the ancient classical, oriental, and northern languages, and not only assisted Dr. Hicks in his Septentrional grammar, but was himself the author of several learned, though anonymous tracts. His antiquarian knowledge, and patient perseverance in research, were very remarkable, as well as the laborious diligence with which he toiled through the barren fields of barbarian literature. After having been twice married, he died in 1700, leaving no issue by either of his wives. John Watson, Bishop of Winchester, in 1580, was promoted to that dignity for the singular humility with which he declined it, having offered £200 to be excused. Perhaps the most interesting event in the history of Evesham and its monastic institution, was the battle of Evesham. In the turbulent reign of Henry III., when Simon Montford stood at that stage of successful treason, at which it is dangerous to arrive or to rest, Prince Edward having, by the assistance of Mortimer, eluded the vigilance of the spies everywhere stationed around him, and having struck the blow at Kenilworth, which, by the defeat of the younger Montford, gave hope to the people and confidence to his followers, advanced to measure his youthful forces with those of the traitor who detained his sovereign captive. Montford lay at the abbey, and was at first reassured by the appearance of the banners, which Edward had taken from his son, and which he caused to be carried in front of his army; but, informed of the reality, he lost the confidence which, till then, animated him, and exclaimed "God have mercy on our souls; our bodies are theirs." He then drew back his troops a little, and took up the best position that was left to him. The army of the prince had marched by the Alcester-road, and now occupied the high ground; the earl's station was an eminence somewhat south of the prince, with the river on each side of him, and behind him there was a bridge at Evesham, but it was guarded by forces beyond. The only escape was by victory, and victory was to be wrested from far superior numbers. De Montford was a veteran soldier, and is said to have declared, when he saw the manner in which he was being enclosed, "I have taught them the art of war." But he was in this case overmatched in

EVESHAM.

Fine Gothic architecture.

Trade.

The notorious Bernardi.

Imprisoned in Newgate for forty years, where he married and had ten children.

Eminent natives.

The battle of Evesham.

Evesham.

military talent by the young prince; and it is difficult to conceive how a skilful soldier could have suffered himself to be so entrapped. The battlefield was a hollow between the stations of the two leaders. The fight and its terrible consequences are familiar to most. The earl's army fought with every disadvantage. Inferior in numbers, worst in position, disheartened, their struggle was a brave one, but hopeless. The slaughter was horrible. "No quarter for rebels," was the prince's command, and the butchery went on as long as there was a man to kill. Thus fell the very flower of the chivalry of England. Well might the chronicler say, in concluding his narrative, "Such was the murder of Evesham, for battle none it was." Yet a few were spared. It was commanded that if any should be found among the slain who yet breathed, they should not be put to death, but be permitted to recover if they could. The body of De Montford was mangled in a way it makes the blood boil to read; and after making sport for the noble victors, and one of the victor's ladies, the hands and feet were cut off and sent to several places. His death aroused the strongest sympathies of the people. His truthfulness, his constancy of purpose, his courage, his piety, were themes all loved to listen to and repeat. The barbarous usage of his corpse by the king, and the sight of his limbs scattered over the country, would deepen the regard with which they had before looked upon him, and it is not wonderful that a people who had considered him as their only hope should now venerate him as a martyr and a saint. The battle occurred on the 4th of August, 1265. The exact site of the battle must be made out by the visitor among enclosed fields, but it will not be difficult to find. He must not be misled by the title of "the battle-well," applied to a sort of small pool in a field not far from Twyford. The battle could not have happened there, though it might have served to refresh the soldiers before or after battle. There is a little island on the Avon at Twyford, not far from Offenham, called "Dead Man's Ait," in which it is said the bodies of the dead were buried. In the last century a very large number of bones were dug up there. The old bridge at Evesham, which has just been taken down, could vie in antiquity with almost any in England. Its date is unknown, but its narrow roadway, and some remaining Gothic arches, attest pretty clearly its middle-age origin. War and commerce seem both to have contributed to mar the first beautiful design, if ever that design were fully carried out. The bridge was doubtless a great effort for the time when its construction was effected, and it was amply sufficient for the traffic of a period, of which, notwithstanding some changes, it has remained the constant representative and type; but every succeeding century of progress in the district rendered the bridge less and less convenient, till at length it was found so incompatible with the requirements of the district that its doom was pronounced and its removal decreed, in order that it might give place to another structure fitted for modern requirements, and representing completely, in its wide arches and convenient thoroughfare, the advancement which Evesham shares with the nation at large. The bridge, which had existed more than seven centuries, consisted of eight arches, scarcely two of which resembled each other. In all probability it was constructed out of the resources of the rich abbey of Evesham. The monks must have been sensible of the advantages of a communication with their extensive possessions outside the peninsula upon which their fair abode was planted, and building was a passion in which the men of the cloister ever indulged if possible. Early mention of a bridge here occurs in the monastic chronicles. It is recorded that during the abbacy of William de Audevill, who died in 1159, William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, had a castle on the Bengeworth side, commanding the bridge. In these days the regal authority was weak, and that of the feudal nobility predominant, and William de Beauchamp, by means of his strong position, was enabled to harass the monks dreadfully. The abbot, however, first excommunicated the noble, and then captured his castle and levelled its walls. Mr. May, the trustworthy author of the "History of Evesham," says:—"The site of this castle is still clearly pointed out by the name attached to a plot of ground contiguous to the bridge at its north-east angle, which continues to be termed 'the Castle.' Considerable traces of the moat were also recently to be seen here, though at present arched over; from the relative situation of which this defence must have commenced at the river's brink and returned in the opposite direction. So that the Avon defended the stronghold in front, and the moat in flank and rear." In 1374 it is recorded that the bridge was seriously injured by a flood, and it is probable that it sustained alterations when the river was first made navigable, as the

Horrible slaughter of the followers of Montford.

Scene of the conflict.

Removal of the old bridge that existed upwards of seven centuries.

Originally communicating with a castle.

monks would have no idea of water traffic upon a river alternately shallow and deep like the unimproved Avon. Mr. William Sandys, of Fladbury, acting under a grant from Charles I., expended a fortune in deepening and straightening the bed of the river. During the Protectorate, Mr. Say continued the work, and in the time of Charles II. other parties completed it from Evesham to Stratford. An alteration of the bridge at Evesham would be as necessary for the navigation as the removal of any shoal in the stream. We have direct testimony that the bridge suffered in the strategic operations of the civil wars. Charles I., when marching with an army towards Worcester, from Oxford, after a skirmish with Waller's troops at Banbury, broke down Evesham bridge to intercept Waller's march. The townsmen, however, who sided with the Parliament, temporarily repaired the bridge and facilitated Waller's entry. Waller subsequently intercepted the royal army beyond Bewdley, where it was marching to Shrewsbury, and the king then returned to Oxford by way of Evesham. As he passed through he levied £200 on the inhabitants of the town for their alacrity in assisting Waller, and constrained them to find a thousand pairs of shoes for his army; then he again broke down the bridge and went his way. This was in 1644. The bridge remained impassable for eighteen years after this retreat, the townsmen being unable to obtain its repair, but in 1662 an Act of Parliament was passed, which, after stating the cause of its decay, provided for its repair, in this instance, at the expense of the county. Before the dissolution of the monastery the care of the bridge seems to have belonged to the monks. Subsequently the Corporation received tolls upon it and kept it in repair, and when the Local Improvement Act was passed, in 1824, its conservation devolved upon the Town Commissioners, who levied rates for that object, some of which were very onerous. Previous to the passing of the Municipal Act the borough was exempted by charter from payment of county rates, but since that time the borough has had to contribute towards the county rates, and this has always been considered a hardship, seeing that the bridge had to be repaired solely at the expense of the borough. The width of the roadway over the bridge being little more than fourteen feet, the bridge was not only inconvenient for wheeled vehicles but also dangerous to the passengers, and the bridge itself having become so dilapidated that there was danger of several of the arches falling in, the town commissioners had it surveyed, and the result was a verdict that extensive repairs or a new bridge were absolutely necessary. In December of the same year a town's meeting was held and a committee appointed to take measures in relation to the bridge. Plans were submitted to the committee both for repairing and widening the present structure and for building a totally new bridge in its place, but beyond repairs nothing was effected, the great expense either of widening, which project was not heartily received, or of rebuilding anew, proving an insurmountable obstacle to further progress. In 1855 was at last commenced the new bridge, which presents a rather handsome elevation. It is built of rock-tooled Littleton stone, regularly coursed, with Derbyshire stone for springers, arch quoins, string courses, fascia, and coping of parapet. It consists of three arches, the centre one of 66 feet span and a rise of 12 feet; and two side arches, each of 58 feet span, and a rise of 10 feet 3 inches. The piers are 8 feet thick, with semicircular ends that project on each side the bridge. Between the abutments the bridge is 199 feet long, and the water way 182 feet, which is somewhat smaller than the water way afforded by the old bridge as far as breadth is concerned, but the openings of the arches are much more capacious for carrying off the floods. The arch stands about 17 feet 6 inches clear above the level of ordinary low water; about six feet above ordinary floods, and three feet above the highest floods. The roadway is more than twice as wide as the roadway of the old bridge; being 30 feet clear inside the parapets—a very good width considering that Blackfriars Bridge, with its immense traffic, has only 43 feet 6 inches between the parapets, and Waterloo Bridge (called the finest in Europe) 42 feet 4 inches. Outside the abutments the approaches are bounded by wing walls of Littleton stone On the Bengeworth side the wing walls and parapets sweep out to a width of 50 feet at the end of the bridge. The estimate given in was for £8,865.

EVESHAM.

The old bridge broken down in the civil wars.

The monks entrusted with the care of it.

The new bridge commenced in 1855.

Dimensions and expenditure.

Inns, Crown Hotel, Northwick Arms.—*Market*, Mon.—*Fairs*, Feb. 2, Mon. aft. Easter Mon., Whit.-Mon., 2nd in Aug., Sep. 21, 2nd Mon. in Dec., cattle, Fri. bef. and aft. Oct. 11, hiring.—*Bankers*, Branch of Gloucestershire Banking Company; draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co. Branch of Herefordshire Banking Company; draw on London and Westminster Bank.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Evington ... .ham	Gloucester ...	Cheltenham ...5	Gloucester 6	Gt. Western.....	120	...	...
Evington .....pa	Leicester	Leicester 2½	Leicester 2½	Midland	105	1360	293
Ewanrigg .....to	Cumberland	Ellenborough ...	Maryport 1	Whitehvn Junc. ...	304	...	...
Ewart .....to	Northumb. ...	Wooler 4	Belford 13	N. Eastern	344	1512	157
Ewe, St. .....pa	Cornwall	Tregony 4	Plymouth.....40	S. Devon	287	5935	1544
Ewell .....pa	Kent	Dover.....2½	Dover.....3½	S. Eastern	91½	1590	403
Ewell* .....pa	Surrey	Epsom.....1	Ewell	L. B. & S. C.....	17	4221	2186
Ewelme .....pa	Oxford	Wallingford ...3	Wilingfd Rd. 6½	Gt. Western	54	2376	673
Ewennyt .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cowbridge 4	Bridgend 2	S. Wales	192	1975	272
Ewerby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford.....3½	Tattershall ...11	Gt. Northern	130	2520	508
Ewesley .....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury 7	Morpeth 13	N. Eastern	307	932	18
Ewhurst .....pa	Hants	Kingsclere ...3½	Basingstoke ...6	L. & S. W.	54	479	16
Ewhurst .....pa	Surrey	Guildford ...10½	Gomshall 5	S. Eastern	39	5483	872
Ewhurst .....pa	Sussex	Battle 7	Robertsbrdge 4½	S. Eastern	63½	5719	1213
Ewloe and Ewloe Wood.....to	Flint	Mold 4	Queen's Frry 2½	Chest. & Holyhd ...	188	2299	1682
Ewood .....ham	Lancaster ...	Bury 6	Ewood Bridge	E. Lancashire.....	205	...	...
Ewshott.....ti	Hants	Odiham.....4½	Fleetpond 4	L. & S. W.	41	...	746
Ewyas-Harrold.....pa	Hereford	Hereford 12	Pontrilas 1	Newpt. & Herefd ...	156	1838	392
Exbourne.....pa	Devon	Oakhampton...5	Copplestone...11	N Devon	214½	2121	525
Exbury .....pa	Hants	Lymington ...8	Beaulieu Rd....8	L. & S. W.....	99	3066	384
Exe Bridge .....ham	Devon	Bampton 2½	Tiverton 10	Brist. & Exeter	194	...	...
Exe, Nether .....pa	Devon	Exeter 5	Hele 5	Brist. & Exeter	190	450	103
Exe, Up .....ti	Devon	Exeter 5	Hele 5	Brist. & Exeter	190	...	97
Exelby .....to	N. R. York ...	Bedale 2	Leeming Lane 2	N. Eastern	229	...	...
Exeter‡ .....city	Devon	Topsham 5	Exeter	Brist. & Exeter	194	1800	32818

* EWELL. Formerly this was a market-town, but the market having declined, the market-house was removed some years ago, in order to widen the roads. At the spot where the London and Kingston-roads intersect each other, rises a beautiful spring of clear water, which forms a stream called Hog's-mill river, and in its way to the Thames gives motion to several corn and gunpowder mills. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice built of flints and chalk, in which there are monuments to eminent persons: among these are Sir Richard Bulkeley and his lady; Sir William Lewer, Lord Mayor of London in 1717; Sir Richard Glyn, who held the same high office in 1758, and his lady and son. The tower is now the only part of the old building left remaining: and the interior is used as a burial chapel to the old churchyard. A new church was erected in 1848. Ewell was the birth-place of Richard Corbet, an English poet and divine of the seventeenth century; he was chaplain to James I., and afterwards raised to the bishopric of Norwich. His poems, which were published under the title of "Poetica Stromata," are amusing compositions, such as might be expected from a man of learning and genius, possessed of a super-abundance of constitutional hilarity. The latter seems to have drawn him into some excesses not very consistent with the gravity of his profession. After he was a doctor of divinity, he is said to have sung ballads at the high cross at Abingdon. The occasion was this: being at a tavern in that town, a ballad-singer came into the house, complaining that he could not dispose of his stock; the doctor in a frolic took off his gown, and assuming the ballad-singer's leather jacket, went out into the street, and soon drew around him a crowd of admiring purchasers. After he was a bishop, he would shut himself up in his well-stored cellar with his jolly chaplain, Dr. Lushington, and taking off his gown, exclaim, "Here goes the doctor;" then throwing off his episcopal hood, "There goes the bishop;" after which the night was devoted to Bacchus. It is also told of him, that riding out one day with a Dr. Stubbins, who was extremely fat, the coach was overturned and both fell into a ditch. The bishop, in giving an account of the accident, observed, that Dr. Stubbins was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Dr. Stubbins.

Hog's-mill river.

The old church and monuments

Bishop Corbet, of facetious celebrity.

Inn, The Bull's Head.—*Fairs*, May 12, 13, Oct. 29, 30, cattle, pleasure.

† EWENNY. Here are the extensive remains of a beautiful monastery, erected about the year 1141, by Morris de Loundres, whose monument remains in the chancel of the church. A fine mansion erected in a spacious level park, stands close to the ruins of the monastery, and at the opposite side of the road is rather a singular object of taste, being the ruins of a modern mansion intentionally dilapidated. The church is of a cruciform shape, very massive, and in the Norman style of architecture. The embattled walls and towers of the monastery seem to have been intended for defence rather than devotion.

Remains of a monastery erected in 1141.

‡ EXETER, the capital of Devonshire, is built upon the summit and sides of

EXETER.

a hill, which rises pretty steeply from the left bank of the river Exe. Fuller describes the Exeter of his day "as of a circular (and therefore most capable) form sited on the top of a hill, having an easy ascent on every side thereunto. This conduceth much to the cleanness of this city; nature being the chief scavenger thereof, so that the rain that falleth there, falleth thence by the declivity of the place. The houses stand sideways backward into their yards, and only endways frontward, with their gables towards the street. The city, therefore, is greater in content than appearance, being bigger than it presenteth itself to passengers through the same." This description, written about the middle of the seventeenth century, though the city has altered a good deal since, might yet serve for the middle of the nineteenth. The city now extends about three miles in circumference.

The city seated on a hill.

Exeter was a British city, and was known as Caer-wisc. In the two great Roman itineraries it is called Isca Dumnoniorum. It was the chief town of the Dumnonii, or people of Devonshire and Cornwall. By the Saxons it was called Exanceaster, whence the present name is derived. In the Doomsday Survey it is written Exonia. The name is derived from its position—Caer-wisc is the City on the Wisc. The Romans called the river the Isca; from which the Saxon form Exa is evidently only an adaptation to Saxon organs of speech. Ceaster is the usual Saxon corruption of the Latin *castra*. The early history of Exeter is dignified by the defeat of the Danes there, in 877, by the great Alfred, who compelled them to surrender the city, which they had seized, and agree to leave the kingdom. Fifty years later, the Cornwall men, in those days a wild and turbulent race, were driven out of Exeter by Athelstan, who is regarded by Exonians as the founder of the present city. If the city flourished under the protection of Athelstan, it was less fortunate under his successors. More than once it was plundered by the Danes; but prosperity returned to it, its prosperity being probably a good deal advanced by its being made the seat of an episcopal see in the place of Crediton, by Edward the Confessor. Exeter was one of the great towns that refused to submit to the Norman Conqueror. The inhabitants fought resolutely; but the wall being thrown down, the city was taken after a siege of eighteen days, though not without considerable loss to the victor. Even then the fall of the city was, according to the Saxon chronicle, partly the result of treachery. The Doomsday Survey shows that forty-eight houses were destroyed in this siege. The king, however, dealt leniently with the people. In order to hold the inhabitants in check for the future, William built a large and strong castle, which, from the red colour of the hill on which it was erected, he called Rougemont. William gave the charge of the castle to Baudoin (or Baldwin) de Brionne, the husband of his niece Albrina, whom he created governor of Devon, and bestowed upon him twenty houses in Exeter, and 159 manors in this part of the country. The castle is believed to have been erected on the site of a much older one. It remained in the hands of the descendants of Baudoin till the reign of Henry III., who took the keeping of it into his own control. In the war between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, Exeter embraced the cause of the empress. The castle was strengthened and garrisoned for her by the Earl of Devon; and the king in person with his army besieged the city for above two months, and the citizens at length yielded rather to the force of hunger than of arms. Matilda remained so great a favourite in Exeter that a festival was for some centuries annually kept in commemoration of her. It was before Exeter that the unhappy impostor, Perkin Warbeck, made his first and most unluckly trial at arms. This was not the last occasion on which it successfully withstood a siege. When, in 1549, in consequence of the recent religious changes, occurred what was long remembered as "the Devonshire Commotion," the city was for two months encompassed by the insurgents; and the inhabitants, who resolutely refused to yield, were reduced to the greatest extremities before the siege was raised by a royal army under Lord Russell. On the breaking out of the contest between Charles and the Parliament, the city was occupied by the Earl of Stamford for the Parliament. After the defeat of Stamford in May, 1643, Exeter opened its gates to Prince Maurice, and it continued to be held for the king till April, 1646, when it was taken after a smart siege by Fairfax. The Parliament afterwards caused the castle to be dismantled, and the fortifications to be rendered useless. While the city was occupied by the Royalist troops, Queen Henrietta gave birth here to a daughter, afterwards Duchess of Orleans; whose portrait, presented to the city by her brother Charles II., still hangs in the guildhall. Exeter is built on a rather

Origin of its name.

Made an episcopal see by Edward the Confessor.

Besieged by William the Conqueror,

who built the castle of Rougemont.

Historical incidents of interest.

EXETER.

Advantages of its situation.

Leland's description.

steep, though not very lofty hill, and other hills are round about it, a circumstance that adds as much to its pleasantness as its salubrity. Leland, writing from personal examination, in the reign of Henry VIII., says:—"The town is a good mile and more in compass, and is right strongly walled and maintained. There be divers fair towers in the town wall, betwixt the south and the west gates. As the walls have been newly made, so have the old towers decayed. There be four gates in the town, by the names of East, West, North, and South. The east and the west gates be now the fairest, and of one fashion of building. The south gate hath been the strongest. There be divers fair streets in Exeter; but the High-street, that goeth from the west to the east gate, is the fairest." By the increase of modern buildings the city has become about a mile and three quarters long, and above a mile broad. The forts are decayed and gone, and the gates also: the last of them, the south gate, having been removed in 1819. The

Remains of the castle.

walls may, however, be traced, and some portions of them remain. Part of the walls of the castle are also standing, but of the building itself only a fragment is left. This is a gateway of Norman date, and is no doubt the chief entrance of the original Rougemont. It stands on the north side of the city, but little of the original architecture is discernible, it being almost wholly covered with ivy. The site of the castle is occupied by the sessions-house; the large open space in front is used for holding election, county, and other meetings, and from the ramparts may be obtained some very good views of the city. The city is intersected by four principal streets, which meet in the centre, the deep hollow between North-street and St. David's-hill being spanned by a viaduct called the Iron Bridge, by which the inconvenience of the declivity has been overcome. The improvements that have taken place of late years have given a much more

Exeter Cathedral.

modern appearance to the principal thoroughfares. The cathedral is, of course, the chief object of attraction. Though inferior in size and grandeur to a few of our other cathedrals, it is one of the finest of the second class, and in some respects it is unique. The oldest part of the present edifice was erected early in the twelfth century; but the main portion is more recent. In 1112, William Warlewast, one of the Normans who followed William I. to England, and whom the monarch had created third bishop of Exeter, laid the first stone of a new cathedral. He died before the works were very far advanced, and their progress was probably interrupted by the dissensions in the reign of Stephen. The part which had been finished suffered considerable injury during the siege of Exeter by that king. The cathedral was not completed till near the close of the century. A century later, the building began to appear too small, or not sufficiently

The Lady Chapel built by Bishop Quivil.

splendid for the see; and Bishop Peter Quivil determined to erect a new cathedral, on a much grander scale. He only lived to construct the Lady Chapel; but his successors steadily continued the good work till the whole was completed as it now appears, by Bishop Brantyngham in 1380. The only parts of Warlewast's cathedral which were retained in the new one are the two towers, which were made to serve for the transepts. Though erected in the golden age of English ecclesiastical architecture, and with the exception of the massive Norman towers tolerably uniform in style, the exterior is heavy, and comparatively unimposing in its general effect. The unusual position of the towers only renders the want of some grand and lofty central feature the more apparent; and the want is equally felt, whether the building be viewed from the cathedral yard or the suburbs of the city. Until within these few years the cathedral was a good deal hidden by mean buildings; these have been in a great measure removed, and the exte-

Architectural details.

rior can now be seen to much greater advantage. The cathedral is built in the form of a cross; but the arms are very short, the transepts being formed out of the towers. The entire length of the building, including the Lady Chapel, is 408 feet: the towers are 145 feet high. The towers are Norman, square, and similar in size, and also in general appearance, their surfaces being covered with blank arcades and other Norman ornaments; but they differ in the details. The remainder of the cathedral is of what is known as the decorated style of English architecture; and the numerous windows, with their flowing tracery, are among the finest examples of that rich style. Between the windows are bold flying buttresses, with crocketted pinnacles. The roof, which is of very high pitch, is crowned by a *fleur-de-lis* ridge ornament—the only one of our cathedrals which retains that decoration. The most striking portion of the exterior is unquestionably the west front. Gothic architecture was intended to appeal to the imagination and the feelings. The chief entrance to the cathedral was by the western

door, and consequently, upon the western front the architect ordinarily employed all the resources of his art. In most of our cathedrals the western end is more elaborately decorated than any other part: but no other is so much enriched as the west front of Exeter Cathedral, though two or three are more generally admired. It consists of three stories: the basement is a screen, with a central doorway, and one of smaller size on each side. The entire surface of this screen is occupied by canopied niches, in each of which is a statue. The second story, which recedes somewhat, is formed by the west wall of the nave, and contains the large and noble west window, the arch of which is entirely filled with the richest flowing tracery. On each side are decorated arcades. The wall is supported by two very bold flying buttresses. The upper story, which recedes somewhat behind the second story, is formed by the gable of the nave, and has a window smaller than the other, but similar in character. This arrangement, as has been often remarked, is unusual in English cathedrals, but common in those of France; indeed, the whole building has a good deal of a continental character. The statues and ornamental work of the west front had become considerably dilapidated, but the authorities have carefully restored them; and this magnificent façade—one of the very finest in England—is now in a nearly perfect condition. The interior of the cathedral is far more imposing than the exterior. As you enter, the long range of clustered columns, with the open arches above them, the noble series of windows in the clerestories, and the splendid vaulted stone roof which spans the whole extent of nave and choir, combine to produce a most powerful and impressive effect. Both nave and choir will repay examination. The clustered columns, the windows, and the roof, are remarkably fine examples of their several kinds; the roof is one of the largest and handsomest vaulted stone roofs of the decorated period in existence. Very little of the original stained glass remains in the windows. Like all other "idolatrous pictures and images," it suffered grievously from puritanic wrath. While Exeter was occupied by the soldiers of the Commonwealth, the cathedral called into existence no small share of their zeal. Many of the things which they spared speak as loudly as those they destroyed, of their fervour and diligence. But they spared some things which they could hardly be expected to spare; among others, the glass in the great east window was left uninjured, and it yet remains in good preservation. There are many points of interest in the nave; a peculiarity will be noticed on its north side in the curious "Minstrel's Gallery," which projects from the clerestory, and is ornamented with well-executed figures of angels playing on musical instruments. The choir is in itself the most complete and most striking part of the interior. Its most singular feature is the Bishop's Throne, a richly carved oak structure, a pyramid of open tracery, rising to an elevation of fifty-two feet. Bishop Bothe placed it here, about 1470. It escaped the puritanic axe through having been taken to pieces and concealed before the surrender of the city. The pulpit and the stalls are also of superior character. The screen which divides the nave and choir, itself of graceful design and workmanship, is especially noteworthy for a series of very early and rude paintings on the panels. They represent a complete cycle of scriptural subjects, from the Creation to the Descent of the Holy Spirit. As pictures, they are of no value; but they are curious as specimens of the state of the art in England at the time they were painted. The chapels are numerous, and some of them very beautiful; the open screens which separate them from the body of the cathedral, are, in several instances, of exquisite beauty and delicacy. These chapels mostly contain monuments, which are in themselves of considerable interest. Indeed, the monuments in Exeter Cathedral are much above the ordinary rank; and they are of all times, from the thirteenth century down to the present. One of noticeable character represents Bishop Stapledon, who erected the choir in which his tomb is placed; opposite to it is another, of a knight in armour, believed to be Sir Richard Stapledon, the brother of the bishop; they were both executed in Cheapside, by the populace, in 1356. In the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene—the very beautiful screen of which deserves especial notice—is a splendid monument of Bishop Stafford, who died in 1419. In the beautiful Gabriel Chapel, which was built by Bishop Brownscombe, who died in 1820, may be seen the very elegant tomb of its founder; and also two monuments by the greatest of recent English sculptors. One, a mural monument with several figures, in memory of General Simcoe (who died in 1806), is by Flaxman. The other is Chantrey's statue of Northcote. The old painter is represented seated in a thoughtful attitude, with his pallette hanging carelessly

The western entrance highly enriched.

Its continental character.

The interior

Suffered from the puritans.

The Minstrel's Gallery and Bishop's Throne.

The chapels and interesting monuments

Chantrey's statue of Northcote, the painter.

EXETER.

on his thumb; and he appears to be sitting in reflective mood before his easel. From the summit of the north tower a very fine view of the city and its suburbs will be gained. The view southwards, down the valley of the Exe, is of exceeding beauty. In this north tower is the Great Peter bell, one of the largest bells in the kingdom, being some four or five hundred pounds heavier than the famous Great Tom of Lincoln, and only inferior in weight and tongue to Oxford Tom. In the south tower is the heaviest peal of bells in the kingdom. The chapter-house stands in the cloisters, adjacent to the south tower of the cathedral, and is said to have been built by Bishop Lacy, about the year 1420. The lower part being different in style from that of the superstructure, and so much resembling the church, it is probable, however, this portion was the work of Bishop Quivil. It consists of a splendid room, measuring, with its vestibule, seventy-five feet by thirty feet. Its richly ornamented roof, and general design, will be found exceedingly interesting. The library, which used to be kept in the Lady Chapel, has been removed here. It contains about 8,000 volumes, among which are many valuable and scarce books. The oldest printed book in the collection is a folio edition of Cæsar, printed in 1471, and still in a very good state of preservation. Among the cathedral manuscripts, not shown without special permission, are some of genuine Saxon origin; a perfect series of accounts of the building of the cathedral; the episcopal registers of the time of Edward I.; and a volume of the Doomsday survey of William the Conqueror, relating to the counties of Devon and Cornwall, of the size and style of the small Exchequer volume. A curious circumstance occurred relative to the Exeter Doomsday. A leaf was missing, and a few years ago it was discovered by a gentleman in the country, and restored to its place. It was in this chapter-house that the memorable Exeter diocesan synod of 1851 was held. The ancient astronomical clock, said to be 400 years old, and the organ built in 1665, are also remarkable features peculiar to this cathedral. The bishop's palace, close by, is not a very remarkable building; but from the very pleasant gardens parts of the cathedral are seen in picturesque combination, and to considerable advantage. During the Commonwealth the bishop's palace was let to a sugar-refiner, vestiges of whose pans and troughs were remaining when the palace was repaired, in 1821. The cathedral cloisters were entirely destroyed during the Commonwealth. There are nineteen churches in Exeter: before the Commonwealth there were, it is said, thirty-two. None of the existing churches will require prolonged description. The older churches are for the most small, mean, and uninteresting; the modern ones are of almost invariable mediocrity. St. Sidwell's, and Allhallows, are the most noticeable of the recent churches. Of the old ones, that of St. Mary Major, in the cathedral yard, has some details that will interest the archæologist; and that of St. Mary Arches contains some ancient monuments. The guildhall, whose portico is so prominent a feature in the High-street, is the only public building that is not modern. The hall itself is a rather fine room, and tolerably spacious: the walls are covered with carved oak, and it has a very good open timber roof. On the walls are several portraits, chiefly of corporate dignitaries; but there are also portraits of the Princess Henrietta, and of General Monk, by Sir Peter Lely; of George II. and Lord Camden. The Devon and Exeter Institution, for the promotion of science, was established in 1813. Besides the library, there are some good models and paintings. The county jail was built in 1796; the new City prison in 1818; the mechanics' institution opened 1825; and the new cemetery commenced in 1837. There are some capacious assembly rooms, and an elegant theatre. A great fire took place in the city, August 2, 1844, and another occurred April 26, 1847. Exeter formerly carried on a very large manufacture of woollens. At one time, according to Defoe, it was "so exceeding great, all the women inhabitants may be thoroughly employed in spinning yarn for it." In 1765 the annual value of the exports of woollens from Exeter was estimated at above a million. Towards the close of the century the manufacture began to decay, and it is now quite insignificant. There is, however, a considerable commerce, the import and export trade being both actively pursued. The ship canal, by means of which this trade is carried on, was one of the earliest constructed in this kingdom. It was first formed in 1544, the several parishes contributing towards its cost a portion of their communion plate. This canal, which at first extended only to Countess Weir, two miles from Exeter, was afterwards deepened and considerably improved; but it only permitted the ascent of small vessels till 1827, when it was entirely reformed and carried some miles lower;

The Great Peter bell.

Chapter-house and valuable library.

Curious recovery of a missing leaf.

Bishop's palace.

Churches and public buildings.

Decay of the woollen manufacture.

The canal.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Exford ....pa	Somerset	Dulverton.....8½	Wellington ...25	Brist. & Exeter	195	5699	580
Exhall ....pa	Warwick	Alcester 2	Stratfrd-on-A. 7	Oxford W. & W.....	107	780	208
Exhall ....pa	Warwick	Coventry 4	Exhall	L. & N. W.	98	1990	1082
Exminster*....pa	Devon	Exeter.....4	Exminster	S. Devon	198½	5817	1623

an extensive wet-dock was at the same time constructed at its termination near the city. By means of these improvements, which cost about £125,000, vessels of 400 tons burden can reach the city dock. The city does not appear to have suffered permanently from the loss of its woollen trade. The principal of the walks, on which the inhabitants very justly pride themselves, is the Northernhay, the admiration of every stranger, and the ornament and the boast of Exeter. It lies along the summit of an elevated spot of ground on the north of the city, close by the castle wall. The grounds are neatly laid out and planted with shrubs; and the walks, which are well disposed, are shaded by noble old elms, and afford some pleasant prospects. From Friar's-walk, and the parade in front of Collumpton-terrace, on the south side of the city, some capital views may be had of the city and country beyond. On the outside of the city very charming strolls may be taken in almost any direction. Pennsylvania-hill affords extensive and noble prospects, and the city and surrounding country are seen to most advantage from it. The footpaths along the meadows by the Exe also yield a most pleasant ramble. The Exe is here a broad stream, and the scenery along it, though not very striking, is very pleasing: while the weirs that here and there are met with add occasional vivacity to its quiet beauty. Old Abbey, on the east bank of the Exe, about a mile below the city, is the site of a priory of Cluniac monks. Hardly a vestige of the building remains; but the stranger will not regret the stroll down to it as it stands on a very pretty part of the river. A good footpath alongside the canal forms a favourite walk of the citizens in the summer season—especially of such as "go a-junketting" to the neighbouring villages. There are some very agreeable walks, too, by Cowick and Ide, and along the heights in that direction. The pretty village of Heavitree, about a mile east of Exeter, was the birthplace of "Judicious Hooker." Alphington, on the south, has a fine church, in a picturesque situation, and is, moreover, a noticeable place in itself. Exeter has the honour of being the birth-place of many eminent and distinguished characters; among others the poet Josephus Iscanus, John Hooker, the antiquary, Sir William Petre, secretary of state to Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford, Sir Thomas Peter King, Lord Chancellor of England in 1669; and in more modern times, Jackson, the celebrated composer, whose talents were not confined to music only, having a real genius for landscape in painting, and a refined and elegant taste for literature, which he enriched by many ingenious productions in prose and verse. The diocese of Exeter includes nearly the whole of Devon and Cornwall. The city is divided for municipal purposes into six wards, and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-five councillors. It returns two members to Parliament. The country around Exeter is very fertile, affording good pasture, corn, dairy, and fattening land, and abounding in fruit, especially apples, which yield plenty of the best cider.

EXETER.

The Northernhay.

Promenades and pleasant prospects.

Site of a Cluniac priory.

Eminent characters born here.

Inns, New London Inn, Clarence Hotel, Half-Moon, Star, Globe, White Lion, Seven Stars.—*Markets*, Tues., Fri., Sat.—*Fairs*, 3rd Wed. in Feb. and May, 3rd Tues. in July, 2nd Wed. in Dec.—*Bankers*, Milford, Snow, and Co.; draw on Robarts, Curtis, and Co. Sanders and Co.; draw on Barclay and Co. Branch of Devon and Cornwall Banking Company; draw on Hanbury, Taylor and Co. Branch of West of England and South Wales District Bank; draw on Glyn, Mills, and Co. National Provincial Bank of England; draw on Joint Stock Bank.—*Newspapers*, Exeter Flying Post (conservative), Thurs.; Exeter and Plymouth Gazette (conservative), Sat.; Exeter Western Luminary (conservative), Tues.; Exeter Western Times (liberal), Fri.

* EXMINSTER, described by Leland as "a pretty townlet," is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Exe, four miles from Exeter; there was here formerly a seat of the Courtenays, earls of Devon, in which William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the fourteenth century, was born. This arrogant prelate was the fourth son of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, by Margaret, grandaughter of Edward I.; in his twenty-eighth year he was made Bishop of Hereford, and a few years after was translated to the see of London. Pope Gregory II. having excommunicated the Florentines, directed his bull to be sent to all parts, giving orders for the seizure of their property: this bull Courtenay had the presumption to publish at Paul's-cross, without the permission or even

William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Exmoor .....ex. pa	Somer. & Dev.	Dunster 8	Wellington ...26	Brist. & Exeter	196	19270	275
Exmouth* .....to	Devon	Teignmouth ...7	Starcross 2	S. Devon	204½	...	5123
Exning .....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket ...2	Newmarket 2½	E. Counties	67½	5710	1556
Exton .....pa	Rutland.....	Oakham 5	Ketton 6½	Midland	99	...	832
Exton .....pa	Somerset	Dulverton 5	Wellington 18½	Brist. & Exeter	188½	4045	381
Exton .....pa	Hants	Winchester ...11	Botley 8½	L. & S. W.	87½	2464	283
Exton .....ham	Devon	Topsham 2	Exeter.....7	Brist. & Exeter	201	...	...
Extwistle .....to	Lancaster ...	Burnley 5	Burnley 6	E. Lancashire.....	223	...	...

EXMINSTER

knowledge of the king, and gave leave to the mob to enter and strip the houses of all Florentines residing in the city of London; for this he was cited to appear in the Court of Chancery, but was merely required to recall his words. In 1381 he was appointed lord high chancellor, and soon afterwards translated to the see of Canterbury. He distinguished himself greatly by his intolerant persecution of the followers of Wickliffe, many of whom he imprisoned, and compelled by harsh means to recant. The tyrannical disposition of this haughty prelate is sufficiently shown in the following circumstance: after having excommunicated one Richard Ismonger, who, in the exercise of his lay authority, had trespassed on the rights claimed by the Ecclesiastical Court, he refused to grant him absolution, except on condition of his submitting to be beaten with a cudgel naked three successive market days, in the market-place of West Malling, and again at Maidstone and Canterbury. He also passed sentence of excommunication on some of the servants of the Earl of Arundel, for robbing one of his fish-ponds, styling them sacrilegious persons, and violators of the church of Canterbury. He died at Maidstone, in 1396. Only the name of this mansion, the Court House, now remains. The appearance of the place at this day justifies Leland's epithet of "pretty." The buildings extend along the river side, and the quiet meadows, with the tower of the village church rising up beyond the trees, and the broad river beyond, along which some fishing-boat or barge is constantly moving, make up the details of a very pretty pastoral picture.

His persecution of Wickliffe and tyrannical disposition.

Pastoral scenery.

Fair, May 29, Cattle.

* EXMOUTH is so called from its position at the mouth of the Exe. It is reached either by the railway from Exeter, stopping at the Starcross-station, and half an hour being required for crossing the river, or through Topsham by a very agreeable and picturesque road, studded with those charming old-fashioned villages that still linger in all their primitive simplicity along the western coast. From a hill called Beacon-hill, encountered in the progress, the eye is presented with a line of coast extending from Exeter to the southern boundary of Torbay, Berry-head, a distance of about twenty miles. This line is broken by several hills, that ascend gradually from the opposite side of the river, clad with verdure to the summit, and sheltering the little village of Starcross in a wooded enclosure beneath. Mainhead and Powderham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon, heighten the beauty of the prospect, which is additionally embellished by the noble buildings connected with those estates. In the reign of King John Exmouth was one of the principal ports in Devonshire, and is said, in the time of Edward III., to have furnished ten ships and nearly 200 mariners towards the Calais expedition. It must not be, however, concluded from this that the town was then either extensive, or the population great. A few scattered houses along the east side of the hill, and a dozen straggling tenements along the strand, sufficed to provide sufficient accommodation for the inhabitants, and the town is said only to have been brought into repute as a watering-place by one of the judges of the circuit bathing here, and who, from being an infirm invalid, became in consequence a hearty, sturdy centenarian. However this may be, it is certain that Exmouth has, within the last few years, made rapid strides in the march of improvement. The Beacon-hill is covered with buildings, and the Parade is stretching away right and left, with no visible signs, hitherto, of limitation. To the late Lord Rolle the modern public improvements are justly due, and to him the fine capacious church, erected in 1824, and the market-house, built in 1830, owe their completion. The inundations from the sea, in severe storms, with high tides, have also been prevented by an embankment 1,800 feet long, which has likewise converted about sixty acres of what were formerly banks of mud into green meadows and pleasant promenades. A further extension is, however, desirable, from its southern end to the extremity of the point, by which that wide

Beacon-hill and its prospect.

Powderham Castle, seat of the Earl of Devon.

Modern improvement and extension of the town.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Eyam* ....pa	Derby	Tideswell 4½	Rowsley 9	Midland	163	4476	1580
Eydon ....pa	Northampton	Daventry 9½	Cropredy 7½	Gt. Western	97	1620	621

surface of sand now visible at low water would be effectually prevented. Situated on the eastern side of the river Exe, two projecting sand banks form a partial enclosure, leaving an opening of about one-third the width of the harbour. The Exe is here about a mile and a half across, and though the entrance is somewhat difficult, the harbour is very convenient, and will admit the passage of ships of more than 300 tons burden. There are numerous boarding-houses and a good subscription library and reading-room; but the visitor must create his own amusement, chiefly in the rides or pedestrian excursions, which the beauty of the surrounding country will so well afford the opportunity of enjoying. The proper time for bathing here is at high-water, but there are hot and cold baths, that can be taken at any hour, conveniently situated under the Beacon-terrace. Like many other maritime towns in Devonshire, Exmouth has in its immediate neighbourhood a valley sheltered on all sides from the winds, and capable of affording a genial retreat to those affected with complaints in the lungs. This will be found at Salterton, four miles to the east, and here the romantic caverns of the secluded bay, the rough but richly-pebbled beach, and the continuous marine prospect, will form irresistible temptations to explore the way thither. Dr. Clarke says, in speaking of the climate:—"Exmouth is decidedly a healthy place, and, notwithstanding the whole of this coast is rather humid, agues are almost unknown." Invalids often experience the greatest benefit from a residence here, more particularly on the Beacon-hill, the most elevated and finest situation in the neighbourhood, and which, as some compensation for the south-west gales, commands one of the most magnificent views in Devonshire. Along the southern base of this hill there is also a road of considerable extent, protected from north and north-east winds, and well suited for exercise when they prevail; and here it may be remarked, that between the summer climate of North and South Devon there is as marked a difference as between the cast of their scenery, the air of the former being keen and bracing, and its features romantic and picturesque, while in the latter the rich softness of the landscape harmonises with the soft and soothing qualities of the climate. About a mile from Exmouth is the secluded and picturesque village of Withycombe; and two miles further a fine old ruin, known as the Church of St. John in the Wilderness, will attract attention. It was built, probably, in the reign of Henry VII., but only the tower, one of the aisles, and part of the pulpit, now remain.

EXMOUTH.

Convenient harbour formed by the Exe.

Climate.

Contrast between North and South Devon.

Fine ruin of an old church.

Inns, Marine Hotel, Beacon Hotel, Globe.—*Markets*, Tues., Sat.—*Fairs*, April 25, Oct. 28, general.

* EYAM, or Eyham. This village is situated in the district of the High Peak. A singular and dreadful circumstance is recorded to have happened here during the time of the frightful visitation known as the great plague of London. A box of materials for his trade having been sent from London to a tailor residing here, the servant on opening them observed the goods were damp; and being desired to dry them by the fire, was seized with the plague, of which she and the whole family, except one person, died. The distemper then spread though the parish, and destroyed 259 persons. The terrible earthquake, which destroyed Lisbon in 1755, was distinctly heard by the men working in the lead mines at Eyham Edge; fragments fell from the fissures of the rock, and explosions as of a cannon were heard. In a drift 120 yards in depth, and about fifty yards in length, several shocks were felt, and a loud rumbling noise was heard; apparently about four or five minutes elapsed between each shock. It was here that the devotedness of Mr. Mompesson, and his wife, was exhibited during the great plague of 1666. The disease which, as we have said, was conveyed by a box of cloth, spread with an astonishing rapidity, and carried off 250 persons out of a population of 330. Mr. Mompesson, who then held the living of Eyham, resisted all solicitations to desert his flock. To prevent as much as possible the effects of contagion, he closed the church and preached to the people in a narrow dell called Cucklett-dale, at a little distance from the town. For seven months during which the pestilence continued its ravages, this devoted pastor watched over Eyham. He retained his health, but his wife fell a victim to the fury of the disease, and was buried in the churchyard, where her tombstone yet remains. Miss Seward was born at Eyham, of which her father was the rector.

The earthquake of Lisbon felt here.

Remarkable instance of disinterested devotion.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Eye .....pa	Hereford	Leominster ...3½	Eye..	Shrews. & Herefd ...	160	4307	766
Eye .....pa	Northampton	Peterborough 3	Peterborough 3½	Gt. Northern	80	2670	1446
Eye* .....bo & pa	Suffolk	Diss 5	Mellis 3	E. Union	94	4320	2587
Eye and Dunsden lib.	Oxford	Reading 3½	Twyford 3	Gt. Western	34	3102	829
Eyebury .....ham	Northampton	Peterborough 3	Peterboro ... 3½	Gt. Northern	80	...	...
Eyford .....pa	Gloucester ...	Stow-on-W....2½	Addlestrop ...5½	Oxford W. & W.....	93	1380	48
Eyke ....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge 3½	Ipswich 12	E. Union	80	2749	529
Eynesbury .....pa	Huntingdon	St. Neots	St. Neots 1½	Gt. Northern	53	1249	1233
Eynesford† .....pa	Kent	Dartford.....6	Dartford 6½	S. Eastern	23¼	3505	1320
Eype, or East Yepe .....ham	Dorset	Bridport 1½	Dorchester ...18	L. & S. W.	159	...	...
Eythorne‡ .....pa	Kent	Dover 6	Dover 7	S. Eastern	95	1318	435
Eyton .....to	Denbigh	Ruabon 4	Wrexham 5	Shrews. & Chest. ...	190	...	281
Eyton .....pa	Hereford	Leominster ...2	Leominster ...2½	Shrews. & Herefd ...	159½	964	153
Eyton upon Severn to	Salop	Shrewsbury ...8	Walcot 5	Shrews. & Bmgm....	151	...	...
Eyton upon the Wild Moors .....pa	Salop	Newport.....9	Wellington ...4	Bmgm. & Shrews....	147	1038	377
Eyworth .....pa	Bedford.....	Potton.....3	Biggleswade ...2	Gt. Northern	45	1229	141

Remains of a Benedictine monastery.

* EYE. This town takes its name from being nearly surrounded by a rivulet; the word Eye, in this case, signifying an island. The streets are narrow, and the houses, in general, of mean appearance. The district is chiefly agricultural. It was incorporated by King John, and is governed by two bailiffs, ten principal burgesses, twenty-four common councilmen, with a recorder and town clerk. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large handsome building, near which are the remains of a Benedictine monastery, founded by Robert Malet, whose father came over with William the Conqueror, on whom that monarch conferred the lordship of Eye, with all its appendages. In 1781 a leaden box was discovered in a field near the town, containing several hundred Roman coins and medals of the purest gold, in high preservation, chiefly of the Emperors Arcadius and Honorius, and each about the value of eleven shillings. Eye returns one member to Parliament.

Inns, White Lion Hotel, Horse-shoe.—*Market*, Tues.—*Fair*, Whit.-Mon., pedlery.—*Bankers*, Gurney and Co.; draw on Barclay and Co. Oakes and Co.; draw on Barclay and Co.

Ruins of Eynesford Castle.

† EYNESFORD. Near the borders of the Darent stand the ruins of Eynesford Castle, supposed to have been founded in the Norman era, by the family of Eynesford, or Ainsford. The outward walls, including about three quarters of an acre, appear to have been built of squared flint, and are nearly four feet thick. In the centre is a strong keep, or dungeon; the surrounding moat, formerly supplied with water from the Darent, has been filled up and converted into garden ground. The church contains several ancient monuments, and some fine specimens of Norman architecture.

The gallant Captain Harvey born here.

‡ EYTHORNE. This place is pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and of the sea. It was the birth-place of the gallant Captain John Harvey, who commanded the *Brunswick*, seventy-four guns, in the engagement between the English and French fleets, on the 1st of June, 1794. *Le Vengeur*, a ship of superior force to his own, was sunk by his prowess, and *L'Achille*, which had borne down to her assistance, was rendered a complete wreck. A third ship also shared the same fate. Captain Harvey's arm was shattered before the battle was decided; yet he would not quit the deck until he had given orders, that in no event should his flag be struck while his ship floated. He died of his wounds at Portsmouth, and was buried in Eastry Church, on the 5th of July following.

RIVERS.

Name.	*Rises.*	*Falls.*	*Name.*	*Rises.*	*Falls.*
Eamont	Westmorland	Eden	Erwash	Derby	Trent, near Sawley.
East Swale*	Kent	Sea, near Isle Shep.	Eske‖	Cumberland	Solway Firth.
Ebwy	Monmouth		Esk of Allerdale	Cumberland	
Ecclesburn			Eske	York	German Ocean.
Eden†	Westmorland	Solway Firth	Ethrow	Derby	
Eiron‡	Cardigan		Evenlode	Worcester	Thames, Oxford.
Elfbrook	Salop		Exe¶	Somerset	British Channel.
Ellen, or Elne	Cumberland	Irish Channel.	Exe	Hants	Sea, below Exbury.
Elwy§	Denbigh	Clwyd, St. Asaph.	Eye**	Leicester	Soar, near M. Sorel.
Emme	Berks		Eyne	Norfolk	
Enborne	Berks	Kennet.	Eymot	Westmorland	Eden.
Enn					

* EAST SWALE. This river, which is a branch of the Medway, separates the island of Sheppey from the main land of the county, in its progress to the sea.

† EDEN (The). The Eden has its source in the very wildest part of Westmorland, not far from the borders of Yorkshire, and amidst the most romantic and picturesque scenery. After passing the town of Appleby, it runs on to the north-west into Cumberland, being joined in its progress by several streamlets from the north-eastern part of the county called Stanmore; and at the north-eastern extremity of the county joins the river Eymot. Romantic scenery.

‡ EIRON. This, like most of the rivers in this county, during the summer, is a mere shallow brook, but in the rainy season is swelled by the waters which rush from the mountains, until it becomes a furious torrent, bearing down every obstacle, and sweeping through the valleys with a force that tears up the soil, and often overwhelms the most fertile spots with stones and gravel. Effect of heavy rains.

§ ELWY. A stream much admired for its rapidity and romantic windings, having joined the Clwyd, falls into the Irish Sea about three miles below Rhyddlan Castle, and with several minor streams, furnishes water for the demands of numerous mills, situated on its banks. It also affords a plentiful supply of delicious fresh-water fish.

‖ ESKE. The little river Eske rises in the centre of the eastern moorlands, and flowing through the town of Whitby divides it into two nearly equal parts, which are connected by a drawbridge. It then falls into the German Ocean. The spring tides rise at this place from fourteen to twenty feet, and the neap tides from nine to twelve. On the 17th of July, 1761, the tide rose and fell here four times in less than thirty minutes. Remarkable tides.

¶ EXE (The), rises in a barren boggy tract of land, called Exmoor, situate in the western corner of Somersetshire, and enters Devonshire at Exebridge. Its general course is nearly south, and it is about sixty miles in length. It flows past Bampton, Exeter, Tiverton, and Topsham, where it becomes a grand estuary capable of receiving vessels of considerable burthen, and finally falls into the British Channel. Formerly the Exe was navigable all the way to the city of Exeter, but it was designedly choked up by one of the Earls of Devon, and rendered useless till many years afterwards. A canal was cut to the city; and by means of sluices and flood-gates, vessels of 150 tons are now anchored at the quay near the city walls. A river designedly choked up by one of the earls of Devon.

** EYE. This river is made navigable from its junction with the Wreak at Fairwater-meadow to Melton Mowbray, by several new cuts and deviations, where necessary.

F

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Faccombe ....pa	Hants	Newbury 9	Kintbury 6½	Gt. Western	65	2630	267
Faceby ....to	N. R. York ...	Stokesley 4	Picton 8	N. Eastern	248	1402	140
Faddiley ....to	Chester	Beeston 6	Basford 9	L. & N. W.	164	1199	314
Fadmoor ....to	N. R. York ...	Kirby Mrsde...4	Pickering 13	N. Eastern	236	2495	174
Faenor ....pa	Brecknock ...	Brecon 13	Merthyr 4½	Taff Vale	198	6597	2667
Fagans, St. ....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cardiff 4	St. Fagans	S. Wales	174	2241	515
Failinge ....ham	Lancaster ...	Rochdale .....¾	Rochdale 1½	Lanc. & Yorkshire	201	...	...
Failsworth ....to	Lancaster ...	Manchester ...4	Newtn Heath 1½	Lanc. & Yorkshire	192½	1064	4433
Firburn....to	W. R. York ...	Pontefract 4	Burton Salmn 1	N. Eastern	175	1386	482
Fairfield* ....to	Derby.....	Macclesfield...13	Rowsley 17	Midland	171	3914	574
Fairfield ....pa	Kent	Rye 6½	Appledore ...3½	S. Eastern	78½	1203	57
Fairfield† ....ham	Lancaster ...	Manchester ...4	Fairfield	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	192	...	...
Fairfield ....ham	Somerset	Nether Stowey 2	Bridgewater 11½	Brist. & Exeter	163	...	...
Fairford‡.....m.t & pa	Gloucester ...	Cirencester ...8½	Purton 10½	Gt. Western	92	3879	1859
Fairhaugh ....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury ...12	Acklington ...24	N. Eastern	330	596	4
Fairlee ....ham	Hants.....	Newport 1	Southampton 17	L. & S. W.	97	...	...
Fairlight ....pa	Sussex	Winchelsea ...5½	Hastings.....3	S. Eastern	77	3309	625
Fairmile vil	Devon	Ottery St Mry 1½	Hele 8	Brist. & Exeter	193	...	...
Fairnley ....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury ...10	Morpeth 9	N. Eastern	303	203	20
Fairstead ....pa	Essex	Braintree 5½	Witham 4½	E. Counties	43	1853	349

* FAIRFIELD. The river Wye divides this parish from Buxton and Bakewell. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected on the site of an ancient one in 1839. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

Moravian settlement.

† FAIRFIELD. In this hamlet the cotton trade is carried on to a very great extent. It is also a place of particular note as being a large settlement of the religious sect called Moravians. These people first congregated here about the year 1775, and have built a chapel with an organ, and a great number of houses, with broad paved streets, bearing the appearance of a respectable town. This sect of harmless people lead a very moral and industrious life. Their whole congregation is divided into classes, and persons are appointed, under the inspection of the elders, to the especial care of each. All matrimonial contracts are subject to the approbation and direction of the elders, and their religious worship is directed almost exclusively to Jesus Christ. The mass of these people are very industrious, and are chiefly engaged in manufactures, the main employment of the females being in the higher and finer branches of needlework and muslin embroidery. The place presents a singularly neat aspect.

The manor-house.

‡ FAIRFORD. This is a neat and regularly built town, situated at the foot of the Cotswold-hills, near the river Colne, over which it has two neat stone bridges. The ancient baronial residence, originally erected by the earls of Warwick, and called Beauchamp and Warwick Court, stood near the church. It was pulled down by Andrew Barker, Esq., who, with the materials, erected the present manor-house, a few furlongs distant towards the north. In sinking the foundations of the latter, urns and Roman coins are recorded to have been found. The house is a spacious and convenient building. The pleasure-grounds were originally laid out in the formal style that was introduced from Holland soon after the Revolution; but they have since been greatly improved. The Colne flows on the west side, and its channel having been widened, and its extremities artificially concealed, the views are very beautiful.

Church remarkable for its painted glass.

It appears to be from the beauty of its church, the architecture of which is very fine, and highly embellished, with the exquisitely painted glass of which it is the depository, that Fairford derives its chief celebrity. The history is curious: John Tame, a merchant of respectable family, settled in London, where several of them had served the office of sheriff, had the good fortune to take a vessel bound for Rome, laden with painted glass, which he brought into England. Having determined to erect a building to receive this glass, he made choice of Fairford, where he had resided some time, for the purpose, and having purchased the manor of Henry VII., he commenced the church in 1493; but dying soon afterwards, it was completed by his son, Sir Edmund Tame, Knt. The glass was disposed in twenty-eight windows, with four or more compartments to each,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fakenham, Great...pa	Suffolk	Thetford 5	Thurston 9	E. Union	99½	2155	229
Fakenham, Little ham	Suffolk	Thetford 5	Thurston 9	E. Union	99½	...	...
Fakenham*...m.t & pa	Norfolk	New Walsingh 5	Fakenham	Norfolk	139	2208	2240
Falcutt .....ham	Northampton	Towcester 8	Brackley.....5	L. & N. W.	73	...	42
Faldingworth .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 10½	Wickenby 2	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	149	1820	387
Falfield and Moorton .....ti	Gloucester ...	Berkeley 4	Charfield 3	Midland	118	...	1041
Falkenham .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge ...9	Ipswich 9	E. Union	77	1958	271
Falkingham† m.t & pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 9	Corby 9½	Gt. Northern	106½	1861	763
Fallersdown, or Faulston .....ham	Wilts	Wilton.....4	Salisbury 6½	L. & S. W.	102½	...	...
Fallowden .....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick 7	Christon Bank 1	N. Eastern	321	1024	122
Fallowfield .....to	Northumb. ...	Hexham 4	Hexham 4	Newc. & Carlisle	302	...	50
Fallowlees .....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury 6	Morpeth 15	N. Eastern	309	1547	4
Fallybroome .....to	Chester	Prestbury 1	Macclesfield ...2	N. Stafford	167	241	28
Falmer .....pa	Sussex	Lewes 4	Falmer	L. B. & S. C.	54	4358	537

but in several of them the figures are now mutilated, or displaced. By whom these paintings were executed is unknown. Their imperfections most probably originated in the civil wars, when they were obliged to be removed. Though mutilated in various parts, they are still unrivalled, excepting by the windows in the chapel at King's College. To secure them from further injury, a lattice of wire was fitted to each window in the year 1725, at the expense of £200, given by the Hon. Elizabeth Fermor, daughter of William, Lord Lempster, and granddaughter to Andrew Barker, Esq. Here are various monuments, and sepulchral inscriptions. In the north aisle is a table-tomb, of Italian marble, to the memory of John Tame, the beneficent founder of this edifice, and Alice, his wife. Inserted on the slab on the top are brasses, displaying their effigies; the former is represented in armour, the latter in the dress of the times: beneath is the following legend:— FAIRFORD. Marble monument to John Tame, the founder, and singular inscription.

For thus love pray for me, with a Paternoster et an Ave.
I may not pray—now pray ye, that my paynys relessed maybe.

At the corner of the slab are four escutcheons of arms, and round the verge is an inscription, recording the respective dates of the deaths of the said John and Alice, &c. On a blue marble slab, in the same aisle, are brasses of Sir Edmund Tame, Knt., son of the above; and of his two wives. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Roman Catholics; the latter of recent erection. Fairford Retreat and Asylum is an extensive establishment for the reception of patients afflicted with nervous disorders. The town is governed by a constable.

Inn, Bull.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, May 14, Nov. 12, cattle, sheep.

* FAKENHAM. This is a town which has been much improved of late years, and is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, near the river Wensum. There is a very ancient market-cross here, and the market is one of the largest in the county for corn, being attended by the merchants from Wells and other contiguous parts. It is remarkable that there were formerly salt pits here, though it is seven miles distant from the sea; but they are no longer worked. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome building, with a tower containing a fine peal of eight bells. A beautiful altar-piece of Bath stone was placed here in 1844. The river Wensum is crossed by a bridge of three arches, built in 1833. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a fine structure, with a handsome tower. A fine organ was erected in 1846. The new gaol has become the house of correction for the division of Kesteven. There are five beautiful springs, one highly chalybeate, near the town. Corn market one of the largest in the county. Chalybeate spring.

Inns, Red Lion, Crown.—*Markets*, Tues., provisions; Thurs., corn, cattle.—*Fairs*, Whit.-Tues., Nov. 22.—*Bankers*, East of England Bank; draw on London and Westminster. Gurney and Co.; draw on Barclay and Co.

† FALKINGHAM, or Folkingham. This is a small market-town, pleasantly situated on the side, and near the summit of a hill, on the road from London to Lincoln, and commanding extensive views over the fens. The castle, supposed to have been built by Henry de Bellemonte, was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. In the neighbourhood are the remains of the monastery of Sempringham, and of the ancient house of Lord Clinton, Queen Elizabeth's admiral, where he lived in the greatest splendour. Architectural remains.

Inns, Five Bells, Greyhound.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, Ash-Wed., Palm-Mon., horses, sheep; May 12, ditto, tradesmen's goods; Thurs. aft. Old Michaelmas, Nov. 22, horses, horned cattle, tradesmen's goods.—*Bankers*, Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Bank; draw on Barclay and Co.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Falmouth* ...bo & m.t	Cornwall	Redruth 9½	Plymouth.....64	S. Devon	311	...	4953

* FALMOUTH. A parish, borough, large sea-port, and market-town, situated at the mouth of the river Fal, from which it derives its name. The town is situated on the western shore of the estuary, and consists principally of one street, which extends along the south-western shore of the harbour for about a mile. There is a convenient quay, at which the water is of sufficient depth to allow vessels of considerable burthen to discharge their cargoes on the wharf. Near the centre of the principal street stand the market-house and Town Hall. The public rooms, forming one handsome building, are situated in the heart of the town, and not far from it is the Polytechnic Hall, a spacious and commodious structure, in which are held the annual exhibitions of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. The parish church was built soon after the Restoration. There are places of worship for various classes of dissenters, and also several schools and charitable institutions. The town, which is neatly built, is governed by four aldermen and twelve councillors. Little Falmouth, and Flushing, on the opposite side of the inner harbour, are united with it in local interest, and also constitute a kind of suburb to the town, with which they are in constant intercourse by means of a ferry plied from morning till night throughout the year. The custom house, excise office, and packet office, are at the south-eastern end of the town, and at the other end is Greenbank-quay, projecting out to low-water mark, between which nearly the whole sea front of the town consists of an irregular line of wharfs with warehouses, to which ships may come to discharge or take in cargoes. In 1840 the harbour was deepened so as to facilitate the access of the largest steamers to the inner harbour at all times of the tide. Falmouth harbour is unquestionably the finest in the kingdom. It is defended by two castles; that towards the east is called St. Mawes, and stands on a point of land three miles across the harbour; that to the west, distant from St. Mawes about a mile and a half, is called Pendennis. The harbour, called by Ptolemy *Cenionis* Ostium, is capable of bringing up vessels of the largest burthen even with the quay; and it has so many commodious creeks, that the whole of the royal navy might be sheltered during the wind. Near the middle of the entrance is a large rock, called the Black Rock, supposed to have been once an island where the Phœnicians used to hold a traffic with the natives for tin; the water at that time being so shallow from hence to Pendennis that the tin was conveyed across at low-water by wheel carriages, but it is now eight or ten fathoms deep. Leland, who visited Cornwall in the reign of Henry VIII., mentions Falmouth as "a havyn very notable and famose, and in a manner the most principale of al Britayne." The origin of Falmouth, as a town, though so recent, is somewhat involved in obscurity; and, instead of indubitable historical fact, we are, in a great measure, compelled to receive traditional fable and anecdotes. The town is not mentioned by Camden, even in his edition of 1607, though he particularly notices the harbour, and actually names Penryn, St. Maw's Castle, Pendennis Castle, and even Arwennack, now at the end of the town. The following is a traditionary account of its origin:—A certain person building a little house, a female servant of one Mr. Pendaris, or Pendarvis, of Pendarvis, about ten or eleven miles from Falmouth, came and dwelt in it, upon which that gentleman bid her brew a little ale, and on such a day he promised to come with some gentlemen, and help her to some money by drinking it up. The servant observed her master's orders; but in the meantime a Dutch vessel came into the harbour, and the crew, calling at the house kept by Mr. Pendarvis's servant, drank out the ale. Mr. Pendarvis came with his friends at the day appointed, and calling for some drink, his servant told him she had none. Her master expostulating with her, she told him what had passed, and said, "Truly, master, the penny come so quick, I could not deny them." The country people round about used to call Falmouth "Penny Come Quick," and to tell this story of the occasion. This story is still told popularly at Falmouth, and is considered still as the narative of the town's origin. Even the house itself, which was the scene of this transaction, and is marked by it for the earliest house in the town, is to this day shown at the northern end, under the appellation of Penny Come Quick. It still remains upon what was once the land of Pendarvis, now that of Lord de Dunstanville. It has a small walled court before it, facing the sea; is still thatched in one half of its roof; is still an ale-house, and still retains a fading remembrance of the name, which

Public buildings.

The harbour pronounced to be the finest in the kingdom.

The Black Rock, where the Phœnicians traded for tin.

Whimsical tradition of the town's origin.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Falsgrave ....to	N. R. York ...	Scarborough ...1	Scarborough ...1	N. Eastern	228	1020	757
Falstone .....pa	Northumb. ...	Bellingham ...9	Four Stones...20	Newc. & Carlisle ...	322	57700	562
Fambridge, North pa	Essex	Leigh 10	Maldon 7	E. Counties	51	1248	150
Fambridge, South pa	Essex	Maldon 9	Leigh 8	London & Southend	45	1234	96
Fangfoss .....pa	E. R. York ...	York 11	Fangfoss	N. Eastern	203	1364	188
Farcett .....chap	Huntingdon	Yaxley 2	Peterborough 2½	Gt. Northern	79	3408	756
Fareham* ... m.t & pa	Hants	Gosport 5	Fareham	L. & S. W.	85	6705	5842
Farewell .....pa	Stafford.....	Lichfield.....2	Lichfield.....3	L. & N. W.	119	1049	189
Farforth .....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth 6½	Authorpe 6	Gt. Northern	140½	1940	105

FALMOUTH.

within memory it bore familiarly on its head, that of Penny Come Quick. It stands near the New Quay, opposite to Flushing, and a little on the right of the long flight of stone steps, by which persons ascend from the passage boat that plies between Flushing and Falmouth, having the mark of an ancient door, as well as of an ancient window, in the wall, by which it turns its back upon the land. The name "Pennycomquick" seems, however, far more probably derived from the ancient Cornish terms pen, coom, and ick, which would mean "the head of the narrow valley by the creek." Sir Walter Raleigh being homeward bound from the coast of Guiana, is said to have put in here and been entertained at Arwenack, while his men were poorly accommodated at a solitary house. It is also stated that he saw the advantages of the harbour and proposed providing extensive accommodations here; but even in 1811 it would seem that there were not more than 465 inhabited houses in the town, and the improvements have only been made very recently. A very extensive foreign trade is now carried on here, and there is also an extensive coasting trade. The exports consist principally of the produce of the tin and copper mines. Falmouth is a mail-packet station, and the steamers that run between London and the Mediterranean, call there on their outward and homeward passage. The harbour is four miles long, above a mile wide, and on the eastern side, opposite St. Just, fourteen fathoms deep. Pendennis Castle now contains spacious barracks, magazines, and store-houses, with accommodation for the lieutenant-governor, &c. Falmouth was enfranchised by the Reform Act, and now, in union with Penryn, returns two members as a Parliamentary borough. Some years ago the following inscription appeared on a window at one of the inns:—"I have seen the specious vain Frenchman; the trucking scrub Dutchman; the tame low Dane; the sturdy self-righting Swede; the barbarous Russ; the turbulent Pole; the honest dull German; the pay-fighting Swiss; the subtle splendid Italian: the salacious Turk; the ever lounging warring Maltese; the practical Moor; the proud cruel Spaniard; the bigoted base Portuguese; with their countries: and hail again Old England, my native land! Reader! if Englishman, Scotchman, or Irishman, rejoice in the freedom that is the felicity of thy own country, and maintain it sacred to posterity." The town gives title to an earldom; and it is related that John Lord Robartes was, in 1679, created Earl of Falmouth, but retained the title only six days, in consequence of Lord Mohun having in jest complimented the earl's lady on her acquisition of the title of Penny Come Quick.

Visit of Sir Walter Raleigh, and his perception of the advantages of the harbour.

Pendennis Castle.

Singular inscription on an inn.

Inns, Royal Hotel, Green Bank, King's Arms.—*Markets*, Tues. and Thurs.—*Fairs*, Aug. 7, Oct. 10, cattle.—*Bankers*, Hawkey, Nicholls, and Co.; draw on Masterman and Co. Tweedy, Williams, and Co.; draw on Praed and Co.

* FAREHAM. This town, which has been greatly improved within the last few years, stands on slightly elevated ground, at the north-west extremity of the harbour of Portsmouth. During the summer months it is much resorted to for sea-bathing. In 1812 the ancient church of St. Peter was pulled down, with the exception of the chancel, and the present capacious edifice erected in its stead. A new church, called Trinity Church, with more architectural pretensions, has been built westward of the town. The South-Western railway has a station close by, and a junction line has been completed through the town to Landport, to effect which it is carried over the extreme end of Portsmouth harbour, by a lofty viaduct of seventeen brick arches. A manufacture of coarse pottery has lately sprung up here, and been of great importance to the town and neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in shipbuilding, the prosperity of Fareham being greatly increased by its advantages of water communication, ships of 300 tons burthen being enabled to arrive at the quays. There are several good schools and charities, resulting from bequests, and a literary institution, with a good library. From Portsdown-hill, in this neighbourhood, is one of the finest

Modern improvements.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Faringdon, Great* ....m.t & pa	Berks	Bampton 6	Faringdn. Rd. 6	Gt. Western	70	6910	3676
Faringdon, Little ...ti	Oxford	Lechlade 1½	Faringdn Rd 13	Gt. Western	76½	1010	185
Farington....to	Lancaster	Preston 3½	Farington	L. & N. W.	207	1786	1932
Farlam....pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 12	Milton 1	Newc. & Carlisle	311	5680	1148
Farleigh, East ....pa	Kent	Maidstone 2	East Farleigh	S. Eastern	54	2023	1401
Farleigh Hungerford ....pa	Somerset	Bradford....3	Bath 7	Gt. Western	114	904	166
Farleigh Wallop ...pa	Hants	Alton 9½	Basingstoke...4½	L. & S. W.	52½	1675	112
Farleigh, West ....pa	Kent	Maidstone 3	East Farleigh 1	S. Eastern	55	1010	426
Farleton ....to	Westmorland	Burton-in-K. 3	Milnthorpe ...3	Lanc. & Carlisle	247	1175	114
Farleton ....to	Lancaster	Lancaster ...8½	Hornby....1½	Midland	241½	1036	75
Farley ....to	Stafford	Cheadle....4½	Alton 1	N. Stafford	145	...	430
Farley ....pa	Surrey	Westerham ...7½	Croydon 6	S. Eastern	16¼	1060	92
Farley ....chap	Wilts	Salisbury 5½	Dean 5	L. & S. W.	94	...	286

FAREHAM.

views in England, extending over the New Forest, Southampton-water, Portsmouth harbour, and the Isle of Wight. Uplands, Blackbrooke, and Roche Court, are handsome seats on the north of the town. Cams Hall is another fine mansion, standing in a pleasant part on the opposite side of the inlet of the sea, and immediately above Cams Hall commences to the north the western ascent of

Portsdown-hill.

Portsdown-hill, a lofty eminence of seven miles east and west. Fareham anciently sent members to Parliament, but about the reign of King Edward III. the inhabitants petitioned to be excused on account of the expense.

Inns, Red Lion, White Hart.—*Market*. Altern. Mon., corn, cattle.—*Fairs*, St. Peter's-day, June 29, 30.—*Bankers*, Hampshire Banking Company; draw on Joint Stock Bank.

The Saxon kings had a palace here.

* FARINGDON (Great). At this ancient town, which is pleasantly situated on an eminence, the Saxon kings had a palace, wherein Edward the Elder died, in 925; and a castle was built here during the wars in the reign of Stephen, by the Earl of Gloucester, or his son, but was totally destroyed a few years after by Stephen. In 1202 this king founded at Faringdon a priory of Cistercian monks, subject to the Abbey of Beaulieu, in Hampshire, and here, according to a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, King Henry III., his queen, and Prince Edward passed a night, being entertained at the cost of the Abbot of Beaulieu. The expense of the king's entertainment amounted to 100s. 6d., the queen's to 75s., and Prince Edward's to 50s. 6d. This priory, like the castle above-mentioned, has long since been entirely ruined, and no vestige is left of either of them.

Sir Marmaduke Rawdon.

Faringdon House was, during the civil war, made a garrison, and Sir Marmaduke Rawdon appointed its governor, whose memory is commemorated by an inscription in the parish church. Cromwell himself, on one occasion, in June, 1645, attacked it unsuccessfully; and a second attack was made with a like result under the command of the owner of the house, Sir Robert Pye. From this family the poet laureate, Henry James Pye, Esq., was descended King Charles was at

Battle of Radcot-bridge.

Faringdon after the second battle of Newbury. Near Radcot-bridge, about three miles to the north of Faringdon, was fought the battle between Robert Vere, Duke of Ireland, and the Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry IV. The parish church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a large and handsome structure, in the Gothic style, and contains many old monuments, described in Ashmole's "Antiquities of Berkshire." It has a low, square tower, formerly surmounted by a spire, which was destroyed during the civil war. The parish of Great Faringdon is partly in the hundred of Faringdon and partly in that of Shrivenham. The Town Hall has recently been appropriated as a public reading-room. The building is situated in the centre of the town, from which diverge the few streets of which it is composed. Two miles from Faringdon is an eminence called Badbury-hill. Here, almost close to the road, is a Danish camp, of a circular form,

Danish encampment.

about 200 yards in diameter, with a ditch about twenty yards wide. Human bones have been found here very frequently. Leland mentions it as a "great diche wher a fortresse, or rather a camp of war, had beene, as some say, diked by the Danes as a sure camp." Mr. Wise, in his letter to Dr. Mead, supposes that the battle of Mons Badonicus, or Bradbury-hill, in the year 520, mentioned by Bede and Gildas, in which Arthur gained his twelfth victory, was fought near the White Horse-hill: this neighbourhood, therefore, was very probably the scene of the engagement.

Inns, Crown Hotel, Bell.—*Markets*, Tues.; great market, 1st Tues. in each month.—*Fairs*, Feb. 13, April 6, Oct. 29, stock; Tues. bef. and aft. Oct. 11, hiring.—*Bankers*, County of Gloucester Banking Company; draw on Barnett, Hoares, and Co. Barnes, Medley, and Ansell; draw on Union Bank.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Farley Chamberlayne ....pa	Hants	Romsey 5½	Winchester ...6	L. & S. W.	73	1767	137
Farlington ....pa	Hants	Portsmouth ...6	Havant 2½	L. B. & S. C.	90½	4210	812
Farlington ....chap	N. R. York ...	York....10½	Flaxton 5	N. Eastern	205½	1163	176
Farlsthorpe....pa	Lincoln	Alford 2	Willoughby 2½	Gt. Northern	130	1043	112
Farlow....chap	Salop	Ludlow 10	Kiddermnstr 15	Oxford, W. & W. ...	148½	1483	358
Farmanby .... to	N. R. York ..	Pickering 3	Pickering 3	N. Eastern	226	2530	452
Farmborough....pa	Somerset	Keynsham 5	Bath 7½	Gt. Western....	114	1494	1055
Farmcote ham & chap	Gloucester ...	Winchcombe...3	Addlestrop...11½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	99	...	...
Farmington ....pa	Gloucester ...	Northleach ...1½	Addlestrop ...10	Oxford, W. & W. ...	97½	2470	339
Farn Islands*....	Northumb. ...	Berwick 10	Beal 4	N. Eastern	340	...	...
Farnborough ....pa	Berks....	Wantage 4½	Steventon 7	Gt. Western	63	1844	224
Farnborough ....pa	Kent	Bromley 4	Croydon 7½	S. Eastern	18	1412	920
Farnborough ....pa	Hants	Farnham 7	Farnborough ...	L. & S. W.	33	2208	477
Farnborough ....pa	Warwick	Southam 8	Cropredy 3½	Gt. Western	93	1953	349
Farncomb ....ti	Surrey	Guildford 3	Godalming....½	L. & S. W.	34½	...	...
Farndale, East Side to	N. R. York ...	Kirby Mrside 7	Pickering 15	N. Eastern	238	9103	371
Farndale, West Side, or High Quarter to	N. R. York ...	Kirby Mrside 9	Pickering 17	N. Eastern	240	8950	233
Farndale, Low Quarter ....to	N. R. York ...	Kirby Mrside 9	Pickering 17	N. Eastern	240	3560	180
Farndish ....pa	Bedford....	Bedford....14	Wellingboro'...3	L. & N. W.	82	810	82

* FARN ISLANDS (The). Nearly opposite Bamborough Castle, and from five to seven miles from the main land of the coast of Durham, are the Farn Isles, seventeen in number, all of which are small and precipitous, and one of them, especially, frequented by such numbers of sea fowl, that in the breeding season a foot cannot fall without resting on a bird or nest. They are farmed by a person in North Sunderland. During night, and in stormy weather, vessels of burthen do not, unless compelled, pass between the islands and the shore. Many wrecks that have taken place here will be remembered with painful interest. On one of these islands a lighthouse has been erected, and the exploits of a Grace Darling have not been without their stimulus to excite the emulation of the surrounding fishermen. The principal one is Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, familiar by name to all the readers of "Marmion." Its first title is derived from its being opposite the small brook Lindis; its second from the supposed sanctity of the monks who occupied its monastery. It is two miles from the main land, whence it is only divided at high water. Its situation in this respect has not altered since the time when it was said—

Frequented by quantities of sea-fowl.

Holy Island

> With the ebb and flow its style
> Varies from continent to isle:
> Dryshod o'er sands twice every day
> The pilgrims to the shrine find way;
> Twice every day the waves efface
> Of staff and sandalled foot the trace.

The circuit of the island is nine miles. One half is well cultivated, but the other, which is covered with sand, is fertile only in rabbits. There is a small fort now upon it, of which the only historical incident connected with it and worth recording is, that in the year 1715 it was seized by a partisan of the Pretender, named Edrington, but who, having exhibited more zeal than discretion in his capture, afterwards paid the penalty. The ruins of the monastery, however, which chiefly attract strangers to the island, are of great beauty and remote antiquity. The arches are of the Saxon order, and are supported upon short and massy pillars. Some of the windows are pointed, and thus indicate that they had been placed in the building long after its original foundation. During the early ages of Christianity, Lindisfarne was the episcopal seat of the see of Durham, and had the title of St. Cuthbert's patrimony bestowed upon it, on account of the fame of Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, who was placed in the calendar in consequence of his recognised superior sanctity. It is owing to the circumstance of Holy Island having been once an episcopal see that the county palatine of Durham is found so curiously to dovetail itself with Northumberland, even to the gates of Berwick, a legal jurisdiction still remaining with the count palatine over all lands which formerly belonged to the patrimony of St. Cuthbert. The legend of St. Cuthbert is too closely associated with these remarkable islands to be here omitted. We are told that this famous saint, originally a poor shepherd, was called to the church by an extraordinary vision, in consequence of which he was received into the abbey of Melrose, whence, after a probation of fifteen years, he was promoted to the dignity of prior of Lindisfarne, which office he so irreproachably executed for twelve years, as frequently to provoke the devil to an

Incident connected with the fort.

The legend of St. Cuthbert.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Farndon .....ham	Northampton	Banbury 9½	Fenny Compt 8	Gt. Western	102¼	...	...
Farndon, East.....	Northampton	Mkt Harboro' 2	Mkt Harboro' 2½	L. & N. W.	103	...	...
Farndon .....pa	Nottingham	Newark 2	Newark..... 2	Gt. Northern	122	1710	590
Farndon*.....pa	Chester.....	Wrexham 6	Tattenhall 8	L. & N. W.	180	2856	1013

FARN ISLANDS.

attempt to vex him by some of those unlucky tricks with which he likewise persecuted St. Anthony, St. Dunstan, &c. One of these attacks is thus recorded:—"At a time when the saint was preaching to a crowded audience, the alarm was given that there was one of the cottages on fire. This drew a number of people from the sermon to extinguish it, which was just what Satan designed. The more water they threw on it, the more fiercely it seemed to burn, and all efforts to put it out were ineffectual. The saint, missing so many of his auditors, inquired the cause: when, repairing to the spot, he perceived it was all illusion, and, ordering a few drops of holy water to be sprinkled on it, the devil sneaked off, and the fire disappeared." At the expiration of twelve years, St. Cuthbert resigned his office, as he thought it withheld him too much from prayer and meditation. He then retired to the Farn Islands, where he erected a hermitage. In this solitude he remained several years, during which he had various combats with the devil, the prints of whose feet (it is said) are to be seen in many places. The sanctity of his life becoming famous, he was, in 664, elected Bishop of Lindisfarne, which dignity he was with much difficulty prevailed on to accept. This, however, he enjoyed only two years; after which he resigned it, and returned to his hermitage, there ending his life. He left a will, in which he directed that he should be buried in his oratory, in a stone coffin given him by the holy Tuda, and wrapped up in a sheet presented him by Virea, abbess of Tynemouth, which, out of reverence to that holy woman, he had never used; and lastly, if the island should be invaded by Pagans, he ordered the monks to flee, and to carry his bones away with them. But instead of these directions being complied with, his body was carried to Lindisfarne, where, in St. Peter's Church, it was solemnly laid in a tomb of stone; but the monks left behind them the coffin for which he expressed such a regard, which still continues to be shown to the curious. St. Cuthbert had been dead eleven years, when the monks, opening his sepulchre, in order to deposit his bones among their reliques, found, to their great astonishment, his body entire, his joints flexible, and his face unaltered, bearing rather the semblance of sleep than death: his garments were likewise whole and unsullied. After being gratified with the sight of him, they placed the body in a new shrine. In 793, Holy Island being invaded by the Pagans, the monks fled, taking with them the saint's body, which, after several journies and miracles, was deposited in the old church at Durham. The truth of the entire state of Cuthbert's body, as before mentioned, had been handed down to future ages; but still it was doubted, and that even by some prelates; in consequence of which, in the year 1104, when the new church at Durham was nearly finished (into which it was to be removed), the sepulchre was opened, and the body (says tradition), with all things about it, found whole, sound, and flexible. After this inspection it was carried round the church in procession, and reverently placed in the new church, in a sumptuous sepulchre prepared for the purpose.

Fire extinguished by a few drops of Holy Water.

Elected Bishop of Lindisfarne

The body of St. Cuthbert preserved from decay.

* FARNDON on the Dee is a little village on the river Dee, over which a bridge of ten arches connects it with Holt, in Denbighshire. It is nine miles distant from Chester. The church has some beautiful specimens of painted glass in its windows, representing a commander in his tent, with a truncheon in his hand, and surrounded with warlike implements, around which are sixteen figures of different ranks of soldiery, with coats of arms over the heads of the officers, which are, apparently, intended to represent the several Cheshire gentlemen who defended the cause of Charles I., during the siege of the city of Chester. Among the arms are those of Sir Francis Gamal, Bart, the then mayor of Chester, Roger Grosvenor, William Barnardiston of Chirton, and Sir William Mainwaring. Over Marsh, an extra-parochial tract of land, adjoining to Farndon, was formerly one of the spots set apart for the reception of fugitives. Farndon was the birth-place of John Speed, the historian and antiquary, who was born here, in the year 1555. He was the son of a tailor, and passed the early years of his life in the exercise of that humble calling; but his talents having introduced him to the notice of Sir Fulke Greville, he was enabled, by the liberality of that gentleman,

Birth-place of Speed, the historian.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Farnham ....pa	Dorset	Salisbury 17	Wimborne ...12	L. & S. W.	127	402	128
Farnham ....pa	Essex	Bp. Stortford 2½	Bp. Stortford 3	E. Counties	35	1966	558
Farnham ....to	Northumb.	Rothbury 6	Morpeth 20	N. Eastern	314	...	39
Farnham ....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 2½	Ipswich.....18	E. Union	86	1177	195
Farnham* ...m.t & pa	Surrey	Guildford ...10	Farnham	L. & S. W.	41½	9766	7264
Farnham ....pa	W. R. York ...	Knaresboro' 2½	Knaresboro' ...3	N. Eastern	210½	2780	594

FARNDON.

to pursue those studies to which his genius and inclination were most adapted, His first publication was entitled "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain." which is a collection of maps, presenting an exact geography of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and remarkable for being the first ever published with the hundreds distinguished from each other. His greatest work, which was the labour of fourteen years, is the history of Great Britain, under the conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans, &c., folio, in which he received considerable assistance from Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Spelman, and other antiquaries of his day. He was also author of "A Cloud of Witnesses, or the Genealogies of Scripture," prefixed to the translation of the Bible in 1611. This useful and industrious compiler died at the age of seventy-four, having lived fifty-seven years with one wife by whom he had twelve sons and six daughters.

Lived fifty-seven years with one wife, and had eighteen children.

* FARNHAM, celebrated for its hops and its large wheat market, is pleasantly situated on the river Wey, and consists of one principal street. It was formerly remarkable for its cloth manufactories, which, on the introduction of hops, rapidly declined, and are now almost discontinued. More than 1,000 acres are occupied in the culture of this useful bitter, for which Farnham has become famous. Farnham hops are preferred for the paleness of colour and delicate flavour which they give to malt liquor; and, on this account, they are commonly sold at a price one-third greater than that paid for the hops of any other district. The castle, situated on a hill, was built by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester, and was twice destroyed in the civil wars of this kingdom. The church is a spacious edifice, erected about three centuries ago, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. The interior contains a beautiful altar-piece, and there are some handsome monuments. In 1855 it underwent a thorough renovation. The chancel is of transition Norman style, and the nave, of about the fifteenth century, is of fine proportions. Here that truly English writer, William Cobbett, was buried, at his own request, by the side of his father. The town was originally called Fernham, from the quantity of fern growing on the heaths adjoining. Three miles from Farnham is Aldershot-heath, where the great military camp was formed in 1855. Farnham Castle stands on a considerable eminence north of the town, the houses of which cluster beneath its massive walls. A noble deer park, with fine sweeps of velvet sward, and a double avenue of giant elms, adjoins the castle. The park is watered by the little river Loddon. The building still wears a very castle-like appearance, and seems far more befitting the abode of a bold baron than a peaceful bishop, for, built by a bishop of Winchester, it has continued, after many eventful changes, to be the residence of the bishops of that diocese. Multitudes of rich-hued roses in summer time, however, mantle the walls, giving out gushes of delicious perfume; and the moat, now filled by velvet sward, bears parterres crowded with a bewildering variety of lovely flowers. After seeing the hall and other chambers, the visitor should pass into the great court, where the ruins of the noble keep still remain. Ascending to a great height by a flight of steps, garlanded by vines and rose-trees, he will be not a little surprised on finding the summit of the keep occupied by a lovely garden about 130 feet square, furnished with a variety of fruit-trees, many of which are nearly half a century old, and numerous shrubs and flowers. This garden is one of the chief curiosities of Farnham Castle. There are several apartments beneath it, but the difficulty and danger of exploring them have, it appears, hitherto prevented an examination which would, in all probability, lead to very interesting results. The florist will be highly delighted with the exotic treasures contained in the glass-houses adjoining the castle. Some fine views of Crooksbury-hill, and the richly-wooded valley at its base, are seen to great advantage from the castle walls. Two miles and a half distant from the town is Moor Park, the favorite residence of Sir William Temple, when he retired from the cares and anxieties of public life, and where he died, in 1699. He was buried in Westminster Abbey;

Celebrated for hops.

Church restored in 1855.

Farnham Castle, seat of the bishops of Winchester.

Fine views from the walls.

FARNHAM.

Moor Park, the favourite residence of Sir William Temple.

but with a conceit not uncommon at that period, his heart was interred under the sun-dial in the garden. The house has undergone alterations, but the pleasure-grounds and gardens remain pretty nearly in their original state. The clear and sparkling Wey bounds the domain; but with that love for Dutch formality which marks the age in which Temple lived, the natural beauties of the river were shut out by trim hedges, and a long canal of precise geometrical figure, yet existing, cut through the pleasure-grounds. Here Sir William Temple wrote several of his essays, and found that which he tells us was the ambition of his life. But Moor Park is indebted to another inmate for even a higher interest than attaches to it from Sir William Temple's residence. This was Swift, who acted as Temple's amanuensis, for which he received £20 a year and his board. Looking at the place, sequestered even now, but undoubtedly much more so two centuries ago, when, as Sir William Temple states, few visitors found their way to Moor Park, we cannot wonder at the impetuous young Irishman making love to a pretty-eyed dark girl who waited on Lady Gifford, sister-in-law of Lady Temple, and whom he had had doubtless many opportunities of meeting at the second or under table where Swift had his meals. The young beauty was poor

Swift and his "Stella."

Stella, daughter of Temple's steward, whose extraordinary love-story is as widely known as the woes of Petrarch, or Abelard's Heloise. Tradition points to a cavern about half a mile from Moor Park, where Swift is stated to have spent much of his time in making love and spinning bad verses in praise of his patron. The alleged scene of the future Dean's meditations, is sufficiently romantic to give birth to wilder traditions than this. It bears the name of

Mother Ludlam's Cave.

Mother Ludlam's Cave, and is thus mentioned by Grose:—"This place derives its name from a popular story, which makes it formerly the residence of a white witch, called Mother Ludlam—not one of those malevolent beings alluded to in the Dæmonologia, a repetition of whose pranks, as chronicled by Glanvil, Baxter, and Mather, erects the hair, and closes the circle of the listening rustics round the village fire. This old lady neither killed hogs, rode on broomsticks, nor made children vomit nails, or crooked pins—crimes for which many an old woman has been sentenced to death by judges who, however they may be vilified in this sceptical age, thereby certainly cleared themselves from the imputation of being wizards or conjurors. On the contrary, Mother Ludlam, instead of injuring, when properly invoked, kindly assisted her poor neighbours in their necessities, by lending them such culinary utensils and household furniture as they wanted

The legend of the cauldron.

on particular occasions. The business was thus transacted: the petitioner went to the cave at midnight, turned three times round, and thrice repeated aloud: "Pray, good Mother Ludlam, lend me such a thing, and I will return it within two days." He or she then retired; and coming again the next morning, found at the entrance the requested moveable. Tradition adds, that this convenient borrowing was carried on for a long time, until a person not returning a large cauldron at the stipulated time, the old lady was so irritated at the want of punctuality, that she not only refused to take back the cualdron, but discontinued her accommodating loans. There is to this day a huge copper cauldron hanging in the vestry of Frensham Church, which is shown by the ancient gossips as the identical vessel that occasioned the loss of the old lady's good-will. Moor Park is now fraught with some associations of another kind. It has been turned by Dr. Lane into a hydropathic establishment; and the casual visitor runs some risk of being tempted to suppose himself unwell, for the sake of a temporary

Waverley Abbey.

residence in so charming a place. In the immediate vicinity is Waverley Abbey. The mansion is a modern building, formerly in the possession of Lord Sydenham, who sold it when he was appointed governor-general of Canada. Apart from the beauty of the ruins, Waverley is extremely interesting, as being the first Cistercian abbey in England. It was founded in 1128 by William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, for an abbot and twelve monks of the Cistercian order, who were brought from the Abbey d'Aumone, in Normandy, to which monastery they were enjoined to observe strict obedience. Their possessions were at first but small, being limited to the woods and lands of Waverley. Henry de Blois increased their estates, and they acquired further importance by a bull from Pope Eugene III., which gave the abbey the privilege of sanctuary, exempted the monks from tithes, and declared all such excommunicated as should molest or unjustly take anything from them. As years rolled on, the abbey grew in wealth and power. Adelize, widow of Henry I., King Stephen, and many others, were liberal benefactors. On Palm Sunday, the annals record, Eleanora, sister to King

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Farnham Royal* ...pa	Bucks	Eton.....3	Slough.....3	Gt. Western	21	2910	1298
Farnham Tollard ...to	Dorset	Salisbury 17	Wimborne ...12	L. & S. W.	127	897	218
Farnhill .....to	W. R York ...	Skipton 4	Kildwick 1	Midland	209	583	581
Farningham .....pa	Kent	Gravesend 9	Dartford 5	S. Eastern	22	2708	761
Farnley .....to	W. R. York ...	Otley 2	Arthington ...5	N. Eastern	218	1822	198
Farnley .....to	W. R. York ...	Leeds 4	Bramley 1	Leeds & Bradford ...	191½	1990	1722
Farnley Tyas .....to	W. R. York ...	Huddersfield 3½	Honley 2	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	188	1623	843
Farnsfield .....pa	Nottingham	Southwell 4	Fiskerton 6	Midland	130½	3920	1149
Farnworth .....to	Lancaster.....	Bolton 2½	Farnworth	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	197	1450	6389
Farnworth vil	Lancaster.....	Warrington ...6	Farnworth	St. Helen's	189	...	...
Farringdon .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke...13	Alton 3½	L. & S. W.	54	2297	565
Farringdon .....pa	Devon	Exeter.....6	Exeter 7	Brist. & Exeter	201	2015	395
Farringdon .....ham	Somerset	Glastonbury 11	Frome 21	Gt. Western	136	...	...
Farringdon.....chap	Dorset	Blandford 7	Wimborne ...18	L. & S. W.	133	...	...
Farrington Gourney p	Somerset	Wells 8	Bath 10	Gt. Western	117	923	518
Farsley .....to	W. R. York ...	Bradford.....4	Stanningley ...1	Leeds & Bradford ...	193	...	...

Henry III., visited Waverley, having procured a licence from the pope, as without such a permission, women were never permitted to enter the monasteries of the Cistercians. She presented the house with a large sum of money, and 150 acres of land at Netham. Thus, within a hundred years of its foundation, Waverley became a mighty engine of ecclesiastical power. Henry III. visited the abbey. Processions and pilgrimages to the holy monks were of frequent occurrence, and the surrounding woods were harmonious with the sweet music of the matin and vesper bells. The establishment occupied numerous buildings, covering nearly four acres of land adjoining the river. The original little fraternity swelled to a large society of ambitious monks, whose chief successfully disputed supremacy with the abbot of Furness: and their fame as one of the wealthiest orders in England spread throughout the kingdom. This is partly confirmed by a tradition, not singular in connexion with other abbeys, that silver statues of the twelve apostles are buried beneath the ruins of Waverley. A remarkable instance of the great spiritual power of the monastery occurred in 1240. A man who made the monks' sandals took refuge in the abbey after committing a murder; and although he was apprehended by the king's officers, the monks claimed and procured his restoration. Nor did their triumph end here, for the sergeant and his party who had executed the orders of the government, were condemned to ask pardon of God and the monks at the convent-gate, and to be publicly whipped; which sentence was fully executed upon them by the dean of the house, who enjoined an additional penance for the good of their souls. But at length the glory of Waverley departed; and even the awe of a divine presence, and its attendant miracles, failed in arresting the havoc which terminated its existence in common with other monasteries. Remembering its vast extent, shewn by the ridges of sward marking the foundations, it is remarkable how few vestiges remain of so large an establishment. Had the abbey been left to time alone, which would have wrapped it in a mantle of ivy, the remains would probably be as extensive as those of Fountain's or Bolton. But, unmindful of the sacredness of antiquity, Waverley has been used as a quarry, and many tons of sculptured stones have been carted from its walls for building purposes. At present, the crumbling fragments extend in detached portions over about three acres. The ruin of the great church attests that it must have been a stately and magnificent edifice. Part of the refectory, sustained by a row of graceful and slender pillars, remains; and it is not long since persons were alive who remember the windows brilliant with painted glass, all of which has disappeared. Several stone coffins still exist among the ruins; and leaden boxes, supposed to have contained the hearts of the abbots, are still dug up. At Farnham, in the house now occupied as an inn, under the title of "The Jolly Farmers," William Cobbett was born.

FARNHAM.

Celebrity of the monastery.

Remarkable instance of the power exercised by the monks.

William Cobbett born here.

Inns, Bush Hotel, Lion and Lamb, Goat's Head.—*Market*, Thurs., great market, alter. Thurs.—*Fairs*, Holy Thurs., June 24, Nov. 13, horses, cattle.—*Bankers*, Knight and Co.; draw on Lubbock and Co.

* FARNHAM ROYAL. This manor was formerly held on condition of fitting the right-hand of the king with a glove on his coronation day, and supporting his right arm while he held the sceptre. The ancestors of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom this manor belonged, exchanged it with Henry VIII., but it is said reserved this privilege to themselves and their posterity. Among other curious records in the church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is the following:—

Curious tenure.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Farthinghoe .....pa	Northampton	Brackley 3½	Farthinghoe ...	L. & N. W.	74	1471	416
Farthingstone* .....pa	Northampton	Towcester 7	Weedon 3½	L. & N. W.	73	1820	307
Farway.....pa	Devon	Honiton 3	Collumpton ...14	Brist. & Exeter	195	2578	380
Faugh and Fenton to	Cumberland	Carlisle 8	How Mill 1	Newc. & Carlisle.....	307½	...	400
Fauld.....to	Stafford.....	Uttoxeter 7½	Tutbury 3	N. Stafford	131	...	61
Faulkbourn .....pa	Essex	Braintree 5	Witham 2	E. Counties	40	1151	184
Faversham† m.t bo & p	Kent	Canterbury ...9	Chilham 8	S. Eastern	84	2469	5057

FARNHAM ROYAL.

Singular legacy.

"David Saltre gave seventeen pound per annum to buy loaves and white herrings for the poor, and two shillings for a pair of white kid gloves for the rector on the first Sunday in Lent, as long as the world shall last." In this church lies Dr. Chandler, Bishop of Durham, without any memorial. This learned prelate was the son of Samuel Chandler, Esq., of the city of Dublin. He was appointed Bishop of Lichfield in 1730, and some years after was translated to the see of Durham. He wrote a "Defence of Christianity," in answer to Collins's scheme of literal prophecy. He was also author of "Letters on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Language," of a volume of sermons and other works. He died 1750. Lord Godolphin is lord of the manor.

* FARTHINGSTONE. St. Mary's Church, in this parish, is a handsome structure in the Gothic style of architecture. It has been lately thoroughly repaired. On the brow of a hill is an ancient intrenchment, with a lofty keep and mount, called Castle Dykes, intersected from east to west by a large ditch. In digging among the ruins, a vaulted room was discovered, with another beneath it.

Castle Dykes.

Great antiquity of the town.

† FAVERSHAM, or Feversham. This town is of very great antiquity, and was denominated the King's-town as early as the year 811. It is supposed that the Saxon king had a palace here, and that a market and other privileges had been granted before the Conquest. In the year 892, King Alfred gave title to the hundred in which it is situated; and in the year 930, King Athelstan and his great council of parliament, archbishops, bishops, &c., met here to enact laws, and to constitute methods for the future observance of them, which shows the town to have been a place of considerable traffic and resort. Stephen, his queen, and family, were so pleased with this town, that they built here an abbey, where their royal remains might be interred, in the year 1147, and dedicated it to our Saviour. None of the extensive buildings of this abbey now remain entire: its two gates were some time since taken down, after many fruitless attempts to preserve them. The external walls are nearly all that are left. Faversham is situated on a navigable arm of the Swale, into which runs a beautiful rivulet rising in the parish of Ospringe, which affords a necessary back-water to the haven. The town principally consists of four streets, of considerable length, spacious, and well-paved, somewhat in the form of an irregular cross, in the centre whereof stands the market-place. "Faversham," says Leland, "is included in one paroch, but that ys very large. Ther cummeth a creke to the town that bareth vessels of xx tunnes; and a myle fro thens north-east, is a great key called Thorn, to discharge bygge vessels. The creke is fedd with bakk water that cummeth from Ospringe." The quay, mentioned by Leland, called the Thorn, has been out of use many years; but three new quays, or wharfs, have been made close to the town, where all the shipping belonging to the port, take in and discharge their cargoes. Faversham is therefore to be considered as a seaport on the Swale, having a navigable creek, with about twelve feet of water at the sluice bridge at ordinary spring tides. Upwards of £30,000 have been expended here in improving the navigation. The port is governed by sixty-seven commissioners, each possessed of property to the amount of £1,000; and who annually meet on the second Tuesday in February. The oyster fisheries, which are of great importance to the trade of the port, are worked by the company of Free Fishermen and Free Dredgermen of the manor and hundred, who are tenants under the jurisdiction and protection of the lord of the manor. In 1855 about 300 free dredgermen were thus employed. The powder works are situated at Ore, a suburb of Faversham. This manufacture is supposed to have been established here before the reign of Elizabeth; but it continued in private hands till about the year 1760, when the respective works were purchased by government, and within a few years afterwards, were rebuilt in a more substantial and safe manner. A dreadful explosion occurred in April, 1781, when the corning-

The abbey.

Leland's description.

The oyster fishery.

Powder mills.

mill and dusting-house were torn to atoms by the blowing up of about 7,000 pounds weight of powder, which, by its explosion, so impregnated the air with sulphur, for many miles round, as greatly to affect respiration. The noise was heard at twenty miles distance; even at Canterbury, eleven miles off, it gave the sensation of an earthquake; and the pillar of flame and smoke caused by it, ascended to such a height in the air before it expanded, that it was seen in the Isle of Thanet. All the surrounding buildings were in a great measure destroyed; the boughs of large trees were torn off, and the trunks left bare; and the ground itself was so furrowed, as to have the appearance of being fresh ploughed. The houses in the westernmost part of the town suffered most; and it was supposed that the whole would have been destroyed, if the wind had set directly towards it. The sufferers were afterwards relieved by Parliament; and under the provisions of an Act, passed for the greater safety of the powder works, the stoves were removed into the marsh, at a considerable distance below the town. Another dreadful explosion, however, the third that had happened within seven years, occurred in the month of January, 1810. Of the six men employed in the building at the time, four were blown to pieces, and their bodies and limbs were scattered to a distance of upwards of 100 yards from the site of the building. One of the arms was found upon the top of a high elm-tree. The fifth man was taken up alive. The sixth, the foreman of the work, singular to relate, was found alive also, sitting in the midst of the smoking ruins, with his clothes burning, but he was otherwise not much injured. At the door of the corning-house was standing a tumbril, or covered waggon, with two horses and a driver. The waggon was blown to pieces, and the driver and horses were killed. Of three horses employed within the building, two perished. Mary, Queen of France, sister of Henry VIII., passed through Faversham in May 1515: and the expense of the "brede and wine" given to her, are stated at 7s. 4d. Henry VIII. and his queen, Catherine of Arragon, were here in 1519, with Cardinal Wolsey, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, when the "spiced brede and wine" for the latter, came to 5s. 4d.; the "spiced brede, wine, and capons," for my Lord Cardinal, to 18s. 9d.; and the "spiced brede, wine, beer, and ale," to the king and queen, to £1 6s. 5½d. Henry was again at Faversham in 1522, with the emperor, whom he was conducting to Greenwich, and a numerous retinue, when the expenses of his entertainment were entered at £1. 3s. 3d. exclusive of a "gallon of wine" to the lord archbishop, which cost one shilling. In 1545, Henry was once more in this town, where he lay one night, and was presented with "two dozen of capons, two dozen of cheikins, and a sieve of cherries," all of which are recorded at £1 15s. 4d. In 1573, "Queen Elizabeth came here, and lay two nights in the town, which cost the town £44 19s. 8d., including a silver cup presented to her, which cost £27 2s. 0d." Another item in the chamberlain's accounts states, that Charles II. visited, and dined with the mayor here, in 1660, and that the "expenses of his entertainment was £56 6s. 0d." Faversham Church is a spacious and handsome fabric, built of flint, in the form of a cross, and quoined with stone. It has a light tower at the west end, ornamented with pinnacles, and terminated by an octagonal spire, seventy-three feet high. The outer walls are sustained by strong buttresses, and appear of the age of Edward II., or III.; but the interior parts of the west were rebuilt in the year 1755, from the designs of the late George Dance, at the expense of about £2,500. The organ, built at the charge of the corporation, cost more than £400. This church, which is 160 feet long, and 65 broad, was thoroughly restored and renovated in 1854. The charitable benefactions are numerous, and there are some excellent schools. Queen Elizabeth's Free Latin Grammar School is under the government of the corporation and of the warden and six senior fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. An elegant building in the Gothic style has recently been erected for the national schools. A literary and scientific institution was established in 1847; and there are some good assembly rooms in Preston-street, replacing the original structure burned down in 1848. Faversham has some extensive manufactories of gunpowder and cement, and also two large breweries. The town is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. Faversham was the scene of a shocking murder, which was committed in the reign of Edward VI., on a gentleman of the name of Arden, who, according to the chronicles of the times, "was most wickedly murdered, by the means of his disloyal and wanton wife, who for the love she bore to one Mosebie, hyred two desperate ruffians, Black Will and Shagbag, to kill him." He was murdered while playing at tables,

FAVERSHAM.

Frightful effects of a series of explosions.

Cost of the entertainment given here to distinguished visitors on different occasions.

Public buildings.

Charities.

Manufactories.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fawcet-Forest ....to	Westmorland	Kendal 6	Kendal 6	Kendal & Winder....	258	...	51
Fawdington.....to	N. R. York ...	Thirsk 6	Pillmoor Jnc. 2¾	N. Eastern	209½	423	40
Fawdon* .....to	Northumb. ...	Newcastle 3	Newcastle 4	N. Eastern	282	522	254
Fawdon .....to	Northumb. ...	Alnwick.....13	Alnwick 14	N. Eastern	329	...	...
Fawfieldhead .....to	Stafford	Longnor 1½	Leek 10	N. Stafford	165	...	923
Faweather .....ham	W. R. York ..	Otley 4	Bingley	Midland	201	...	...
Fawlees .....ham	Durham	Stanhope 7	Wolsingham ...2	N. Eastern	258½	...	...
Fawkham .....pa	Kent	Greenhithe ...5	Dartford.....6	S. Eastern	23	1195	249
Fawler .....ham	Berks.....	Wantage 5½	Faringdon Rd. 5	Gt. Western	69	...	122
Fawler .....ham	Oxford	Woodstock.....5	Charlbury 2	Oxford, W. & W. ...	79	980	145
Fawley, North and South† .....pa	Berks	Wantage.....4	Wantage Rd....7	Gt. Western	67	2870	270
Fawley.....pa	Bucks	Henley-on-T. 2½	Twyford 8	Gt. Western	39	2216	254
Fawley‡ .....pa	Hants	Southampton 7	Southamptou 7	L. & S. W.	87	9722	1801
Fawley.....chap	Hereford	Hereford 8¾	Fawley	Glo'ster & Herefd....	136	...	...
Fawns .....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury 11	Morpeth 13	N. Eastern	307	269	8
Fawsley§ .....pa	Northampton	Daventry 4½	Weedon.....5½	L. & N. W.	75	1550	59
Faxfleet.....to	E. R. York ...	Howden 10	Staddlethorpe 4	N. Eastern	201	2034	312
Faxton.....chap. or pa	Northampton	Kettering.....6¾	Northamptn 11	L. & N. W.	79	2120	95

FAVERSHAM.

The horrible murder of "Arden of Feversham."

a game then in fashion. Mosebie had agreed with his accomplices to give them a signal, which he did accordingly, by uttering the words "Now I take you," in allusion to the moves of the game; upon which the two ruffians, who had stolen in behind Arden, threw a scarf over his head with the intent to strangle him, but being unable to accomplish that, Mosebie came to their assistance, and despatched him with a dagger. They then carried the body out, and laid it behind the abbey wall, where it was soon after discovered. and the traces of feet in a slight snow which fell at the time, led to the discovery of the murderers, who were all apprehended and suffered the punishment due to their crimes. A play founded on this melancholy story, called "Arden of Feversham," was written by George Lillo, the author of the natural and affecting tragedy of "George Barnwell;" it was left imperfect by Lillo, and finished by Dr. John Hoadly, the celebrated author of the "Suspicious Husband," a comedy which still keeps possession of the stage. It was first performed at Drury-lane, on July 12th, 1759, and continues a popular drama to this day.

Inns, Ship, Dolphin, Anchor, George.—*Markets*. Wed., Fri., and Sat.—*Fairs*, Oct. 11, 12, 13, pleasure.—*Bankers*, Hilton, Rigden, and Co.; draw on Prescott, Grote, and Co.

Mineralised tree.

* FAWDON. This township, in 1801, contained only twenty-six persons, but in consequence of the establishment of some extensive coal-works, the population is now greatly increased. In sinking one of the coal-pits, a mineralised tree was discovered. The Fawdon and Clinch estates are the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

† FAWLEY. The manor of Great or North Fawley, belonged from an early period to the nuns of Ambresbury. Woolly Park on the left is in the parish of Chaddleworth. There was here formerly a free chapel. The house, built in 1690, was much altered in 1799.

Land endowed with locomotion.

‡ FAWLEY. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure. Among the natural curiosities, is a tract of land upwards of an acre in extent, with large trees growing thereon, which occasionally shifts or moves its position several feet. It is at Stanswood, about two miles from the village. Eaglehurst and Cadlands are two beautiful seats in this vicinity.

Fawsley House, the ancient seat of the Knightly family.

§ FAWSLEY. This parish, which gives name to the hundred, consists principally of the demesne and park belonging to Fawsley House, the ancient seat of the Knightly family, who have been lords of the manor ever since the reign of Henry III. The house stands in a charming situation in the midst of an extensive park, and exhibits various styles of building, the oldest parts of which enable us to form some idea of the mode of living of our ancient barons. The chimney of the kitchen consists of two funnels, and on each side of the partition are enormous fire-places, one fifteen feet wide, and the other twelve and a half feet, placed back to back, and having double-arched mantle-pieces of stone. The great hall is fifty-two feet in length, is very lofty, and has a curiously carved roof. The grand bow window is richly ornamented with stone tracery and sculptured decorations. The other windows each contain stained glass, on which are emblazoned the arms of the family, &c. The chimney is very large, and of admi-

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fay Gate	Sussex	Horsham ..3¾	Fay Gate	L. B. & S. C.	34½	...	...
Fazakerley ..to	Lancaster	Liverpool ..4	Preston Rd. ..1½	Lanc. & Yorksh.	206	1688	427
Fazeley* ..to	Stafford	Tamworth ..1½	Fazeley ..1	Midland	112	...	1276
Fearby ..to	N. R. York	Masham ..3	Sinderby ..11	N. Eastern	233	853	251
Fearnall Heath	Worcester	Worcester ..2½	Fearnall Heath	Oxford, W. & W.	123	...	...
Fearnhead ..to	Lancaster	Warrington ..2	Warrington ..3	L. & N. W.	184½	...	...
Featherstone ..to	Northumb.	Haltwhistle ..3	Featherstone	Newc. & Carlisle	317¼	2844	314
Featherstone ..to	Stafford	Dudley ..6	Wolverhampt. 1	L. & N. W.	126½	488	37
Featherstone ..pa	W. R. York	Pontefract ..2	Featherstone 1	Lanc. & Yorkshire	176	4273	1274
Feckenham† ..pa	Worcester	Droitwich ..7	Dritwich Rd. 5½	Midland	138	1787	3254
Feering..pa	Essex	Coggeshall ..2	Kelvedon ..1	E. Counties	43	3230	825

rable workmanship; the smoke is carried up by two funnels inside the collateral buttresses of the fire-place, and by this contrivance affords room for a large, handsome window immediately over the fire, making an uniformity in the windows, which, according to the fashion of the times, are all placed at a great height from the floor. In the church are many monuments of the Knightly family, among which is one to Sir Richard Knightly, and Jane his wife, dated 1616. Sir Richard was a zealous partisan of the puritans, and expended large sums of money in printing incendiary productions against the Establishment, for which offence he was cited in the Court of Star Chamber, and heavily fined and imprisoned. The celebrated mathematician and divine, Dr. John Wilkins, was a native of Fawsley. In 1638 he published a curious work, entitled "The Discovery of a New World in the Moon," in which he treats of the possible means of forming a communication with the lunar inhabitants. He was also the author of "Natural Magic," and various religious and other tracts. He died November 19, 1672.

FAWSLEY.

The celebrated Bishop Wilkins born here.

*FAZELEY. The principal business of this place is derived from its cotton-spinning manufactories, and the water has such a reputation for bleaching purposes, that the Leicester manufacturers send large supplies of their goods here to be bleached. The bleaching works now occupied by Mr. Buxton originally belonged to the first Sir Robert Peel. The railway has been of great advantage to this district.

Extensive bleaching works.

Fairs, The 2nd Mon. in Jan., Feb., April, Sep., and Dec., and the 3rd Mon. in July, Aug., and Nov., the last Mon. in May and June, March 21, and old Michaelmas-day.

† FECKENHAM. In this parish the manufacture of needles is carried on to a very considerable extent. The church is a neat structure, containing many ancient monuments. There is a charity-school here for children of both sexes, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., the founder of Worcester College, Oxford. Feckenham was the birth-place of John de Feckenham, an English Catholic divine of the sixteenth century, who was born near the forest of Feckenham, from which place he derived his surname, that of his family being Howman. He was educated in the monastery of Evesham, which institution placed him at Gloucester College, Oxford. In 1543 he became chaplain to Bonner, Bishop of London, and when that prelate was deprived by the Reformers, Feckenham was committed prisoner to the Tower of London. On the accession of Mary he again became chaplain to Bonner, now returned to his diocese. He, however, in no respect resembled that brutal and intolerant prelate in temper, but on the contrary, was honourably distinguished during the whole of that gloomy reign, by his good offices to the afflicted Protestants of every rank. Two days before the execution of Lady Jane Grey, he held a conference with that unfortunate lady, who remained as much unmoved by his arguments as Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, against whom he disputed at Oxford. In the year 1556 Queen Mary, who had restored the monastic foundation of Westminster, appointed him mitred abbot of the same, in which capacity he sat in the house of Peers, and was the last of that rank who did so. On the accession of Elizabeth, in whose behalf he had always earnestly interfered with her sister, he might have looked to the highest preferment in the church, could he have reconciled his conscience to the intended settlement; but on the contrary, he spoke with great determination, both in and out of Parliament, against the bills abolishing the Papal jurisdiction. It is no honour to his opponents that they imprisoned him for his sincerity; and that after being released once or twice, he was finally committed to the castle of Wisbeach, where he died in 1585. There was formerly a very extensive forest here, but it has long disappeared, the timber having been cut down for the consumption of Droitwich salt works, before the introduction of coal.

Needle manufacture.

Birth-place of John de Feckenham.

Extensive forest used up for fuel.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Feizor .....ham	W. R. York ...	Settle 3	Settle 4	Midland	232	...	...
Felbrigg*.....pa	Norfolk	Cromer 3	Norwich 20	E. Union	133½	1557	126
Feliskirk†.....pa	N. R. York ...	Thirsk 3	Thirsk 4	N. Eastern	217	8381	900
Felixstow‡.....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich.....11	Harwich 5	E. Union	75	2823	581
Felkington .....to	Northumb. ...	Berwick 6	Norham 3½	N. Eastern	354	1431	186
Felkirk.....pa	W. R. York ...	Wakefield 7	Royston 2	Midland	190½	5872	1148
Felley.....ex. pa	Nottingham	Nottingham...10	Langley Mill...4	Midland	138½	...	44
Felliscliffe .....to	W. R. York ...	Ripley 4	Harrogate 5	N. Eastern	201	2320	382
Fellside.....to	Durham	Gateshead 6	Gateshead 6	N. Eastern	280	...	1608
Fellside.....ham	Westmorland	Milnthorpe.....5	Kendal 4	Kendal & Winder.	256	...	...
Fellside.....ham	Cumberland	Ireby 4	Penrith 13	Lanc. & Carlisle	295½	...	...
Felmersham .....pa	Bedford.....	Harrold.....3½	Bedford.....7¼	L. & N. W.	70½	2400	520
Felmingham .....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 4½	Norwich 14	E. Union	127½	1886	413
Felpham .....pa	Sussex	Chichester 7	Yapton 4	L. B. & S. C.	75½	2254	596
Felsham .....pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh 12	Stowmarket ...8	E. Union	88	1630	402
Felstead§.....pa	Essex	Dunmow.....4	Braintree 6	E. Counties	50½	6247	1715

Seat of the eminent statesman William Wyndham.

* FELBRIGG, or Felbridge, three miles from Cromer, was the seat of the Right Hon. William Wyndham, the eminent statesman. The mansion called Felbridge Park stands at the eastern extremity of a high tract of land called Felbridge and Sherringham-heaths, and is ranked amongst the first situations in Norfolk. The house, which is partially of the time of Henry VIII., has been considerably enlarged by the Wyndham family at different periods; and by the improvements of the late possessor it was rendered a convenient, and, in some respects, an elegant mansion. The library contains a selection of valuable books, with a fine collection of prints, &c.; and among the paintings are some by Rembrandt, Vandervelt, and other eminent masters. The park possesses the advantage of having several old standing woods; and Mr. Wyndham progressively added many plantations. His improvements were not confined merely to his own demesne: they extended much further; Felbridge particularly experienced their beneficial effects. The common field land was enclosed, and converted into arable or wood lands, by which means the property and the population of the district were considerably increased. Felbridge Church, situated in the park, is a pleasing object, particularly from the house, where the trees of a fine avenue of oaks and beeches grace the foreground. The interior of the church will repay the curiosity of the traveller and the antiquary. Here is a large marble stone, with a fine brass, representing the figure, in complete armour, of Sir Simon de Felbrigge, Knight of the Garter, who lived in the time of Henry VI. On the south side of the altar is a plain but elegant mural monument to the memory of the late illustrious owner of the domain, erected in the year 1816. It was executed by Nollekens, in his best style. On the plinth, but supported by lions' feet, rests a cenotaph, on the top of which is placed a finely-sculptured bust of this profound scholar, accomplished orator, and distinguished statesman; it is also so admirable a likeness of him as to arrest the attention of every beholder, and especially of those who were honoured with his friendship, and who knew his worth. The inscription, which is in English, and occupies the whole front of the cenotaph, begins "Sacred to the memory of the Right Honourable William Wyndham, of Felbridge, in this county; born the 14th of May, O.S., 1750, died the 4th of June, N.S., 1810." Two miles from Felbridge, in a sequestered spot, stand the dilapidated remains of Beckham old Church, which constitute a peculiarly interesting and picturesque object.

The church.

Interesting monuments

Ruins of Beckham Church.

† FELISKIRK. There was formerly here a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, upon the site of which now stands a seat called Mount St. John, the property of the Elsley family.

Felix, the Burgundian

‡ FELIXSTOW. This place is said to have derived its name from Felix, the Burgundian, the first Bishop of Dunwich, who landed here on his first arrival in the country. Here was formerly a priory dedicated to him, no remains of which are now discoverable. Edward III. resided here for some time previously to his expedition to France. Felixstow cottage is the seat of Sir S. Fludyer, Bart.

Free grammar School.

§ FELSTEAD, or Felsted, is chiefly noticeable for its free grammar school for boys, natives of Essex. It was engrafted on the charities of Lord Rich in the year 1564, which charities were founded ten years previously. The present yearly income is more than £2,000. In 1835 it was thrown into Chancery, but was settled by a scheme from the court in 1852, placing it under the control of a board of trustees.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Feltham*.....pa	Middlesex ...	Hounslow 3	Feltham	L. & S. W.....	15	2620	1109
Felthorpe.....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 7	Norwich 8	E. Union	121½	2286	565
Felton .....pa	Hereford	Hereford 8	Moreton 6½	Shrews. & Herefd ...	155½	1699	112
Felton†.....pa	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 9	Acklington.....4	N. Eastern	310	12830	1574
Felton, West .....pa	Salop	Oswestry 5	Redsall 2	Shrews. & Chester...	171	5991	1088
Felton, Old .....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 11	Acklington.....3	N. Eastern	309	...	...
Felton .....ham	Somerset	Bristol.....6	Nailsea 4	Brist. & Exeter	130	...	...
Feltwell, St. Mary and St. Nicholas .....pa	Norfolk.....	Brandon 5½	Lakenheath ...3	Norfolk	87½	14060	1675
Fenby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gt. Grimsby ...7	Holtn-le-Clay 3	Gt. Northern	152½	...	...
Fence Houses	Durham	Durham 6	Fence Houses...	N. Eastern	259½	...	...
Fencotes, Great and Little.....ham	N. R. York ...	Bedale 5	Ainderby 4	N. Eastern	228	...	...
Fencott and Murcott .....ham	Oxford	Bicester 5	Islip 4	L. & N. W.	77	...	289
Fencott .....to	Hereford	Bromyard 4	Leominster ...10	Shrews. & Herefd....	167	...	...
Fenham‡ .....to	Northumb. ...	Newcas.-on-T. 1	Newcastle 2	N. Eastern	280	420	100
Fenham .....to	Northumb. ...	Belford 6	Beal 4	N. Eastern	340	...	...
Feniton.....pa	Devon	Honiton 4	Collumpton ...9	Brist. & Exeter	190	1822	366
Fenlake.....ham	Bedford.....	Sandy 7	Bedford.....1½	L. & N. W.	64½	...	...
Fenny Compton ...pa	Warwick	Southam.....6	Fenny Compton	Gt. Western	94½	2330	802
Fenny Stratford§ .....m.t & to	Bucks	Woburn 4½	Fenny Stratfrd	L. & N. W.	48	...	1142
Fenrother.....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth.....4	Morpeth 5	N. Eastern	299	1415	96
Fen-Stanton .....pa	Huntingdon	St. Ives 2	St. Ives 2½	Gt. Northern	66¼	2400	1070
Fenton .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 8	How Mill.....	Newc. & Carlisle ...	306½	...	...
Fenton .....ham	Huntingdon	St. Ives 6	Somersham ...3½	E. Counties.....	81	...	...
Fenton..... .....pa	Lincoln.....	Newark 7	Claypole 3	Gt. Northern	118	1220	131

* FELTHAM, or Feldham, signifying a "Field-village," or "Village in a Field," is a pretty rural place, in the neighbourhood of which are many ornamental dwellings. The manor, in 1537, belonged to Henry VIII., and afterwards came into the possession of the Vere family, by whom it was disposed of to Mr. Fish. The church is a new structure, built upon the site of an old one taken down in 1800.

Rural scenery.

† FELTON. This parish is most delightfully situated on a steep declivity, rising from the north side of the river Coquet, over which there is a good stone bridge of three arches. Nothing can exceed the beautifully romantic scenery of the neighbourhood, and its beauty is greatly heightened by the windings of the river, on every side of which lies a rich and well cultivated country. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on a delightful spot to the west of the village. Felton Hall, a pleasant mansion, was built by the Widdrington family. It is said that the barons of Northumberland did homage here to Alexander, King of Scots, 1215, which so enraged King John that he set fire to and destroyed the village and all the surrounding neighbourhood.

Romantic prospects.

‡ FENHAM. This manor belonged to the Knights Templars, which, with the other property, was granted, in the reign of Edward II., to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. Fenham Hall is a handsome structure, surrounded by spacious gardens, pleasure-grounds, and plantations. From its east front is a fine open prospect of the Tyne to the haven of Shields, and the ruins of Tynemouth Priory. About the beginning of the last century this place was menaced with destruction by a singular occurrence. A coal mine at a considerable distance took fire, at a candle, and continued burning nearly thirty years. At first its progress was slow, but by degrees it acquired such strength, as to spread into Fenham-grounds, where it burst out like a volcano in twenty different places. It covered the furze around with flowers of sulphur, and cast up pieces of sal ammoniac six inches in breadth.

A coal mine fired by a candle burns for thirty years.

§ FENNY STRATFORD is a small, decayed town, deriving its prefix from the neighbouring lands, and had formerly a market, confirmed by charter in 1609. In 1665 Fenny Stratford suffered considerably in its population by the plague, of which 139 persons died. The inns were shut up, and the roads through the town, for some time, were turned into another direction. This misfortune proved fatal to the market, which has never flourished since, and has now been for some years discontinued. The chief manufacture of the town and its vicinity is white bone lace. The soil is excellent for all sorts of grain, and there are some very rich grazing lands in the neighbourhood. The small river Lowfield, which runs at the bottom of the town, is well supplied with fish. It is deserving of remark that the Swan Inn, in Fenny Stratford, had the same name as far back as the

The town seriously injured by the effects of the great plague.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fenton ....to	Lincoln	Lincoln 10	Saxelby 4	Gt. Northern	148½	...	394
Fenton .....ham	Nottingham	E. Retford 6	Sturton 1½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	146	...	...
Fenton, Great ...ham	Stafford.....	Newcas-un-L. 3	Stoke-on-T. ...1	N. Stafford	146	...	..
Fenton, Little ...ham	Stafford.....	Newc.-un-L. 2½	Stoke-on-T ...½	N. Stafford	145½	...	...
Fenton .....to	Northumb. ...	Wooler 4½	Belford 12	N. Eastern	343	...	...
Fenton-Culvert .....to	Stafford.....	Newcastle 3	Stoke-on-T. ...1	N. Stafford	146	...	4483
Fenton, Kirk .....pa	W. R. York ...	York 11	Church Fenton	Gt. Northern	180	4410	720
Fenton, Little.....to	W. R. York ...	Kirk-Fenton 1½	Sherburn 1	Gt. Northern	178½	...	90
Fenton-Vivian .....to	Stafford	Newcastle 3	Stoke on T. ...1	N. Stafford	146	...	1284
Fenwick .....to	Northumb. ...	Corbridge 9	Prudhoe 9	Newc. & Carlisle.....	297	1634	72
Fenwick .....to	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 9	Askern 2½	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	165	2060	270
Fenwick .....to	Northumb. ...	Beal 3	Belford 5½	N. Eastern	331	...	...
Feock.....	Cornwall	Truro 4	Plymouth.....53	S. Devon	300	...	...
Ferensby, or Fernsby .....to	W. R. York ...	Knaresboro' 2½	Knaresboro' 3½	N. Eastern	211	400	122
Ferncombe .....ham	Surrey	Guildford 3½	Godalming	L. & S. W.	34	...	...
Fernham .....ham	Berks	Gt. Faringdn 2½	Faringdon Rd 5	Gt. Western	9	...	228
Fernhurst .....pa	Sussex	Midhurst 4	Godalming...12½	L. & S. W.	46½	4757	768
Fernilee .....to	Derby	Sheffield 12	Rowsley 13	Midland	167	2240	651
Ferriby, North .....pa	E. R. York ...	Hull 6½	Ferriby	N. Eastern	206½	6052	929
Ferriby, South .....pa	Lincoln.....	Barton 2½	Barton.....3	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	179	3245	580

FENNY STRATFORD

year 1474. Anciently there was a guild or fraternity at Fenny Stratford, dedicated to St. Margaret and Catherine, which was founded in 1494, by Roger and John Hebbes. It consisted of an alderman, two wardens, and an indefinite number of brethren and sisters. The brotherhood house is now the Bull Inn. St. Martin's Chapel, in Fenny Stratford, stands in the parish of Bletchley. Having fallen to decay ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was rebuilt by subscription, principally promoted and procured by the exertions of Mr. Browne Willis. The first stone was laid by this gentleman in 1724, on St. Martin's-day; and the chapel was dedicated by him to that saint, for the whimsical reason, that his grandfather died on St. Martin's-day, in St. Martin's-lane. When the chapel was finished Mr. Willis caused an engraved portrait of his grandfather to be hung at the entrance, with the following inscription:—

St. Martin's Chapel, and whimsical reasons for its dedication.

In honour of thy memory, blessed shade,
Was the foundation of this chapel laid;
Purchas'd by thee, thy son and present heir
Owe these three manors to thy art and care;
For this may all thy race thanks ever pay,
And yearly celebrate St. Martin's-day.

The arms of the nobility and gentry who subscribed towards the building are emblazoned on the ceiling. Within the railing of the communion table are deposited the remains of the celebrated antiquary, who may justly be considered as the founder; and on his tomb is the following inscription:—"Here lies Browne Willis, antiquary, to the eternal memory of whose illustrious grandfather, Thomas Willis, the most celebrated physician of Europe, who died on St. Martin's-day, A.D. 1675, this little chapel is a monument: he died on the 5th of February, 1760, in the 78th year of his age. O Christ, the Saviour, and the Judge, be thou merciful and propitious to him, the chief of sinners." This distinguished antiquary was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in the year 1682, and prosecuted his studies at Westminster School and Oxford University, whither he removed in 1690, and was admitted a gentleman commoner of Christ Church. Having taken his degrees, he continued his studies under Dr. W. Wotton. When he came into the possession of the family estate in Buckinghamshire he was returned a member of Parliament for that county in 1705. He seems, however, to have taken but little interest in public affairs, devoting himself to the investigation of the constitutional and ecclesiastical antiquities of his native country. In 1715 he published the first part of his "Notitia Parliamentaria, or a History of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs in England and Wales;" the second part appeared in 1716, and the conclusion not till 1750. He became, in 1717, a fellow of the newly revived Society of Antiquaries; and he devoted his time and fortune to the promotion of the objects of that association. Among his literary productions are "Surveys of the Four Welsh Cathedrals;" a "History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbeys, and Conventual Cathedral Churches;" and "The History and Antiquities of Buckingham." He collected a fine cabinet of English coins, which, in 1741, he presented to the University at Oxford, where he was honoured with the degree of LL.D. He died at his seat at Whaddon Hall, February 5, 1760.

Monument to Browne Willis, the celebrated antiquary.

His literary productions

Inns, Swan, Saracen's Head.—*Fairs*, April 19, cattle; Oct 11, hiring.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ferring.....pa	Sussex	Worthing ...4½	Goring 1½	L. B. & S. C.	65	1055	312
Ferry Bridge*.....to	W. R. York ...	Pontefract 2	Knottingley ...1	Gt. Northern	171½	...	...
Ferry Corner ...ex pa	Lincoln.....	Boston.....8	Sutterton 5	Gt. Northern	105½	...	10
Ferry Hill .....to	Durham	Durham 7	Ferry Hill	N. Eastern	248	2495	958
Ferryside.....	Carmarthen...	Carmarthen...6½	Ferryside	S. Wales	238½	...	...
Fersfield .....pa	Norfolk.....	Diss 4	Diss 5	E. Union	99½	1386	285
Festiniog† .....pa	Merioneth ...	Harlech.....12	Carnarvon ...26	Bangor & Carnarvn.	273	16456	3460
Fetcham .....pa	Surrey	Leatherhead ...1	Epsom 5½	L. B. & S. C.	24	1723	380
Fewcott ... .ham	Oxford	Bicester 4	Bicester 5	L. & N. W.	71½	...	180
Fewston .....pa	W. R. York ...	Ripley.....7	Harrogate 8	N. Eastern	204	16584	1479
Fforest.....ham	Carmarthen...	Llandovery ...4	Llandilo 14	Llanelly	260	...	277
Fiddington and Natton .....ti	Gloucester ...	Tewkesbury 2½	Ashchurch ...1½	Midland	128	...	244
Fiddington.....pa	Somerset	Bridgewater 6½	Bridgewater 7½	Brist. & Exeter	159	825	260
Fidler's Ferry.....	Lancaster ...	Warrington ...5	Fidler's Ferry...	St. Helens	187	...	...
Field .....to	Stafford.....	Uttoxeter 4	Bramshall 2	N. Stafford	140	...	109
Field-Dalling .....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt 4½	Ryburgh.....9	Norfolk	146	1619	404
Fifehead Magdalen pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury ...6	Frome.....19½	Gt. Western	134½	976	218
Fifehead Neville ...pa	Dorset	Stalbridge 6	Wimborne ...22	L. & S. W.	137	791	95
Fifield .....ham	Oxford	Wallington ...3½	Wallingfd Rd 6½	Gt. Western.....	54	...	12
Fifield .....pa	Oxford	Burford.....4½	Shipton.....3½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	85½	1148	248
Fifield.....ti	Wilts	Amesbury 7	Andover 16	L. & S. W.....	82	...	95
Fifield Bavant .....pa	Wilts	Shaftesbury 10½	Salisbury 9½	L. & S. W.	105½	1145	42
Figheldean .....pa	Wilts	Amesbury 4	Andover 15	L. & S. W.	81	5279	527
Filby.....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 16	Yarmouth 6	Norfolk	152	1425	531
Finglesham.....ham	Kent	Deal 3	Sandwich 3	S. Eastern	101	...	...
Filey‡ .....pa	N. R. York ...	Scarborough ...7	Filey	N. Eastern	217	3628	1885
Filgrave	Buckingham	Olney 2½	Wolverton 7	L. & N. W.	59½	...	...
Filkins .....ham	Oxford	Bampton 6	Faringdn Rd 13	Gt. Western	76½	3430	606
Filleigh.....pa	Devon	Barnstaple ...8½	Umberleigh ...6	N Devon	232½	2038	367
Filley, or Philleigh pa	Cornwall	Truro 7	Plymouth.....50	S. Devon	297	2392	446
Fillingham .....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln 10	Lea 8	Gt. Northern	159½	3980	326
Fillongley .....pa	Warwick	Coventry.....6	Coventry.....7	L. & N. W.	101	4731	1092
Fillongley, Old ...ham	Warwick	Coventry.....6	Coventry.....7	L. & N. W.	101	...	...
Filton .....pa	Gloucester ...	Bristol 3½	Bristol.....5	Gt. Western	123	1030	245

* FERRY BRIDGE, a large and handsome village, two miles from Pontefract, north-eastward, and on the great north road, is often mentioned in history, on account of its importance as a pass over the Aire; and the discovery of bones, weapons, and other remains, confirms the relation of events said to have occurred here.

Inns, Angel, Greyhound.

† FESTINIOG. The romantic village of Festiniog is situated in a vale near the meeting of the rivers Cynfaet and Dwyrhyd; the waterfalls, grotesque rocks, and general river scenery have not unaptly been compared to the falls of Tivoli. From the middle of the torrent rises a columnar rock called Hugh Lloyd's Pulpit, the place, tradition says, where a magician of that name performed his midnight incantations. The beauties of this scene of wonder and delight have frequently afforded subjects for the pencil of the artist, and called forth the admiration of poets. "With the woman one loves, the friend of one's heart, and a good study of books," says Lord Lyttleton, "one might pass an age in this vale and think it a day." In the hamlet are two inns, and a cheap and comfortable boarding-house for visitors who come here to enjoy the beauties of nature. Here is also a cold spring, efficacious in rheumatic complaints. The population are chiefly employed in the slate quarries on Lord Newborough's estate. Here are the remains of a Roman camp, called Tommyn-y-mwr, a mount within the wall. The Sarn Helen joins the camp, and passes on to Rhya-yr-Helen, in the same parish. Many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found here.

Hugh Lloyd's pulpit, the traditionary scene of a magician's incantations.

Inns, Pingwen Arms, Newborough Arms.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, May 24, June 30, Aug. 15, Sep. 26, Nov. 13, cattle; March 7, Oct. 23, hiring.—*Bankers*, Cassons and Co.; draw on Union Bank of London.

‡ FILEY. The little fishing-town of Filey is situated in the bosom of a spacious bay, and is resorted to by many for its profound retirement, its smooth, firm, and extensive beach, and the romantic beauty of the surrounding scenery. The church is divided from the village by a ravine, twenty or thirty yards deep. From the northern extremity of the bay a singular ridge of rocks called Filey-bridge, projects nearly half a mile into the sea, and at low water is perfectly dry. These rocks afford great protection to the bay in stormy weather. The inhabitants of Filey are mostly engaged in fishing, and the place is particularly noted for lobsters. It has of late years been much resorted to for sea-bathing, and the whole neighbourhood has been greatly improved accordingly.

Singular ridge of rocks.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fimber ....to	E. R. York ...	Gt. Driffield...8½	Fimber.....	N. Eastern	201	1840	179
Finborough, Great pa	Suffolk	Bildeston 6	Stowmarket ...3	E. Union	83	1631	436
Finborough, Little pa	Suffolk	Needham 5½	Stowmarket ...4	E. Union	84	367	64
Finchdale.....to	Durham	Durham 4	Leamside 1½	N. Eastern	259	...	...
Fincham .....pa	Norfolk	Swaffham 8	Downham.....5½	E. Anglian	93½	2968	837
Finchampstead.....pa	Berks.....	Wokingham 3½	Blackwater ...5	S. Eastern	41	3926	613
Finchingfield .....pa	Essex	Thaxted 6	Braintree 9	E. Counties	53½	8387	2594
Finchley*.....pa	Middlesex.....	Highgate 3	Southgate 2	Gt. Northern	8½	2899	4120
Findern.....to	Derby	Derby 5	Willington ...2	Midland	129	...	467
Findon† .....pa	Sussex	Steyning 4	Worthing 4	L. B. & S. C.....	65	4336	559
Finedon .....pa	Northampton	Wellingboro' 3	Ditchford 3	L. & N. W.	84	3650	1588
Fineshade .....ville	Northampton	Stamford 7	Seaton 5	L. & N. W.	120½	840	64
Fingest.....pa	Bucks	Gt. Marlow ...6½	Wycombe ...6½	Gt. Western.....	40½	1304	387
Finghall .....pa	N. R. York ...	Leyburn 4½	Bedale 6	N. Eastern	235	4436	432
Fingland .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 9½	Glasson 3	Port Carlisle	313	...	236
Fingringhoe .....pa	Essex	Colchester 4	Colchester 5	E. Counties	56	3433	663
Finmere .....pa	Oxford	Bicester 7	Buckingham ...4	L. & N. W.	65	1542	399
Finningham .....pa	Suffolk	Eye 6	Finningham ...1	E. Union	87	1242	571
Finningley‡ .....pa	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 7	Bawtry 4	Gt. Northern	151½	5970	733
Finsthwaite.....to	Lancaster ...	Cartmel 6	Kendal 12	Kendal & Winder ...	264	...	...
Finstock .....ham	Oxford	Witney 4½	Charlbury ...2½	Oxford, W. & W.....	79½	1220	532
Firbank.....to	Westmorland	Kendal 7½	Kendal 7	Kendal & Winder ...	259	3017	233
Firbeck.....pa	W. R. York ...	Shireoaks 6	Ranskill 7	Gt. Northern	151	1330	204
Firby .....to	E. R. York ...	York 14	Kirkham 1½	N. Eastern	208	...	43
Firby .....to	N. R. York ...	Bedale 1	Bedale 1	N. Eastern	230	629	68

* FINCHLEY. This is a pleasant village surrounded by some very picturesque scenery, the delight of the metropolitan rambler. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is built on an eminence, about a quarter of a mile from the Great North-road. The architecture is Norman, the interior, contains some interesting monuments and brasses of the fifteenth century; the oldest one being to the memory of Richard Pratt and Johanna his wife in 1487. In the churchyard is an obelisk to the memory of the well-known Major John Cartwright, of political reputation, and who died in his eighty-fourth year, September 25, 1824. The new cemeteries for the parishes of St. Pancras, and St. Mary, Islington, are situated here. They occupy eighty-eight acres of ground, near Ballard's-lane, on the main road of the common. The cemetery for St. Mary, Marylebone, is also here, and comprises thirty-three acres. The buildings were completed and the burial ground thrown open in 1855. It is in a retired and rural spot, the ground lying high, sloping from the road to the valley between Highgate and Finchley, commanding extensive and picturesque views. Previous to the purchase of the ground for the present purpose, it was pasture land, known as Newmarket Farm. The board succeeded in obtaining the ground at a sum of about £200 per acre, and they have since erected the present buildings, at a cost of £15,000. Some ancient almshouses, supported by an endowment of £300 a-year, given in 1491, are interesting as a record of the benevolence of our forefathers. Finchley Common, memorable for the exploits of the Dick Turpins and Claude Du Vals of former days, is now surrounded by the neat villas of our London merchants, but the tree is still standing that formed the rendezvous of the highwaymen; and the blacksmith's forge is on the same site where the old farrier shod the horse of one of these minions of the moon the wrong way, in order to enable him to evade pursuit, by leaving a reversed track behind. This locality will also remind one of Hogarth's "March to Finchley," wherein he has so humorously delineated the progress of the Foot Guards to their place of rendezvous on Finchley Common, whence they were to proceed to Scotland against the rebels in 1745.

Obelisk to Major Cartwright.

Cemeteries opened here in 1855.

Hogarth's "March to Finchley."

† FINDON. In this pleasant village and its neighbourhood are several handsome mansions, surrounded with extensive and tasteful plantations of trees and shrubs.

Fairs, July 12, lambs, cattle, horses, pedlery; Sep. 14, sheep, pedlery.

‡ FINNINGLEY. The village of Finningley is situated on a small tongue of this county, which runs between York and Lincolnshire. It has a small charity-school for the clothing and education of eight boys. The lordship was anciently the property of the Frobishers, ancestors of Martin Frobisher, who was sent out by Queen Elizabeth, with three ships, in 1567, in hopes of discovering a north-west passage to India. Having proceeding as far as Labrador, he was stopped by the approach of winter, but returned with a quantity of gold mar-

Martin Frobisher, the celebrated voyager.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Firsby ....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby 4	Firsby	Gt. Northern	122	910	222
Firsby, East ....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 11½	Wickenby.....7½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	154	2292	101
Firsby, West ....to	Lincoln	Lincoln 9½	Wickenby 8	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	154½	...	61
Fishbourne, New ...pa	Sussex	Chichester 1	Chichester ...1½	L. B. & S. C.	80½	610	317
Fishbourne, Old ham	Sussex	Chichester ...1½	Chichester 2	L. B. & S. C.	81	...	...
Fishburn ....to	Durham	Durham 9½	Ferry Hill 5	N. Eastern	253	2082	261
Fisherton-Anger ...pa	Wilts	Wilton 2½	Salisbury 1	L. & S. W.	97	323	1905
Fisherton-de-la-Mere ....pa	Wilts	Warminster ...9	Salisbury ...12½	L. & S. W.	108½	2861	373
Fisherwick ....to	Stafford.....	Lichfield.....4	Haselour 2½	Midland	116	...	90
Fishguard* ....pa	Pembroke.....	Newport 7	Carmarthen...48	S. Wales	293	4208	2316
Fishlake ....pa	W. R. York ...	Doncaster.....8½	Askern.....6	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	168½	6170	1295
Fishley ....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 11½	Brundall 6½	Norfolk	126	476	4
Fishtoft ....pa	Lincoln	Boston 3	Boston 3½	Gt. Northern	110½	6425	640
Fishwick ....to	Lancaster ...	Preston 2	Preston 2½	L. & N. W.	212½	672	1005
Fiskerton ....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 4	Lincoln 5	Midland	141	2040	463

casite, or pyrites aureas, which tempted the members of the "Society for Promoting Discovery" to send out three other ships, in 1577, under Frobisher's command. In this second voyage he discovered the Straits, now known by his name, but was again stopped by the ice; and having taken on board more of the substance, then supposed to be gold, he returned with the vessels to England. Soon after this, Queen Elizabeth determined to form a settlement in these countries, and a fleet of fifteen small vessels, with men and necessaries, was again sent out under Frobisher's command; but he could not get so far as he had gone in the preceding voyages, so that they soon after returned, and Frobisher seems to have given up all further attempts at discovery.

FINNINGLEY.

Pyrites aureas, supposed to be gold.

* FISHGUARD, or Aber-Gwayne, a market, sea-port, and parliamentary borough, situated at the mouth of the river Gwayne, and divided into two parts, called the upper and lower; the former containing the church, the principal inns, the market-place, and many respectable shops. The lower division is adjacent to the quay, and exhibits an animated scene of trade and industry. The port of Fishguard, which is constructed by a bar or sandbank, is capable of containing 100 sail of merchantmen. Ship-building and repairing are extensively carried on here, and about 100 vessels belong to the port, which are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. The principal exports are oats and butter, and the imports consist of culm from Milford-haven, coals from various places, and the usual luxuries and necessaries of life. There is a valuable fishing-ground near the bay, in which turbot and John Dory are taken in great quantities by the small craft from Liverpool, the inhabitants of Fishguard confining themselves principally to the salmon and herring fisheries. The neighbourhood contains some curious remains of antiquity, indicative of an early settlement, comprising the ruins of buildings and sepulchral tumuli. A mineral spring was discovered here some years ago, and near it a stone, bearing an inscription in Greek characters. In this place tradition fixes the birth-place of Dyfrig, or St. Dubricius, the first bishop of Llandaff. On Goodwich-beach, a few miles southward from the town, a French force landed under General Tate. On the 22nd of February, 1797, some French frigates and a lugger were seen off Lundy island, in the Bristol Channel, and had created some alarm. The above ships proceeded farther up the channel, and landed a body of troops at Fishguard on the evening of that day consisting of about 1,200 men, but without field-pieces. Every exertion was made by the lord-lieutenant and gentlemen of the county and its neighbourhood, for taking the proper steps on this occasion, and the greatest zeal and loyalty were shown by all ranks of people. Immediately on the account being received at Plymouth of this force having appeared in the Bristol Channel, frigates were despatched from that port in quest of them. The circumstances of this miserable attempt were so incomprehensible, that, though the force was insignificant the public mind was tortured with its own imaginations. No rational motive could be conceived for the landing of a set of troops without artillery or provisions, in a barren spot, so strong by nature as to render their escape impossible. The first idea that presented itself to every military mind was, that it was the preface to some real attack in another quarter, and that this was to be viewed as a mere feint to distract the attention, and waste the spirits of the country. A little reflection, however, exposed the fallacy of this conjecture. It was too contemptible a manœuvre for a feint. They could not flatter themselves that the

Birth-place of St. Dubricius, first bishop of Llandaff.

Landing of French troops on this coast, and supposed invasion.

FISHGUARD

Preparations made to resist the enemy.

appearance of three or four frigates on the Welsh coast could lead ministers into the folly of exposing the British fleet to the danger of being locked by a west wind in St. George's Channel, when a few frigates might secure us against any insults they could offer. It was impossible therefore to account for the enterprise in any satisfactory manner, and ingenuity racked itself in vain speculations. It was, however, some consolation, that on this occasion, great alacrity was displayed. In consequence of information that a small squadron, answering the description of this, had sailed from Brest, a squadron of frigates was directed to cruise in the Bristol Channel, and a lugger was stationed in Milford-haven. This lugger gave the alarm. The commander sent one lieutenant to announce the news to the frigates in the Bristol Channel, and another was despatched express to London, with letters to the Admiralty, while he himself sailed to Cork to apprise Admiral Kingsmill. It was pleasing to hear of the zeal with which the natives poured down from the mountains to resist this inroad. It appears that above 3,000 countrymen and miners assembled, armed with scythes, forks, and other ready weapons, besides the militia and volunteers of Pembroke and Cardigan. Lord Cawdor took the command, but not being a military man, he submitted to the directions of Captain Mansell, who put the little fort at Fishguard into a state of defence, and took such judicious positions as soon convinced the French

The French surrender as prisoners of war.

that they had no choice left them but to lay down their arms, the French vessels having disappeared off the coast. The only difficulty he found, was to restrain the impetuosity of the mountaineers, who fell upon the French without order indeed, but with irresistible fury. Some few were killed by this irregular attack, but on the arrival of the militia and volunteers, the invaders surrendered prisoners of war. The French frigates which conveyed these troops, first attempted a landing in the Bristol Channel, but found it impracticable; and after landing them near Fishguard, with only two days' provisions, they proceeded to sea, notwithstanding several signals were made by the troops on shore, who finding they could not penetrate into the country, wished to re-embark, but the commander of the frigates, contrary, as they say, to his promise, sailed away, leaving them to their fate. The expedition was ready at the time the French fleet sailed to Bantry Bay, and these troops were to have been landed in some part of Ireland, to have made a diversion as soon as an account had been received of the landing of the first body of troops. The only mischief which they did in Wales, was the plundering of two or three farm-houses, to the possessors of which a compensation for their losses was made by Government. On the 24th of February,

Solemn celebration of the anniversary of this encounter.

1798, the anniversary was kept on Goodie-lands, near Fishguard, where the French invaders laid down their arms. A very large congregation, calculated to amount to 20,000, assembled by ten in the morning; a convenient pulpit having been erected for that purpose, the service was begun by the Rev. Mr. Jones, vicar of St. Dogmeal's; and the first sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. David Jones, rector of Llangau, in Glamorganshire, from the 76th Psalm, and latter part of the 5th verse; and the second by the Rev. Mr. David Griffith, rector of Nevern, in that neighbourhood, from the 3rd of Lamentations, and verse 22. They were both present at the alarming invasion, and acknowledged obligations from all to the military, who were anxious to risk their lives for their king and country, hundreds of whom were present, but above all, the necessity of admiring the Lord's interference that the enemy's hands were weakened to prevent the shedding of blood, and that to his mercies alone was our preservation to be ascribed. The great solemnity observed on this occasion by the whole of the congregation may be more easily conceived than expressed. The parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure, but not else remarkable. No manufactures exist here, with the exception of a little flannel weaving; and corn, butter, and herrings comprise its chief trade. Of late years the fishery has somewhat declined, but the town and port have become of more importance

The port made a packet station.

since a packet station has been established in connexion with the South Wales railway. Slate of excellent quality abounds in the neighbourhood, and there is also some iron ore near the town. There is no regular municipal government, but a head constable with the title of mayor is elected annually under the court leet. Several fine seats are situated in romantic positions near the town, commanding fine views.

Inns, Great Western Hotel, Castle, Commercial.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, Feb. 5, Easter-Mon., Whit.-Mon., Oct. 8, 9, Nov. 17, 18.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fiskerton-on-Trent* t	Nottingham	Newark.....4½	Fiskerton .... ¾	Midland	125	1043	333
Fitling .....to	E. R. York ...	Hull 12	Hedon 8	Hull & Holderness	187	1504	136
Fittleton .....pa	Wilts	Amesbury 7	Andover 16	L. & S. W.	82	3175	380
Fittleworth.....pa	Sussex	Arundel Sta. 10	Horsham 16	L. B. & S. C.	54	2567	782
Fitton .....ham	Cambridge ...	Wisbeach 3	Wisbeach 3½	E. Counties	99	...	...
Fitz .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...6	Leaton.....2	Shrews & Chester...	161	1512	273
Fitzhead .....pa	Somerset	Taunton 8½	Wellington ...5½	Brist. & Exeter	175½	1208	356
Fivehead .....pa	Somerset	Taunton 8½	Langport 4	Brist. & Exeter	168½	1721	438
Fixby.....to	W. R. York ...	Halifax 5	Huddersfield...3	Man., Shef., & Lin.	192	890	399
Flackwell Heath ham	Bucks	H. Wycombe...3	Loudwater	Gt. Western	31	...	...
Fladbury† .....pa	Worcester ...	Pershore 4	Fladbury	Oxford, W. & W. ...	110	7862	1549
Flagg .....to	Derby	Bakewell 6	Rowsley 9½	Midland	163½	...	239
Flamborough‡ .....pa	E. R. York ...	Bridlington ...4	Marton 2	N. Eastern	210½	3578	1297
Flamstead§.....pa	Hertford	Hatfield 13	Dunstable.....6½	L. & N. W.	54	5929	1852

* FISKERTON-ON-TRENT. This parish is situated upon the western bank of the river Trent, over which there is a ferry to East Stoke. Here was anciently a cell of Austin-friars, which was one of the very few houses granted to the laity in the time of Philip and Mary.

A cell of Austin friars.

† FLADBURY. This township is situated near the river Avon, in a most delightful and picturesque part of the county. In the church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, are many old monuments, and the steeple forms a pleasing object from many of the adjacent parts of the village. Cray Colne House is a spacious mansion commanding some fine views.

‡ FLAMBOROUGH. The ancient town of Flamborough, situated in a hollow, near the centre of the promontory, is, at present, reduced to a large village, the population of which consists, for the greater part, of fishermen, who are distinguished as much for their spirit and adventurous activity, as their profession is for its dangers. They confine themselves, however, chiefly to their own coasts, seldom sending more than four boats to the Yarmouth herring-fishery. The name has been variously derived: by Camden from the *flame* of a watch-tower; by others from the town Flansburg, in Angloen of the Jutes. Harold, the last of our Saxon kings, possessed the manor; after the Conquest it was given to William le Gros, who founded Scarborough Castle; and, in later times, it belonged to the Constables, who flourished here during several centuries. One member of this family, Sir Marmaduke Constable, who was present at the battle of Brankiston-field, is commemorated in the church by a curious monumental inscription, which bears this notice. But the battle could be no other than Flodden-field, for the inscription declares that there "the King of Scottys was slain;" and it is known that Sir Marmaduke commanded the left wing in that engagement. The church is ancient; and, at the west end of the town, stands a ruin called the Danish tower, of uncertain origin and history. A beacon called the new light-house, stands at 400 yards from the extreme point of the promontory; near the only spot where a boat can land. It is distinguished by three revolving faces, each of seven reflectors, and one painted red: thus increasing each alternate interval of exhibition, in hazy weather, from two to four minutes; and distinguishing this from any other light in the kingdom. Nor is Flamborough-head the least remarkable object in this neighbourhood. Rising in perpendicular cliffs to a height of 100 or 150 yards, its grandeur, assisted by the snowy whiteness of its hue, is in few places exceeded. At its base it is perforated by the violence of the waves in several directions. Several of these excavations have names, as Dovecote, from the immense flocks of rock pigeons which it shelters; Kirk-hole, said to extend as far as beneath the church; and Robin Lyth's-hole, from its having been the retreat of a pirate of that name. The last has an opening on the land side, and presents within some of the most rugged and stupendous features in nature. In summer the cliffs are the rendezvous and the breeding-place of myriads of sea-fowl, which contribute to the wild effect of the scene. In a word, the vicinity of Flamborough is a range of scenery in which the stupendous and picturesque in nature are finely blended, and often as strikingly contrasted.

Ancient town reduced to a village.

The light-house.

Flamborough-head

§ FLAMSTEAD. This town, anciently called Verlamstedt, from its situation on the river Vere, is said to have been once a market-town, but is now a place of little note, except for its antiquity. In the reign of the Conqueror it was so infested by robbers, who were herded in the woods adjacent, that the manor was

Infested by robbers.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Flamston	Wilts	Wilton....4	Salisbury 6½	L. & S. W.	102½	...	...
Flasby with Winterburn ....to	W. R. York	Skipton 6	Gargrave....3	Midland	220	4311	124
Flashbrook ....to	Stafford	Eccleshall....6½	Newport 5	Shropshire Union	149	...	112
Flass....ham	Durham	Durham 5	Durham 5½	N. Eastern	263½	...	...
Flat Holmes Island*	Somerset	Cardiff....9	Wstn-supr-M. 6	Brist. & Exeter	143	...	...
Flaunden....pa	Hertford	Amersham 4	Watford 8	L. & N. W.	26	899	305
Flawborough† ...chap	Nottingham	Bingham 6½	Elton 2½	Gt. Northern	117¼	965	80
Flawith....to	N. R. York	Easingwold ...6	Tollerton 3	N. Eastern	203	680	79
Flax-Bourton....pa	Somerset	Bristol....6	Ashton 1½	Brist. & Exeter	124½	621	228
Flaxby ....to	W R. York	Knaresbro'....3	Goldsbro'	N. Eastern	205	580	117
Flaxley‡ ....pa	Gloucester	Newnham 3	Grange Court 3	S. Wales	124	1375	242
Flaxton-on-the-Moor ....to	N. R. York	York....9	Flaxton	N. Eastern	200½	1827	381
Flaxyards....ham	Chester	Tarporley 1	Beeston 2	L. & N. W.	170	...	...
Flechamsted Nether ....ham	Warwick	Coventry....2	Coventry....3	L. & N. W.	97	...	...
Flechamsted Over ....ham	Warwick	Coventry....2	Coventry....3	L. & N. W.	97	...	...
Fleckney ....pa	Leicester	Leicester 8½	Thddingwrth 6½	L. & N. W.	102	1630	518
Flecknoe ....to	Warwick	Daventry 3½	Weedon 8	L. & N. W.	78	...	...
Fledborough ....pa	Nottingham	Tuxford 5	Tuxford 4	Gt. Northern	136	1427	130
Fleecethorp....ham	Nottingham	Worksop....4	Worksop....4	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	150½	...	...
Fleet....pa	Dorset	Weymouth....3	Dorchester ...8½	L. & S. W.	149½	1385	164
Fleet....pa	Lincoln	Holbeach 2	Spalding....10½	Gt. Northern	103¼	6667	1162
Fleetham ....to	Northumb.	Belford 7	Newham 1½	N. Eastern	326	562	61
Fleetpond....	Hants	Farnborough 3½	Fleetpond....	L. & S. W.	37	...	...
Fleetwood-on-Wyre§ ....town	Lancaster	Poulton....5½	Fleetwood	Preston & Wyre	230	...	3121

FLAMSTEAD granted by the king to three valiant knights, on condition that they defended the town and surrounding country from future depredations.

* FLAT HOLMES ISLAND. This small island is about a mile and a half in circumference. There are one or two sheep farms on the island, the grass offering excellent pasturage. In the summer the island is the resort of many visitors, for the delightful prospects of the channel and coast for many miles. A light-house, eighty feet in height, stands here for the guidance of ships coming up the Channel. The tide rises at this island to the height of thirty-six feet.

A tidal rise of thirty-six feet.

† FLAWBOROUGH. A small village pleasantly seated on an eminence a short distance east of the river Stour. It was a Roman settlement. The church, a neat edifice, was rebuilt in 1840. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

‡ FLAXLEY. At this little village Roger Fitz-Milo, second earl of Hereford, in the reign of King Stephen, built an abbey for Cistercian monks, on the spot where his brother had been accidentally killed by an arrow, while hunting. Henry II. was a great benefactor to this abbey, granting to it several neighbouring manors, together with an iron forge in the forest of Dean, and two oaks weekly, to supply it with fuel. The manufactory is still carried on, and the iron esteemed particularly good, which is attributed to the practice of working the furnace and forges with charcoal, without any admixture of pit coal. The scenery around Flaxley is strikingly picturesque.

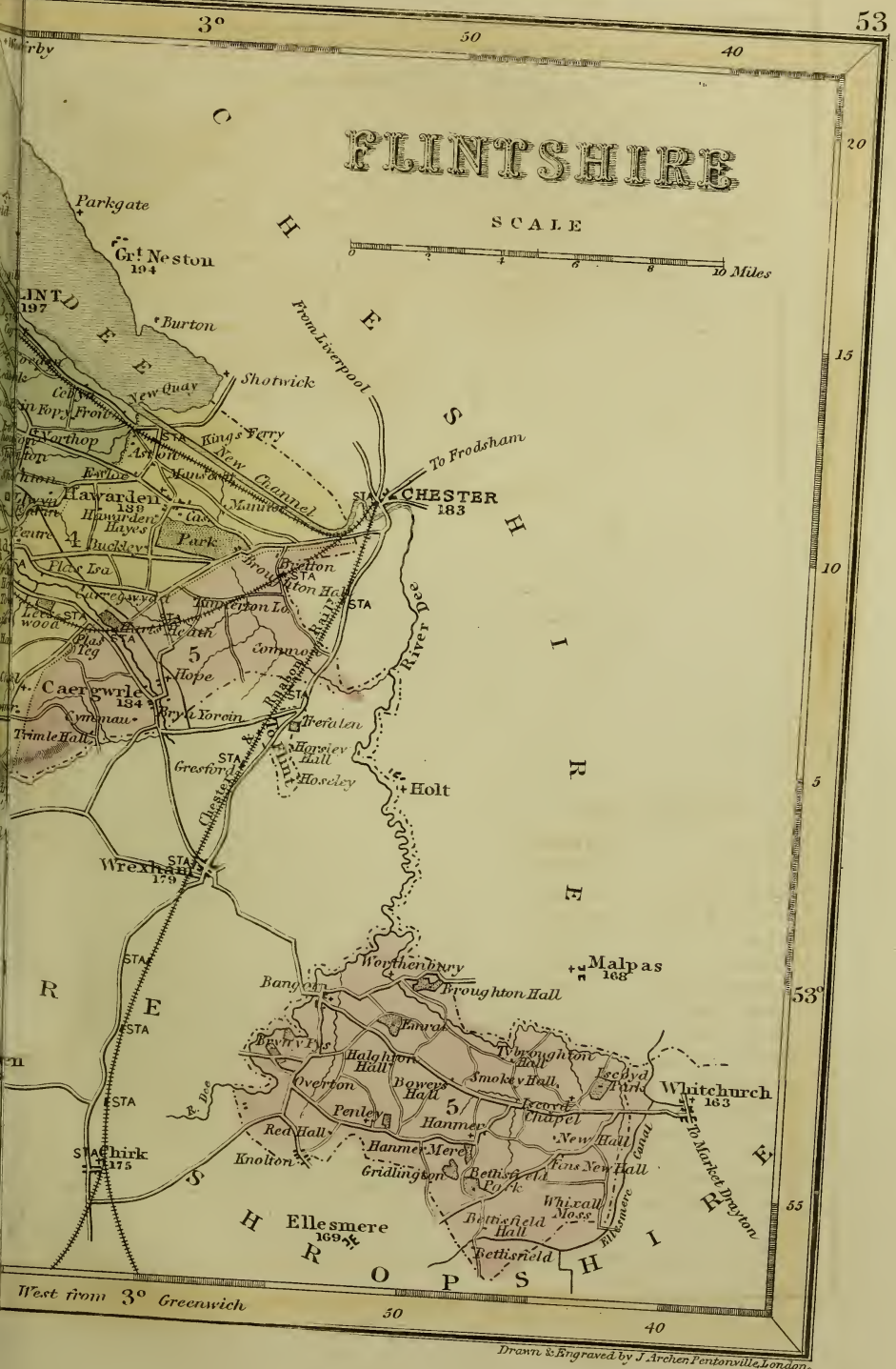
Abbey.

§ FLEETWOOD, a modern market-town, situated on the river Wyre, within two miles of the open sea, takes its name from its founder, Sir P. H. Fleetwood, Bart., to whom the prosperity and importance of the place are attributable. The church of St. Peter is a small, but neat edifice, with a spire at the western end. As a bathing place, it possesses very superior attractions. Through the unwearied exertions of Sir Hesketh Fleetwood and others, this place has sprung up; and where thirteen years ago there was nothing but a barren tract of land, inhabited by sea-fowl and wild rabbits, a busy, thriving town presents itself, much frequented as a marine retreat in the season, which lasts from June to the end of October. Fleetwood is now considered a convenient point from which to visit the Lake district. The twelve miles of steaming from Fleetwood to Piel-pier, the eight miles of Furness railway, past the famed abbey, to Dalton, and thence to the south end of Windermere; and the tourist who avails himself of this route will find it a very agreeable and economical variation of his journey. The pleasing scenery, fine sands, safe yachting and boating, have made Fleetwood a favourite resort for parties in pursuit of pleasure.

A new town chiefly built by Sir Hesketh Fleetwood.

Inns, North Euston Hotel, Crown Hotel, Fleetwood Arms Hotel, Victoria.


IRISH SEA
DENBIGH
SHIRE
St ASAPH
208
Rhyddlan
208
Abergele
214
DENBIGH
201
Ruthin
195
Caerwys
Holywell
200
Mostyn Hall
Point of Air
Light Ho
Talacre
Prestatyn
Meliden
Gronant
Llanasa
Gwaenysgor
Llanraron
Newmarket
Afon Goch
Craig
Whitford
Golch
Lot
Race Course
Dymerchion
Rhuallt
Bryn Bella
Maesmynnan
Tyrsill
Bodkarry
Skeiviog
Nannerch
Pentre Halkin
Halkin
Llysgrowydd
Kilken
Harrowhill
Mold
191
Treuddyn
Nerquis
Tyrnyborg
Llanarmon
184
Chester
R. Clwyd
Rhyd
Plas Tirion
Plas Newydd
Plas Captain
Plas Mawr
Spittal
Cwm
Pengwern
Bodlewyddan
Kinmel
Lluthrig
Brongyn
Tre Mostyn
Greenfield Abbey
Pantasaph Hall
Mostyn Quay
Caerwys Hall
Pentre Halkin
Llyn Helygen
Llyn Bychan
Llyn Gwernan
Llyn Gwernan Fach
Llyn Cwm Bychan
Llyn Cwm Mawr
Llyn Cwm Ffynnon
Llyn Cwm Ffynnon Fach
Llyn Cwm Ffynnon Bach
Llyn Cwm Ffynnon Mawr



Drawn & Engraved by J. Archen Pentonville, London.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Flemingston .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cowbridge ...3¾	St. Fagans 9	S. Wales	183	672	79
Flempton.....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed....4	Saxham 3	E. Counties	86	789	247
Fletching*.....pa	Sussex	Uckfield 4	Hywrd's Hth 8½	L. B. & S. C.....	46	8463	2007
Fletton.....pa	Huntingdon	Yaxley.....4	Peterborough 1	Gt. Northern	77	780	603
Flimby.....pa	Cumberland	Maryport 2	Flimby	Whitehaven Junctn	301	1842	555
Flimwell .....ham	Sussex	Battle.....11	Ticehurst Rd. 5	S. Eastern	61	...	...
Flint, County of†	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	184905	68156

* FLETCHING. In this parish is situated Sheffield-place, which, with the estate, has belonged to many noble persons, beginning with the celebrated Earl Godwin, and ending with the Earl of Sheffield, the present noble proprietor. It is a handsome Gothic mansion, but has received so many additions and alterations, that scarcely anything of the original is now standing. In the church are several monuments to distinguished persons, among which is one to Edward Gibbon, Esq., the celebrated historian, with a Latin inscription by the Rev. Dr. Parr.

Monument to Gibbon, the historian.

Fair, Mon. bef. Whit.-Sun., pedlery.

† FLINTSHIRE, the smallest county in the principality, is bounded northward by the Irish Sea, north-eastward by the Dee estuary, eastward by Cheshire, and southward by Denbighshire. In figure, it is a narrow slip of land, running from north-west to south-east, about twenty-seven miles in length, and ten in breadth, with a detached member, ten miles long and eight broad, on the southern side of the Dee. Its whole area is not more than 180,000 acres, of which 110,000 are in pasture, 20,000 arable, and the remainder waste. It is divided into five hundreds; and contains one city, St. Asaph; one borough, Flint; three market-towns, Mold, Caerwis, and Holywell; and twenty-eight parishes. It is subject to the sees of Chester and St. Asaph, and is included in the province of Canterbury, and for juridical government it is visited by the chief-justice of Chester and his associate puisne justice. The honorial distinctions which it confers are the titles of earl to the Prince of Wales, of viscount to the family of Ashburton, and of Baron Greddington to that of Kenyon. The climate is cold, but generally salubrious. The surface is considerably diversified, though not decidedly mountainous, like the rest of North Wales. Near the mouth of the Dee, the shore, rising rapidly, forms a ridge, which runs for a considerable distance parallel with the river, and is intermixed with a few valleys, often fruitful, producing great plenty of wheat and rye, and though clayey, abounding with grass, sufficient to subsist numerous herds of cattle. The mountains, particularly of this range, produce coal, lead, free-stone, and lime-stone, chert, or petro-silex, and petroleum or rock-oil. The low grounds are agreeably diversified with well-wooded dingles. The soil consists, for the most part, of a mixture of clay and gravel, in which the argillaceous ingredient predominates. Agriculture does not differ here from what it is among the farmers of Denbighshire. Commerce is derived almost solely from the mineral productions of the county, particularly lead ore, which is smelted upon the spot, and exported from Chester, and some kinds of which contain silver enough to repay, with profit, the expense of separation from the lead. Calamine is chiefly exported; but some is used in a brass foundry at Holywell; and from the coal mines of the southern part the city of Chester is principally supplied with fuel. The rivers of Flintshire, except the Dee, to which it has only a partial claim, are not navigable. The Clwyd enters the county at Bodfari, and, proceeding northward, empties itself into the Irish Sea. The Alun, which is the next in order for size, becomes subterranean for a considerable distance near the town of Mold; and the Terrig, Wheler, Elwy, and other minor streams, furnish water for the demands of numerous mills, and afford for the table a various supply of delicious fish. When the Romans invaded Britain, Flintshire was included in the territory of the Ordovices, and formed part of the grand division of Gwynedd. A large portion of it, containing the modern hundreds of Coleshill, Prestatyn, and Rhuddlan, was long designated by the name Tezangle, a term supposed to mean fair England. The vestiges of Roman power are few in number, and indefinite in character, consisting, for the most part, of a fort at Farnden, supposed to be an out-post of Deva: Varis, apparently a frontier-station, and Caergwrle, a fortification of a similar description. The Saxons subdued Flintshire under Egbert, and, under the name of Englefield. added it to the earldom of Mercia. In Doomsday it appears as a parcel of Chester; and

Form and divisions of the county.

Agriculture and commerce.

Rivers.

History.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. R/	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Flint* bo p chap & m.t	Flint	Holywell 4½	Flint	Chester & Holyhd.	191	2639	3296

FLINTSHIRE.

Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and uncle to the Conqueror, was invested with unrestricted and unlimited tenure. Subsequent possessors of the title and nominal lords of the soil were Edward, son of Henry III., Simon de Montfort, and the Black Prince. Later kings, when they created their sons princes of Wales, at the same time invested them with the earldom of Chester, including Flintshire. This county returns one member to Parliament.

* FLINT. This ancient town is very agreeably placed on the estuary of the river Dee. Formerly it was the capital of the county; but the assizes are now held at Mold, and Flint is nearly deserted, except during the summer season, when it is visited for the advantage of bathing. Before the unfortunate retreat of the sea, and influx of sand into the mouth of the Dee, Flint was a seaport town of some importance. The moorings are still visible in the walls to which vessels were then fastened. The castle, situated on an isolated rock, in a marsh near the left bank of the Dee, had formerly the channel of the river immediately beneath its walls, which are still, at high tides, washed by the waters of the estuary. Much doubt has arisen respecting the period of its erection. Camden mentions this work as begun by Henry II. and finished by Edward I.; while Leland ascribes it entirely to the latter monarch. In 1280 an order was issued for the custody of the gate, when, probably, the castle was first garrisoned; and the constable of the town was appointed governor, with a yearly salary of £10. Edward III. granted it to the Black Prince; and Richard II. to Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who requited his favours by inveigling him to the fortress, where he resigned him into the hands of the invading Duke of Lancaster. Froissart records an incident, on this occasion, quite characteristical of his usual manner:—"And as it was enfourmed me, Kyng Richarde had a grayhounde called Mathe who always wayted upon the kynge and would knowe no man else. For when so ever the kynge did ryde, he that kepte the grayhounde dyd lette hym lose, and he wolde streyght runne to the kynge and fawne uppon him, and leape with his fore fete upon the kynges shoulders. And as the kynge and the Erle of Derby talked togyder in the courte, the grayhounde, who was wont to leape upon the kynge, left the kynge and came to the Erle of Derby, Duke of Lancastre, and made to hym the same friendly countinaunce and chere as he was wonte to do the kynge. The duke, who knewe not the grayhounde, demaunded of the kynge what the grayhounde wolde do. 'Cosyn,' quod the kynge, 'it is a great good token to you, and an evil sygne to me.' 'Sir, howe knowe you that?' quod the duke. 'I knowe it well,' quod the kynge. 'The grayhounde maketh you chere this daye as kynge of Englande, as ye shall be, and I shall be deposed: the grayhounde hath this knowledge naturallye: therefore take hym to you: he wyll folowe you and forsake mee.' The duke understoode well those wordes, and cheryshed the grayhounde, who wolde never after followe Kynge Richarde, but followed the Duke of Lancastre." In the civil war of the reign of Charles I. the castle was put in a state of defence, and garrisoned by Sir Roger Mostyn, a gentleman of ancient family, large possessions, and influence so great, that in twelve hours he raised 1,500 men for the king. In the year 1643 it was attacked, and suffered a long siege by Sir William Brereton and Sir T. Myddleton, and after a gallant defence by the governor, was surrendered on honourable terms. But it was retaken by the Royalists, and was a second time besieged in 1646, when it was again given up to the Parliamentarians under Mytton: and in the following year it was dismantled under a general order of the Commons. None of the public buildings are above mediocrity; if we except the new gaol, which was completed in 1785, and which is constructed with a considerable degree of attention to the comfort of its unfortunate inmates. The church of St. Mary, erected on the site of the old church, in 1848, is an elegant structure, with a fine spire. The government of the borough is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. Flint has now some extensive wharfs, accessible to vessels of 300 tons burthen. Conjointly with St. Asaph, Holywell, Mold, and some other small places in the vicinity, Flint returns one member to Parliament.

Receding of the sea and its effect.

Froissart's legend of the greyhound.

Siege of the castle.

New church built in 1848.

Inn, The Railway.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, 1st Tues. in Feb., May 3, July 4, Nov. 3, cattle.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Flintham* ....pa	Nottingham	Newark....6½	Lowdham 5	Midland	135	2450	639
Flinton ....to	E. R. York ...	Hull 10	Hedon 6½	Hull & Holderness	185½	1397	108
Flitcham ....pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising...5	Lynn 8½	E. Counties	107½	4200	496
Flitton† ....pa	Bedford....	Lidlington ...6½	Arlsey 9½	Gt. Northern	46½	3185	1401
Flitwick ....pa	Bedford....	Arlsey 13	Ridgmount ...5½	L. & N. W.	59	1700	732
Flixborough ....pa	Lincoln	Brigg 12	Scawby 11	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	173	2650	221
Flixton....pa	Lancaster ...	Manchester ...7	Stretford 3½	Manch. & Altrinch.	95½	2549	2014
Flixton‡ ....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft 2	Mutford 1½	Norfolk	149½	602	33
Flixton ....pa	Suffolk	Bungay 2½	Tivetshall ...10½	E. Union	110½	1761	210
Flixton ....to	E. R. York ...	Scarboro' 6	Ganton 5	N. Eastern	230½	2500	346
Flockton ....chap	W. R. York ...	Huddersfield 6½	Haigh 4½	Lanc. & Yorkshire	182½	1090	1040
Flookborough§ ...ham	Lancaster....	Ulverston....10	Milnthorpe ...16	Lanc. & Carlisle	260	...	...
Flodden	Northumb. ...	Wooler 8	Cornhill 6	N. Eastern	359½	...	...
Floore ....pa	Northampton	Northampton 6½	Weedon 1	L. & N. W.	71	3390	1161
Flordon ....pa	Norfolk	Norwich 7½	Flordon....	E. Union	106	929	167
Florence, St. ....pa	Pembroke....	Tenby 3½	Narberth Rd. 13	S. Wales	277	2490	355
Floriston	Cumberland	Carlisle 6	Floriston	Caledonian	306	...	...
Flotterton ....to	Northumb. ...	Rothbury 4	Morpeth 18	N. Eastern	312	768	77
Flowton ....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 6	Bramford 3½	E. Union	74½	495	178
Flyford Flavel‖....pa	Worcester ...	Worcester 9	Spetchley 5	Midland	143½	730	151
Fobbing ....pa	Essex	Billericay 8	Stnfd-le-Hpe 2½	London & Southend	31	2954	421
Fockerby ....to	W. R. York ...	Brigg 14	Goole 8½	Lanc. & Yorksh....	195½	804	107
Foggathorpe ....to	E. R. York ...	Howden 6	Foggathrpe Gte	N. Eastern	193	1284	99
Fole ....to	Stafford....	Cheadle 5	Uttoxeter 4½	N. Stafford	141	...	...
Foleshill ....pa	Warwick	Coventry....2	Foleshill	L. & N. W.	97	2594	7810
Folke....pa	Dorset	Sherborne ...2½	Yeovil 8½	Brist. & Exeter	185	1722	330
Folkingham, or Falkingham¶	Lincoln	Sleaford 9	Corby.... ....9½	Gt. Northern	106½	1861	763
Folkington ....pa	Sussex	Hailsham 4	Polegate 2	L. B. & S. C.	63½	1521	171
Folkestone** b.m.t.& p	Kent	Dover....6½	Folkestone	S. Eastern	83	4390	7549

* FLINTHAM. Flintham Church, partly rebuilt in 1828, contains a cross-legged figure of the fourteenth century, in a very mutilated state. A former incumbent of this parish saved upwards of £1,500 by the most penurious and beggarly conduct. He once went to Newark, with a letter, for twopence, and he has been known to assist the thatchers to obtain a penny! Flintham Hall is a handsome modern building, occupying the site of an ancient mansion of the Husseys, since the reign of Edward III. There are three manors in the parish, respectively belonging to the crown, Trinity College, Cambridge, and the possessor of Flintham Hall.

A miserly incumbent.

† FLITTON. The church of Flitton is an ancient Gothic structure, extensively enlarged in 1835, chiefly remarkable for the monuments of the noble family of Grey, whose burial-place it has been since the reign of Henry VIII. In the chancel is a record of an uncommon instance of longevity in Thomas Hill, who died in 1601, aged 128. He was receiver general to three earls of Kent, and was a most charitable and beneficent character. Here is also a monument to Henry, fifth earl of Kent, who sat in judgment on Mary Queen of Scots.

Monuments of the Grey family.

‡ FLIXTON. This parish is said to have derived its name from Felix, the first bishop of the East Angles, it having been originally called Felix-town. The church here is in ruins, its roof having been blown off in the great storm, Nov. 27, 1703. The walls have been applied to the building of stables, and the font having been split asunder, supports the two ends of a hog-trough.

Singular effects of the great storm of 1703.

§ FLOOKBOROUGH. This was formerly a market-town, but is now reduced to a small village. Near it is a famous spa, called Holy-well, the water of which is recommended in cutaneous disorders.

‖ FLYFORD FLAVEL. The church of St. Peter here, is a fine old Gothic building with a tower. The chancel was restored in 1845. The village is remarkable for having a medicinal spring, yielding a bitter and cathartic water. The land, partly sand and partly clay, abounds with fossil remains of shells.

Medicinal spring.

¶ FOLKINGHAM. Here was anciently a castle, but only the moats and mounds remain. The site is now occupied by a gaol. The church is large and handsome.

Inn, Greyhound.—*Fairs*, Ash-Wed., Palm-Mon., May 12, 13, horses; Thurs. aft. Oct. 11, sheep; Nov. 22, cattle, 23, pleasure.—*Bankers*, Branch of Spalding and Lincoln Banking Company; draw on Barclay and Co. Peacock and Co.; draw on Barnett and Co.

** FOLKESTONE. This is a market and sea-port town, and parish, being a member of the Cinque-port of Dover. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, and

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Folksworth ....pa	Huntingdon	Yaxley 2½	Holme 5	Gt. Northern	74	867	206
Folkton....pa	E. R. York ...	Scarborough ...6	Ganton 5½	N. Eastern	231	5040	529
Follyfoot ....to	W. R. York ...	Wetherby 6	Spofforth 2½	N. Eastern	196	1799	367

FOLKESTONE.

consists principally of three irregularly built streets. The market was granted by King John. The harbour here is extensive and convenient, capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons burden. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. They are engaged during the season in catching mackerel for the London markets, and at Michaelmas turn their attention to the herring fishery on the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts. Soles, whiting, conger-eels, and other fish are obtained here in the highest perfection. The cliffs of Folkestone command very fine sea views, and in clear weather the French coast is distinctly visible.

The French coast visible from the cliffs.

From the salubrity of the air and its delightful scenery, this place is much frequented in the season for sea-bathing. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eanswide, is seated on the most elevated part of the cliffs, towards the sea, and is the only one remaining of the five which this town is said to have possessed, the others, with a nunnery founded by King Ethelbert, having been swept away by the encroachments of the sea. Besides the Established Church, the Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists, have each a place of worship here. Near the church is a free school founded by Sir Eliab Harvey, whose brother, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood, also bequeathed £200 for the benefit of the poor, in consideration of its being the town that gave him birth. He was born of respectable parents, April 2, 1578. Having settled in London, in the year 1604, he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians, and three years after, a fellow. He was also chosen physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1615 he was appointed to read lectures at the college, on anatomy and surgery; and in the course of this undertaking he developed the discovery which has immortalised his name. It speedily excited the attention of anatomists in every European school of medecine; and the theory of Harvey having been triumphantly defended against all objections, attempts were made to invalidate his claim to the discovery. To the famous father Paul of Venice, to the Spanish physician, Servetus, whom Calvin had burnt for heresy, and even to Hippocrates, attempts were made to transfer the honour of the discovery. The reputation of our countryman, however, has not been diminished by such attacks; and it is now admitted, that whatever hints may be found in the writings of his predecessors, Harvey first clearly demonstrated the system of sanguineous circulation, and thus produced one of the greatest revolutions in medical science. Harvey was appointed physician extraordinary to James I., and in 1632, physician in ordinary to King Charles, by whom he was much esteemed. Adhering to the court party, on the occurrence of hostilities, he attended his majesty on his removal from London. He was with him at the battle of Edge-hill, and afterwards at Oxford, where, in 1642, he was incorporated M.D. He died 1657, in his 80th year.

Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, a native here.

The harbour, to which there is a branch line for goods and merchandise, is about a mile from the station, and owing to the patronage bestowed by the South Eastern company usually presents a very busy and animated appearance. This is the nearest point of embarkation to the French coast, the distance to Boulogne being only twenty-seven miles, and the voyage accomplished in two hours. The South Eastern Pavilion Hotel adjoins the quay. The custom-house buildings near the harbour form an important feature in the modern improvements of the town. In 1854 was built the new custom-house, by the South Eastern railway company, and the large hotel was likewise built by them. Folkestone is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and town council. A church, called Christchurch, situated a little distance from the road leading between Folkestone and Sandgate, was made a district church in 1851. It was built at the sole expense of the Earl of Radnor. In 1846 a neat Baptist chapel was erected at Uphill. In Guildhall-street is an excellent institution called the Harveian Literary and Scientific Book Society. The local charities are both numerous and well supported. Folkestone-hill is 575 feet high, and commands a very extensive prospect. The town itself, which is rapidly increasing in the neighbourhood of the railway station, is of very great antiquity, figuring as the Lapis Populi of the Romans, and the Fulchestan of the Doomsday Book. Close to the station on the sloping acclivity of Castle-hill, stood a pharos or watch-tower, supposed to have been built by the Emperor Theodosius, as one of the

The harbour.

Modern improvements.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fonthill Gifford* ...pa	Wilts	Warminster...11	Salisbury 15	L. & S. W.	111	1961	442
Fontmell Magna ...pa	Dorset	Wmbne Min. 16	Salisbury 22	L. & S. W.	118	2853	832
Foolow .....ham	Derby	Tideswell 3	Rowsley 11	Midland	165	...	226
Forcett.....pa	N. R. York ...	Darlington.....6	Darlington.....7	N. Eastern	242	5815	817

defences of the coast. The fosse and vallum may still be traced. The narrow and precipitous streets, the irregular lines of old houses, and the sea-worn chasms about the shore yet recal to mind that reputation for contraband traffic for which Folkestone was once so notorious. FOLKESTONE.

Inns, Royal George Hotel, Pavilion Hotel, King's Arms, Rose.—*Markets*, Wed., Sat.—*Fair*, June 28, pleasure.—*Bankers*, Branch of National Provincial Bank of England; draw on London and Westminster Bank, and Head-office.

* FONTHILL GIFFORD. In this parish was situated the celebrated and magnificent seat of Fonthill Abbey, built by William Beckford, Esq., the son of that public-spirited Lord Mayor of London, whose statue now stands in Guildhall, with a copy of the memorable speech and remonstrance which he addressed to George III., in 1770. The building was erected under the direction of Wyatt the architect, and was one of the most celebrated structures that ever rose under his influence, at the command of wealth, though now scarcely more than its site remains. In 1807 the mansion was sufficiently far advanced to accommodate its founder. A palace it might not have been improperly called, for inside and out it was a structure of surpassing splendour; no bit of gingerbread like Horace Walpole's villa at Twickenham, but a reproduction in solid stone of the beautiful proportions of the best times of Gothic architecture. The most striking feature was the principal tower, which, rising to an immense height from the centre, was visible above the trees that embosomed the remainder of the abbey, at a distance of twenty miles. This, Mr. Beckford had been induced to build in consequence of the temptation presented by the elevated situation, and from a love he had for extensive prospects, the enjoyment of which was placed within his power by the favour of nature in bestowing upon him extraordinary eyesight. Four lines of building radiated from the tower, so as to form the outline of a Latin cross; but all monotony of effect was effectually precluded by the various heights of the four limbs, the mixture of turrets amongst pinnacles, and the contrast of round with square towers. The park and pleasure-grounds were laid out with consummate art, in order to constitute either by themselves, or in connexion with the abbey, landscapes of the most delightful description. Proceeding to the interior, the visitor selected, as most worthy of notice amongst its hundred apartments, the Great Western Hall, the two galleries called St. Michael's and King Edward's, which, being in a line with each other could at any time be thrown into one grand vista; the two yellow drawing-rooms, the sanctuary, the oratory, the nunnery, &c. The total cost of the buildings at Fonthill, according to Mr. Beckford's own statement, was about £273,000: if to this sum be added the expense his father had been at in erecting the former mansion, in pulling down the parish church, which stood within his park, and rebuilding it at another place, we cannot suppose that less than half a million was spent at this spot, where now there is no mansion of any kind in existence. Excessive expenditure and the unfavourable decision of a litigation respecting some of his West India property, determined Mr. Beckford, in 1822, to part with Fonthill, and retire to some less costly abode. The estate and mansion were bought at £330,000 by a gentleman of the name of Farquhar, who had realised a large fortune in India. On that occasion the house was thrown open to the public, with a view to the sale of its numerous articles of virtû, and for some time the house was resorted to by immense crowds. The curiosity was undoubtedly the greater, that the proprietor had hitherto lived in it in studious retirement, and never allowed any strangers to be admitted even to his grounds. For some years previous to his death Mr. Beckford resided at Bath, where he again indulged his taste for building in crowning an eminence with another tower not far from the house in which he lived. Here, surrounded by his choicest works of art, which he had saved from the wreck, he continued those recluse habits for which he had always been remarkable, and which made him all but totally inaccessible. One person, who seems to have been admitted to his society, reports that his conversation was as correct and elegant as his writings, abounding in anecdotes of the great men of the last century whom he

Beckford, the memorable Lord Mayor of London.

Fonthill Abbey.

Magnificent and costly structure.

Sold in 1822.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Ford .....ham	Bucks	Aylesbury 4	Aylesbury ...4½	L. & N. W.	48	...	...
Ford .....to	Chester	Liverpool 4	Birkenhead ...3	Birk. Lanc. & Chest.	196	...	...
Ford* .....ti	Devon	Crediton	St. Cyres	N. Devon	195	...	...
Ford ....ham	Gloucester ...	Winchcomb ...4	Addlestrop ...9½	Oxford W. & W.....	97	...	...
Ford† .....pa	Northumb. ...	Belford 12	Cornhill 6½	N. Eastern	360	11464	2322
Ford .....to	Durham	Sunderland ...3	Hylton	N. Eastern	263½	1000	1922
Ford .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...5	Shrewsbury..5½	Shrews. & Bmgm....	160½	1773	341
Ford .....pa	Sussex	Arundel 2	Ford	L. B. & S. C.	70	478	106
Ford .....ti	Wilts.....	Amesbury 7	Salisbury 2	L. & S. W.	98	...	...
Ford .....ti	Wilts.....	Amesbury.....3½	Salisbury 6	L. & S. W.	102	...	20
Ford, or Fords-bridge .....chap	Hereford	Leominster ...3	Fordsbridge ...	Shrews. & Herefd ...	154	324	27
Ford-Abbey‡ .....ham	Dorset	Chard.....3½	Langport 17	Brist. & Exeter	181	...	...
Forden .....pa	Montgomery	Montgomery ...3	Shrewsbury...21	Bmgm. & Shrews. ...	276	5270	880
Ford Forstal .....ham	Kent	Folkestone .....½	Folkestone.....½	S. Eastern	83½	...	...
Fordhall .....ham	Warwick	Hnley-in-Ardn 4	Kingswood.....6	Gt. Western	122	...	...
Fordham§ .....pa	Cambridge ...	Newmarket ...5	Newmarket ...5½	E. Counties	70½	4050	1584
Fordham .....pa	Essex.....	Colchester ...5½	Marks Tey 3	E. Counties.....	49	2517	740
Fordham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Downham M. 2½	Ouse Bridge ...2	E. Anglian	87	2204	215

FONTHILL GIFFORD.

had known personally. In his latter years he again took up the pen, and gave to the world, "Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalba," a journey which he performed in 1795. One of the last events of a gratifying nature in his history was the union of his daughter's son, the Marquis of Douglas, to the daughter of a sovereign house of Germany, Mary of Baden. Such an alliance must have been extremely pleasing to one who had so keen a relish for ancestral honours. Mr. Beckford died May 1844, aged 84.

Death of the original owner in 1844.

* FORD. In this hamlet is situated a mansion which was built in the reign of James I., by Sir Richard Reynell, a lawyer of considerable reputation. In the year 1625 Charles I. visited at this mansion, and, during his stay, knighted Richard Reynell and his brother Thomas. The heiress of Sir Richard married Waller, general of the Parliamentary army; and their daughter and heiress was united to Sir William Courtenay. The house stands on a lawn, at a short distance from the road, and has a deer park fronting it. Lady Lucy, the wife of Sir Richard Reynell, founded a charitable institution near Ford, for four clergymen's widows, with an annual sum of five pounds each; but the feoffees have altered the institution, and admit only two widows, who have an annuity of ten pounds. In Wilborough Church a pew is allotted to these matrons, over which the rules entitling them to the benefaction are placed; the following is a specimen:—"They shall be noe gadders, gossuppers, tattlers, talebearers, nor given to reproachful words, nor abusers of anye. And noe man may be lodged in anye of ye said houses; nor anye beare, ale, or wyne, be found in anye of ye said houses." The house in which they reside is called the Widows' House, and on its front is the following inscription:—

Institute for clergymen's widows.

Ist strange a Prophet's Widowe poor shoulde be?
If strange, then is the Scripture strange to thee.

† FORD. This is an extensive parish, situated on an eminence rising from the east margin of the river Till, over which there is a good stone bridge. The land contains here many valuable veins of coal, slate, freestone, and limestone. Besides the established church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, there are three places of worship for dissenters. Here is a school attended by about seventy children, of whom thirteen boys and thirteen girls are clothed and educated by the bounty of the Marquis of Waterford. Ford Castle, the occasional residence of the marquis, was built in 1287, and in 1385 was demolished by the Scots, under the Earls of Fife, March, and Douglas. It was also taken by King James's army previously to the battle of Flodden. Two old towers are the only remains of the original structure, which are retained in the present one, but its ancient style is well preserved in the modern erections. A court leet and baron is held here annually, about Easter, before the lord of the manor's steward, for the recovery of small debts.

Ford Castle.

‡ FORD-ABBEY. In this hamlet is situated the abbey from which it derives its name. It was originally founded in 1140, for monks of the Cistercian order, but the only part remaining of the original structure is a cloister containing eight windows. The remains have been converted into a modern mansion.

Abbey.

§ FORDHAM. This place was anciently the seat of a small priory, founded

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fordingbdge* m.t & p	Hants	Salisbury 10	Ringwood..... 6½	L. & S. W.	112½	6292	3178
Fordington† ..... pa	Dorset	Dorchester	Dorchester..... ½	L. & S. W.	141½	2749	3100
Fordington..... ham	Lincoln	Alford 4	Willoughby ... 3½	Gt. Northern	131	...	...
Fordley	Suffolk	Halesworth ... 9	Ipswich..... 25	E. Union	93	...	...
Fordon..... chap	E. R. York	Driffield 14	Hunmanby ... 5	N. Eastern	220	1460	55
Ford Street..... ham	Essex	Colchester ... 5½	Marks Tey 2	E. Counties	48	...	...
Fordton ..... ham	Devon	Exeter 7	Creditou 1	N. Devon	198	...	...
Fordwich‡ ..... pa	Kent	Canterbury ... 2	Sturry ..... ½	S. Eastern	84½	459	237
Forebridge ..... to	Stafford	Stafford ..... ½	Stafford ..... ½	L. & N. W.	133	...	...
Foremark ..... pa	Derby	Derby 7	Willington ... 2½	Midland	129½	2870	238
Forest ..... ham	Brecknock	Talgarth	Hereford 27	Glo'ster & Herefd	171	...	175
Forest ..... ham	Carmarthen...	Llandovery ... 1	Llandilo 12	Llanelly	258	...	247
Forest ..... to	Durham	Stanhope	Stanhope	Wear Valley	262	20000	4358
Forest with Frith§ to	Durham	Stanhope 7	Stanhope 7	Wear Valley	269	17270	904
Forest Gate ...rail sta	Essex	Ilford 2	Forest Gate.....	E. Counties	5	...	...

in the reign of Henry III. At the dissolution its possessions were granted to Philip Paris, Esq., and his wife. In the reign of Charles II. this manor was the property of William Russel, Esq. (a younger branch of the Russels of Chippenham), who married a grand-daughter of Henry Cromwell, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and had a numerous family (all now extinct), some of whom he left in great pecuniary distress. About the beginning of the last century the estate was purchased by Admiral Sir Charles Wager, who rebuilt the manor-house, which he sold soon afterwards to Governor Harrison, whose daughter conveyed it by marriage to the late Viscount Townsend. James Metcalf, Esq., the late possessor, sold it to Francis Noble, who pulled it down for the materials, and built a brick house, which occupies the site of the offices.

FORDHAM.

Numerous changes of manorial proprietors.

* FORDINGBRIDGE. This market-town is situated on the borders of the New Forest, and north-west side of the river Avon, over which there is a good stone bridge of seven arches. The town was formerly much larger than at present, having suffered severely by fires at different periods. On an eminence called Godshill, about two miles from the town, are the remains of an ancient encampment, defended on one side by a double trench and ramparts, on the other by the natural steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks. The town is governed by a constable chosen at the criminal court-leet, held by the lord of the manor. A neat church, on Hyde-common, erected by voluntary contributions, was consecrated in 1855. There are some small manufactures of sail-cloth and bed-ticking. [*Inns*, Star, Greyhound.—*Market*, Fri.—*Fair*, Sep. 9.

Remains of an ancient encampment.

† FORDINGTON. The large and populous village of Fordington lies half a mile east-south-east from Dorchester. In the reign of Edward III. the manor was held by Isabella, the queen dowager, who had a grant of a weekly market, and an annual fair of three days. Subsequently it was granted to various persons, but it now belongs to the principality of Wales, in which it was vested by James I. Fordington Church is an ancient edifice, built in the form of a cross, and situated on a rising ground. In the south aisle are two pointed arches, supported by round Saxon pillars. Over the porch of the south entrance is the effigy of St. George on horseback, and behind him two figures in a kneeling position. The east end of this village is always called the "Icen Town;" probably from the Iceuning-way passing so near it. The road which leads to it passes through a moor, and was formerly, in the wet season, very dangerous, but in the year 1747, Mrs. Lora Pitt, of Kingston House, formed, at the expense of £1,500, a new causeway, 1,980 feet long, and thirty-six broad. This public-spirited lady also erected a bridge of three arches over a branch of the Frome. In forming the causeway some Roman relics were discovered; and, about the same time, more than 200 skeletons, lying at the depth of four or five feet in the ground.

200 skeletons discovered in making a new causeway.

‡ FORDWICH. This is a member of the town and port of Sandwich, and enjoys the same privileges as the cinque ports. The mayor, who is coroner by virtue of his office, and the jurats, who are justices within these liberties, exclusive of all others, hold a general sessions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record. The river Stour is navigable for small vessels up to the town, and the mouth of the river is noted for its excellent trout.

§ FOREST WITH FRITH. This township is situated near the mouth of the river Tees. There are several lead mines, and the scenery, from the numerous

Lead mines.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Forest Hill	Kent	Croydon 5	Forest Hill	L. B. & S. C.	5½	...	...
Forest Hill* .....pa	Oxford	Oxford 4	Oxford.....5	Gt. Western	68	650	149
Forest, New.....to	N. R. York	Richmond 9	Richmond ...10	N. Eastern	250	2978	67
Forest Row.....ham	Sussex	Tunb. Wells...12	E. Grinstead 3½	L. B. & S. C.	40	...	...
Forge Mills ...rail sta	Warwick	Birmingham 9½	Forge Mills	Midland	112	...	...
Formby.....to	Lancaster	Southport ...7½	Formby	Lanc. & Yorkshire	212	15264	1594
Forncett St. Mary† pa	Norfolk	Long Stratton 2½	Forncett	E. Union	103½	728	326
Forncett St. Peter pa	Norfolk	Long Stratton 2½	Forncett	E. Union	103½	1828	712
Fornham All Saints‡.....pa	Suffolk	Ixworth 7	Bury St. Ed....2	E. Counties	88	1698	358
Fornham, St. Genevieve§.....pa	Suffolk	Ixworth 6½	Bury St. Ed. 2½	E. Counties	88½	790	57
Fornham, St. Martin .....pa	Suffolk	Thetford 10	Bury St. Ed....1	E. Counties	87	1230	322
Forrabury .....pa	Cornwall	Camelford 5	Plymouth ...38	S. Devon	285	508	379
Forsbrook .....to	Stafford	Cheadle 3	Blyth Bridge...½	N. Stafford	147	...	792
Forster's Booth...ham	Northampton	Northampton 7½	Blisworth.....4½	L. & N. W.	67½	...	...

FOREST WITH FRITH.

cascades formed by the river, is the most romantic and picturesque in the county. The Marquis of Cleveland has a sporting seat here, called Grass Hall.

Milton married his first wife Mary Powell here

* FOREST HILL. At Forest-hill, five miles east-north-east from Oxford, Milton married his first wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Powell. Some parts of Mr. Powell's house are still remaining. Many cottages in this little village are adorned with vines and honeysuckles. The church, near the summit of the hill, is rendered picturesque by the yew-trees in the yard, and the ivy which overhangs the walls. The stone font is protected by a handsome wooden cover: on it are inscribed the names of several young men, who effected the purchase with the money collected at a Whitsun-ale, in 1710. At a short distance stands Shotover House, a spacious modern mansion of stone, surrounded by woodland, built by George Schutz, Esq. William Julius Mickle, the translator of "The Lusiad," resided some time in this neighbourhood, and died here. He was the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, and was born at Langholme, in the county of Dumfries, in Scotland, in 1734. He received his education at Edinburgh, and in the first instance engaged in business as a brewer, but, not succeeding, he devoted himself to literature, and removing to London, he was noticed by Lord Lyttleton. In 1765 he was employed as corrector of the press in the Clarendon printing-office at Oxford, where he published a poem entitled "The Concubine," in imitation of Spenser, republished with the title of "Sir Martyn." He afterwards edited what is called "Pearch's Collection of Poems," 4 vols., supplementary to that of Dodsley, and he appears to have furnished many valuable contributions to the collection of "Old Ballads," by Evans, the bookseller. In 1775 appeared his principal production, a translation of "The Lusiad" of Camoens; it was published by subscription, in a quarto volume, with a dedication to the Duke of Buccleugh, in whose family the author's father had been chaplain. Prefixed to the poem is an historical and critical introduction, including a life of Camoens; and the work itself is executed in a manner highly creditable to the talents of the translator. In 1778 Mr. Mickle accompanied Commodore Johnson, as his secretary, on a mission to Lisbon, and after his return home he resided at Forest-hill, where he died, October 5th, 1788. His poetical works were published collectively, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1807, with a biographical memoir.

Mickle, the translator of the "Lusiad."

† FORNCETT. A village, including several berwicks or hamlets, has a claim to notice for having been the property of Roger Bigod, first earl of Norfolk, in which noble family it has descended, as standing at the head of the honour of Norfolk. The Knight's court was usually held here every three weeks, to which were attached five different officers, viz., an auditor, a feodary, a collector, a sergeant, and a bailiff. All the heads of the several manors, lands, or tenements, of the Norfolk honour, were obliged to attend in this court, either in person or by their clerks, to do suit and service, and commute for castle guard service of the earl's castle at Norwich.

Knight's court held here.

‡ FORNHAM (All Saints). Near this parish a battle was fought between Edward, son of King Alfred, and Ethelwold, his cousin, in which the former gained a complete victory. Out of lands in this neighbourhood, Penelope, Countess of Rivers, gave a rent-charge of £8 per annum, that a sermon might be preached four times a year against popery.

Sermon against popery.

§ FORNHAM (St. Geneveve). This parish is famous as having been the scene

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Forscote ....pa	Somerset	Frome 7	Bath.....7	Gt. Western	114	580	54
Forston ....ti	Dorset	Dorchester ...3½	Dorchester.....4	L. & S. W.	145	...	...
Forthampton .....pa	Gloucester ...	Tewkesbury ...3	Tewkesbury ...3	Midland	132	2440	468
Fortherley, High ...to	Northumb. ...	Hexham 8	Riding Mill ...4	Newc. & Carlisle.....	297	1629	142
Forton .....to	Lancaster ...	Lancaster 7	Scorton 2	Preston & Lanc.....	225	1278	582
Forton* .....ham	Hants	Andover 4	Whitchurch 4½	L. & S. W.	64	...	...
Forton .....ham	Somerset	Chard 1	Taunton 15	Brist. & Exeter	178	...	...
Forton .....pa	Stafford	Newport 1½	Newport 2½	Shropshire Union...	146½	3718	741
Forty Green .....ham	Bucks	Beaconsfield ...2	Wobrn Green 2½	Gt. Western	32½	...	...
Foscote.....ham	Northampton	Towcester 2	Blisworth 7	L. & N. W.	70	...	..
Fosdyke†.....pa	Lincoln	Boston 7½	Sutterton 2	Gt. Northern	102½	2761	592
Fosham .....ham	E. R. York ...	Hedon 9	Hull 12	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	185	...	...
Foston‡.....to	Derby	Burton-on-T. 8	Scropton 1½	N. Stafford	131	...	140
Foston .....pa	Leicester	Leicester.....7	Countesthorpe 2	Midland	99	840	34
Foston .....pa	Lincoln	Grantham ...5½	Hougham 3	Gt. Northern	114½	2180	519
Foston .....pa	N. R. York ...	York 11	Flaxton 4	N. Eastern	204½	2090	377
Foston-on-the-Wolds .....pa	E. R. York ...	Gt. Driffield ...6	Huttn Crnswk 6	N. Eastern	195	4934	786
Fotherby .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 2½	Louth 3½	Gt. Northern	144	1400	250
Fotheringhay§ .....pa	Northampton	Peterborough 10	Oundle 3	L. & N. W.	100	2110	261

of the decisive victory gained by Robert de Lacy, Chief Justice of England, at the head of the army of Henry II., over the Earl of Leicester, who commanded the foreign troops employed by the king's rebellious sons. Seven tumuli, near Rymer House, are supposed to be the places of interment of the officers slain on this occasion. The church here was destroyed by fire, having been ignited by a gun discharged by a man who was shooting jackdaws. FORNHAM. Church destroyed by fire through shooting jackdaws.

* FORTON. In this pleasant and populous hamlet formerly was an extensive prison for French prisoners. Near Forton-lake, a creek of Portsmouth-harbour, is the military hospital connected with the establishment at Portsmouth. On the north side of the lake is the magazine, where nearly all the powder is stored for the service of that port: it is bomb-proof, and strongly arched. Not far hence are ruins of an ancient castle, called Borough Castle, which tradition ascribes to King Stephen. Powder magazine.

† FOSDYKE. A beautiful stone bridge, constructed in this parish by Mr. Rennie, was opened here in 1814, and affords a safe passage over the Fossdyke, which is an artificial trench, about seven miles in length, from the great marsh near Lincoln to the Trent, in the vicinity of Torksey, and was made by Henry I., for the purpose of bringing vessels from the Trent to the city, as well as for a general drain to the adjacent level. Trench seven miles in length.

‡ FOSTON. The village of Foston, situated in the parish of Scropton-upon Dove, in the hundred of Appletree, eleven miles and a half west by south from Derby, is entitled to notice chiefly on account of the following curious statement, given by Gough, in his "Additions to Camden:"—"At Foston," says he, "was born, 1540, Arthur Agard, forty-five years deputy chamberlain of the Exchequer, who died in 1651. Mr. Camden calls him Antiquarius Insignis. Walter Achard, or Agard, claimed to hold, by inheritance, the office of escheator, and coroner of the whole honour of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, and of the bailiwick of Leyke, for which he produced no other evidence than a white hunting horn, adorned with silver gilt in the middle, and at each end with a belt of black silk, set with silver gilt buckles, and the arms of Edmund, second son of Henry III. This horn is now in the possession of Mr. Foxlowe, of Stavely, in this county, who enjoys the posts of feodary, or bailiff in fee, escheator, coroner, and clerk of the market of Tutbury-honour, by this tenure, and by virtue of his being in possession of this horn, which he purchased of Christopher Stanhope, of Elvaston, Esq., in whose family it came by a marriage with the heiress of Agard." Remarkable tenure.

§ FOTHERINGHAY, or Fordinghay. This parish, formerly a market-town, is pleasantly situated on the river Nen, and is famous for its castle, which has been the scene of many important events. It was originally founded by Simon St. Liz, second earl of Northampton, in the time of William the Conqueror. This fortress was rebuilt by Edmund, Duke of York, son of Edward III. The keep was built in the form of a fetterlock, which, with the addition of a falcon in the centre, was the emblem of the family of York. Edward IV., after having quelled the insurrection of the northern men, met the queen here on his return, and took Fotheringhay Castle.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fotherley.....ham	Stafford.....	Birmingham 11	Lichfield.....5	L. & N. W.	121	...	...
Foulby .....to	W. R. York ...	Wakefield 4	Crofton 2	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	182	...	...
Foulden .....pa	Norfolk	Swaffham 7	Brandon 8	Norfolk	96	3395	491
Fouldrey* .....isl	Lancaster.....	Lancaster 16	Morecambe ...13	Preston & Lanc.....	248	...	...
Foulk Stapleford ...to	Chester	Chester 6	Tattenhall ...2½	L. & N. W.	174	1321	236
Foulmire.....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...8¾	Shepreth 2½	Hitchin & Cambrdg	52⅝	2212	597
Foulness Island† ...pa	Essex	Rochford 9½	Leigh 14	London & Southend	51	28505	640
Foulridge .....to	Lancaster ...	Colne 2	Foulridge.....	Midland	222	2450	1233
Foulsham‡ ...m.t & pa	Norfolk	E. Dereham...9½	Elmham 4¼	Norfolk	136	3226	1077

FOTHERINGHAY.

Richard III born here, and Mary, Queen of Scots, imprisoned.

up his residence in the castle, when Alexander, King of Scotland, had an audience, and swore to do fealty and homage to the King of England. The honour of Fotheringhay was settled by Henry VIII. on his first queen, Catharine. In this castle Richard III. was born; but the event which will long render Fotheringhay noted in history is connected with the fate of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, who, after a long imprisonment within the walls of the castle, was tried and condemned in the hall, in the year 1586, and shortly afterwards executed. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, was built in the reign of Henry V., by Edward, Duke of York, whose body was brought from Agincourt, in France, where he was slain, and interred here. Richard, Duke of York, and Cecilia Neville, his wife, are also buried in this church; the former was first interred at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, but was afterwards taken up and brought hither. Magnificent monuments were erected here to all these distinguished personages, by Queen Elizabeth, which were afterwards thrown down and ruined, together with the upper part of the church. Here is a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with £20 per annum, to be paid out of the Exchequer, for the maintenance of a master, who has a house in the churchyard, and other advantages.

Fair, 3rd Mon. aft. July 5, horses, cattle, pleasure.

Furness Abbey.

* FOULDREY, or The Pile of Fouldrey. This is a small, rocky island, in the parish of Dalton, in Furness, north of the sands. The name Pile signifies a castle, and Fouldrey an island of fowls, it being the resort of innumerable aquatic birds. The castle, which was formerly strong and spacious, is said to have been built by the Abbot of Furness Abbey, in the reign of Edward III., as a retreat for the monks, in the event of the Scots renewing their incursions, so fearfully experienced in the preceding reign. This fortress is now a picturesque ruin, which is seen many miles out at sea. Furness Abbey, now a magnificent ruin, was dedicated to St. Mary, and originally inhabited by a colony of monks, from the monastery of Savigny, in Normandy, who were called Grey monks, from their wearing that colour, until they became Cistercians, and with the severe rules of St. Bernard, adopted a white habit, which they retained until the dissolution of the monastic orders in England. Like the monks of La Trappe, they were distinguished for extensive charities and liberal hospitality, for travellers were so scrupulously entertained at the abbey, that it was not till the dissolution that an inn was thought necessary in Furness, when one was opened expressly because the monastery could no longer receive travellers. The district called Furness is separated by water from Westmorland, Cumberland, and the rest of Lancashire, and was, for that reason, called by the abbot an island. The liberty of the lordship of Furness extends itself over all the said tract of land and islands called Furness.

Celebrated for oysters.

† FOULNESS ISLAND. This is the principal one of a group of islands on the coast of Essex. It is upwards of twenty miles in circumference, and is divided into farms. Corn, clover, mustard and cole-seed, are grown upon the higher parts; sheep, cattle, and horses, are fed upon the lower. A small church, originally built as a chapel of ease, in consequence of the floods having frequently prevented the inhabitants from attending the different places of worship on the main land, stands nearly in the centre of the island. A new church was erected here in 1854. The best oysters in England are taken here from the mouth of the river Crouch.

Destructive fire.

‡ FOULSHAM. This small market-town was, in 1770, almost totally destroyed by fire. It was afterwards rebuilt on a much more respectable and convenient plan than it had been previous to that catastrophe. The church, dedicated

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Foulton .....ham	Essex	Harwich 3½	Dovercourt ...1½	E. Union	69½	...	...
Fountain's Earth ...to	W. R. York ...	Ripon 4	Ripon 5	N. Eastern	221	6833	388
Four Ashes.....rail sta	Stafford.....	Penkridge 4	Four Ashes	L. & N. W.	132½	...	...
Four Stones ...rail sta	Northumb. ...	Hexham 4	Four Stones ...	Newc. & Carlisle ...	302	...	...
Fovant .....pa	Wilts	Wilton.....6	Salisbury ...10½	L. & S. W.....	106½	2160	631
Fowberry .....to	Northumb. ...	Belford 5	Belford 4½	N. Eastern	335½	...	...
Fowey*.....m.t & pa	Cornwall	Lostwithiel ...7	Plymouth.....34	S. Devon	281	1945	1606
Fowlescote .....ham	Berks	Wallingford...4½	Didcot 2½	Gt. Western	55½	...	...

to the Holy Innocents, was rebuilt at the same period as the town. In the churchyard is an ancient altar-tomb, bearing a singular inscription in Saxon letters, which has excited considerable attention. The words run thus :—"ROB ART COL LES CECILY HIS VIF," and each word is surmounted by a coronet. They are in memory of Robert Colles, and his wife, of whom nothing is known except that he was witness to a deed in the reign of Henry VII., which is still in existence. FOULSHAM.

Ancient altar-tomb.

Fair, 1st Tues. in May.

* FOWEY. This sea-port town is situated on the western banks of the river Fowey, which here expands into a secure and spacious harbour, capable of containing vessels of 1,000 tons at all times of the tide. On the rocks upon the sides of the harbour, opposite to the town, are the remains of two square stone towers, erected for the protection of the entrance in the reign of Henry IV. Both towers were provided with port-holes and cannon, and the walls are six feet in thickness. Between these forts a chain also extended, as an additional security to the harbour. It is now protected by two small batteries of modern erection, and St. Catharine's fort, built by the townsmen, in the reign of Henry VIII. The latter fortress stands on the summit of a steep and magnificent pass of rocks, bordering on one of the creeks of the river. The houses are built chiefly of stone, and extend more than a mile along the banks of the river. The streets are so narrow and full of angles, that it is with difficulty a carriage of any description passes through them. The principal charitable institutions of this town are two good free schools, and an alms-house for eight decayed widows. Fowey was famous for its exploits and piracies, so early as the reign of Edward I.; and having become rich in its number of vessels, turned its attention to trading in all parts of the world. In the reign of Edward III. it furnished forty-seven vessels for assisting in the wars, a greater proportion than was supplied by any other port in the kingdom. During the same reign it was made a member of the cinque ports, and from its successful attacks on the vessels of Rye and Winchelsea, occasioned by refusing to strike colours when passing those places, it obtained the appellation of the Gallants of Fowey, and the corporation afterwards bore their arms mixed with those of these two cinque ports. Menabilly, long the seat of the Rashleighs, the great supporters of the commerce of the town, is a handsome stone building, standing on an eminence near the sea, and commanding a fine view of the British Channel. Here is a very curious grotto, built by Philip Rashleigh, Esq., containing a most extensive and valuable collection of fossils, minerals, ores, &c. In this cabinet, also, are contained two links of the ancient chain that crossed the harbour, which were picked up by some fishermen in 1776. The iron is much corroded and incrusted with shells and corals. The scenery from the various rocks and eminences of Fowey is of the most beautiful and sublime description. Fowey has been aptly denominated a colony of fishermen, as, though it contains many respectable inhabitants, most of them are concerned, either immediately or remotely, with some branch of the pilchard fishery, which employs many vessels belonging to this town. Upwards of 28,000 hogsheads of fish are generally brought into this port every season. The refuse of the salt and broken fish are commonly sold at about half a guinea the cart-load. When the pilchards are expected, people called Heuers are frequently stationed on the rocks to watch the course of the shoals, and give notice to the fishermen. Sail-boats are likewise employed for the same purpose. The market-house is spacious; over it is the town-hall, erected some years ago, by Philip Rashleigh, Esq., and Lord Viscount Valletort. The manor of Fowey, in the time of the Conqueror, was the property of Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, but in the reign of Richard I. was possessed by Robert Cardingham, who bestowed it on the priory of Trewardreth, who claimed manorial rights in Fowey, under this grant, in the reign of Edward I. On the subject of this claim a curious letter is preserved in the British Museum,

Extensive harbour.

Famous for its exploits and piracies in the reign of Edward I

Menabilly, the seat of the Rashleighs.

Pilchard fishery.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fownhope*.....pa	Hereford	Hereford.....6	Holme Lacey...1	Glo'ster & Herefd....	141	4723	1059
Foxcott, or Foscott pa	Buckingham	Buckingham ...2	Buckingham 2½	L. & N. W.	63½	714	99
Foxcot .....ham	Gloucester ...	Stow 13	Cheltenham ...6	Gt. Western	127	...	...
Foxcote .....ham	Warwick	Shipston-on-S. 4	Campden 4	Oxford, W. & W. ...	101	...	...
Foxcott .....pa	Hants	Andover 2	Andover 2	L. & S. W.	68	620	78
Foxearth .....pa	Essex.....	Long Melford 2½	Sudbury 4	E. Union	62	1640	453
Foxhall.....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge ...4	Ipswich 6	E. Union	74	1872	176
Foxham .....ham	Wilts.....	Woottn Basset 8	Chippenham ...5	Gt. Western	99	...	...
Foxholes .....pa	E. R. York ...	Driffield 10	Ganton 4	N. Eastern	229½	4200	406
Foxley .....pa	Norfolk	Foulsham 2	Elmham 3½	Norfolk	135	1620	321
Foxley .....pa	Wilts.....	Malmsbury ...2½	Minty 9½	Gt. Western	95	750	63
Foxley .....ham	Northampton	Towcester 4	Blisworth.....8½	L. & N. W.	71½	...	...
Foxt .....ham	Stafford.....	Cheadle 4	Froghall 1½	N. Stafford	149½	...	217
Foxton .....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...6½	Foxton	Hitchin & Cambrdg	51	1727	459
Foxton & Shotton...to	Durham	Darlington ...10	Stillington	W. Hartlepool	254½	1787	58
Foxton .....pa	Leicester	Leicester 13	Mkt Harboro' 4	L. & N. W.	104½	2020	413
Foxup .....ham	W. R. York ...	Settle 12	Settle.....13	Midland	241	...	...
Foy .....pa	Hereford	Ross.....4	Ross 4	Glo'ster & Herefd...	136	2322	268

FOWEY.

written by Lord Cromwell, to the prior. In the reign of Edward II. the priory obtained for the town a grant of a weekly market and two annual fairs. The original patron saint of Fowey Church was St. Barre, supposed to have been St. Barrus, or Trimbarrus, the first bishop of Cork, who, according to William of Worcester, was buried here. In the year 1336 the church was rebuilt, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. About 1466 it was again rebuilt, or considerably altered. At that time its present handsome tower was erected. Altogether this church is a spacious and lofty fabric, having one large and two smaller aisles. The tower is decorated with many carved ornaments, and strengthened by buttresses terminating in purfled pinnacles. This edifice, from its style of architecture, and the rose observable on the key-stones of several arches, seems, as just mentioned, to have been raised about the reign of Edward IV. In the inside are various monuments of the Treffry, Rashleigh, and Graham families. There was formerly a chapel in this town, dedicated to St. Catharine, which gave name to St. Catharine's-hill and bay. Northward of the church, and close to the burial-ground, on an eminence connected with the latter by three flights of steps, is an ancient mansion, called Place, or Treffry House, which originally belonged to the Treffry family, and was their residence for many generations. Leland mentions it in the following terms:—"The Frenchmen divers times assailed this town, and last most notably, about Henry VI. tyme, when the wife of Thomas Treury (Treffry) the II. with her men, repelled the French out of her house in her husband's absence; whereupon Thomas Treury builded a right faire and strongly embattled tower in his house, and embattling all the walls of the house, in the manner of a castelle, and unto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Fowey." Several parts of this house have since been rebuilt; but its castellated aspect still remains, though the whole is now fallen a victim to time and neglect. The hall has a flat oaken ceiling, richly carved, and other parts of the ancient building are particularly curious, from the style of architecture and sculptured ornaments. The chief entrance is from the churchyard, through a ruined gate, with a strong wicket, flanked by a lodge pierced with loop-holes. Near it, on the eminence, is a public walk, overlooking the town and harbour. Fowey and its neighbourhood were, during the wars between Charles I. and his parliament, at different times occupied by the soldiers of both parties. In 1644 Fowey, Lostwithiel, and the intermediate places, became the quarters of the troops commanded by the Earl of Essex, who, by unskilful management, was at length surrounded by the king's forces, and driven to the disgraceful expedient of abandoning his army to its fate. The earl, accompanied by Lord Robartes, and some other officers, embarked in a small vessel at Fowey, and escaped thence to Plymouth. His infantry were compelled to surrender, almost at discretion, but his cavalry effected a safe retreat. The borough of Fowey formerly sent two members to Parliament, but is one of those disfranchised by the Reform Bill.

St. Barre the first bishop of Cork buried here.

Ancient church.

Treffry House.

An army abandoned to its fate.

Inns, Ship Hotel, The Lugger.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Shrove-Tues., May 1, Sep. 10, cattle.

* FOWNHOPE. This parish is very pleasantly situated on the eastern banks of the Wye. In the neighbourhood are the remains of two ancient camps, one on Capler-hill, the summit of which commands some most beautiful and extensive prospects.

Remains of encampments.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fradden .....ham	Cornwall	St. Columb ...3¾	Plymouth.....44	S. Devon	291	...	...
Fradley .....to	Stafford.....	Lichfield.....4	Alrewas 1	S. Stafford	122	...	367
Fradswell .....to	Stafford.....	Stafford 8	Weston 3	N. Stafford	134	...	244
Fraisthorpe.....pa	E. R. York ...	Bridlington 5½	Carnaby..... 2½	N. Eastern	204	2153	104
Framfield.....pa	Sussex	Hywd's Hth 14½	Lewes 9	L. B. & S. C.	59	6700	1385
Framingham Pigot pa	Norfolk	No wich 4	Swainsthorpe 4	E. Union	113	608	345
Framlingham* m.t & p	Suffolk	Saxmundham 7	Claydon 16	E. Union	89	4657	2450

* FRAMLINGHAM. This is a pleasant market-town, seated on an eminence near the source of the river Ore, which, passing through the town, flows southward to Orford. Framlingham is a place of great antiquity, and derives its name from the Saxon words *Fremdling* and *ham*, signifying the habitation of strangers. The market-place is very spacious, and in the centre formerly stood an ancient market-cross, which was taken down some years ago. The church is a large, handsome structure; it has a tower ninety feet high, containing a clock, chimes, and a peal of eight bells, and is seen to great advantage from many neighbouring parts of the country. In this church are many monuments to persons of distinction, among which is a very beautiful one to the memory of Henry Fitzroy, the natural son of Henry VIII., the early companion and friend of Henry Howard, the accomplished Earl of Surrey, whose sister he was to have married. He died in 1536, aged only seventeen. The mother of this youth was the widow of Sir Gilbert Talboys. One of the charitable institutions of Framlingham is a free school, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham, with a salary of £40 for the master to instruct forty of the poorest children of the parish in reading and arithmetic; and £10 each to apprentice them. The same person, in 1645, founded an alms-house for twelve of the poorest persons in the town, to each of whom he allotted two shillings a week, and forty shillings per annum for a gown and firing. The allowance has since been augmented to four shillings a week, and an additional allowance of coals. They are to attend church morning and evening, and therefore the founder left £20 per annum for a clergyman to perform the duty, and £5 for a clerk and sexton. Another institution of the same description was founded by the trustees of Thomas Mills, of this town, who died in 1703, and left his property for this purpose. The venerable castle, with its eventful history, imparts the strongest interest to the town of Framlingham. Tradition dates its origin in the sixth century, and ascribes it to Redwald, one of the earliest Saxon monarchs. St. Edward the Martyr fled hither, in 870, and was besieged by the Danes, who took Framlingham, and held it fifty years. At the Conquest this castle was retained by the two first monarchs, but granted by Henry I. to Roger Bigod. After passing through various hands, it came into the possession of that Thomas Mowbray, who, by his quarrel with Hereford, occasioned to Richard II. the loss of his crown and life. His widow, unable to defend her possessions, exchanged her property near the sea for an equivalent in Derbyshire, with Henry IV., who granted the castle to Sir Thomas Erpingham, and afterwards restored it to Thomas Mowbray, son of the banished duke. That nobleman, joining in a conspiracy against the king, lost his estates, and Framlingham was granted to Prince Henry, afterwards the conqueror of France, who kept his court here till the brother of the attainted duke was restored to his possession, by the merciful policy of the king. His daughter was married to Richard, Duke of York, but as she and her youthful spouse died early, her great possessions devolved to the Lords Howard and Berkeley, descended from the exiled Mowbray, the former of whom was invested by Richard III. with the title of Duke of Norfolk, and fell bravely fighting at his master's side, in the battle of Bosworth-field. For his attachment to the house of York, the Earl of Surrey was attainted, and Framlingham granted to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Surrey, however, being afterwards reinstated, as a reward for his valour at the battle of Flodden-field, was created, by Henry VIII., Duke of Norfolk. By the attainder of his son and grandson, in a subsequent part of that monarch's reign, Framlingham reverted to the crown. On the death of Edward VI., his sister Mary having asserted her claim to the crown, in opposition to the partisans of Lady Jane Grey, repaired to this castle for the security of her person, and remained here, until her cause being established, she proceeded to London to take possession of the throne. A ruinous apartment is still called Queen Mary's-room. This princess restored Framlingham to the Duke of Norfolk. Thomas, the eldest son of the ill-fated Surrey, was his successor, who, being convicted of treasonable designs, was be-

Origin of name.

Church and monuments.

The castle.

Eventful history of its successive owners.

Queen Mary's-room.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from.	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Framlington, Long* to	Northumb. ...	Acklington.....7	Morpeth 11	N. Eastern	305	4962	549
Framlington, Low .....ham	Northumb. ...	Acklington.....8	Morpeth 10	N. Eastern	304	...	...
Frampton .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester.....5	Dorchester ...5½	L. & S. W.	146½	3508	392
Frampton .....ham	Gloucester ...	Ashchurch ...6	Evesham.....8	Oxford, W. & W.....	115	...	...
Frampton .....pa	Lincoln	Boston.....3	Kirton.....1	Gt. Northern	104	7900	801
Frampton-Cotte-rell .....pa	Gloucester ...	Bristol..... .7	Yate 2½	Midland	124	2120	1837
Frampton .....ti	Gloucester ...	Cirencester ...7	Brimscombe ...3	Gt. Western	102	...	256
Frampton-upon-Severn .....pa	Gloucester ...	Gloucester ...9½	Stonehouse ...4½	Gt. Western	108	2720	994
Framsden .....pa	Suffolk	Debenham ...3	Claydon.....9½	E. Union	82½	2837	828
Framwellgate .....to	Durham	Durham 1½	Durham 2	N. Eastern	260	3467	3085
Franche .....ham	Worcester ...	Kiddermnstr 1½	Kidderminstr 2	Oxford, W. & W. ...	135½	...	...
Frankby .....to	Chester	Liverpool 8	Tranmere 6	Chester & Birkhd.	193	558	138
Frankley .....pa	Worcester ...	Birmingham 7	King's Nortn 4½	Midland	123½	1901	125
Frankton.....pa	Warwick	Southam.....6	Birdingbury ...1	L. & N. W.	90	1636	268
Frankton.....ham	Salop	Oswestry 5½	Whittington 3½	Shrews. & Chester...	175	...	...
Fransham, Great ...pa	Norfolk	Swaffham ...6½	Fransham	E. Anglian	119	1901	319
Fransham, Little ...pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...5½	Fransham ...1½	E. Anglian	120½	1029	267
Frant† .....pa	Kent & Suss.	Tunb. Wells ...2	Frant	S. Eastern	49	8872	2447

FRAMLINGHAM.

headed in 1572. Having once more reverted to the crown, Framlingham was granted to Thomas, son of the late duke, by James I. In 1635 his son sold the demesne to Sir Robert Hitcham, who gave it to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In

The ruins.

its present state, this fine ruin is reduced to the shell of the whole edifice, consisting of the outer walls, which are nearly circular, and forty-four feet high, and thirteen square towers, which rise fourteen feet above the rampart. Over the principal entrance are the arms of Howard, Brotherton, Warren, Mowbray, Segrave, and Breos, quartered on one escutcheon, and in good preservation. The walls comprehend an area of one acre, one rood, eleven perches, in which not a vestige of a room remains. This castle was strong by nature, and so fortified by art, that it was defensible against all the various modes of attack in use before the discovery of gunpowder. The workhouse, within the area of the castle, has been converted into assembly-rooms, and a new corn exchange has recently been

New corn exchange.

erected near the Crown Inn.

Inn. The Crown.—*Market*, Sat.—*Fairs*, Whit.-Mon., Oct. 11. pleasure.—*Bankers*, Gurney and Co.: draw on Barclay, Bevan, and Co. Harvey and Hudson; draw on Hankey and Co.

* FRAMLINGTON (Long). This township is pleasantly situated on the branch of the north road, leading by way of Coldstream to Edinburgh. A Presbyterian chapel was built here in 1739, by a congregation which has existed here since 1640. Halt-hill, in this neighbourhood, is supposed to have been

The Devil's Causeway.

the site of a Roman station. The road called the Devil's Causeway passes very near this parish. The neighbourhood is rich in coal, limestone, and free-stone, but as each freeholder is lord of his own manor, very little of the former has been worked.

Bayham Abbey.

† FRANT. Near Frant are the ruins of Begeham, or Bayham Abbey, one of the earliest foundations for monks of the Præmonstratensian order. The edifice was erected by Sir Robert de Thumham, in 1200, and continued to be inhabited until the 17th of Henry VIII., when Cardinal Wolsey obtained the revenue for the endowment of his colleges. About 1714 it was purchased by John Pratt, Esq., and from him it descended to Marquis Camden, who derives from it the title of Viscount Bayham. These remains are considerable, consisting of the gateway, the nave of the church, part of the refectory, some of the cloisters, and several cellars, or appendages to the buttery. The church is perfect in its outline and principal walls, and contains some beautiful Gothic windows. The demesne round this venerable ruin is finely varied with wood,

Eridge Castle.

water, and picturesque scenery. Eridge Castle, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny, is also situated in this parish. The ancient mansion, though only a hunting seat of the Neville family, was built on a large scale in the form of a quadrangle. When Queen Elizabeth made a progress through Kent, in 1573, she was entertained at Eridge six days, and gave audience there to the French ambassador. The castle is at present an irregular edifice in the castellated style, embattled, and flanked with round towers. The site is an eminence in the middle of a park, abounding in wood and water. In this park, which contains 2,000

Saxonbury-hill.

acres, are the remains of a Saxon fortification, called Saxonbury-hill, and enclosing an area of two acres, with but one outlet.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Frating.....pa	Essex	Colchester 6	Ardleigh 5	E. Counties	60½	1237	247
Fratton.....ham	Hants	Portsmouth ...1	Portsmouth...1½	L. & S. W.	95½	...	...
Freckenham .....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket ...6	Kennet 4	E. Counties	70	2520	477
Freckleton .....to	Lancaster ...	Preston 8	Kirkham 3	Preston & Wyre	221	2659	968
Freebridge Marshland*.....hun	Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Freeby.....chap	Leicester	M. Mowbray ...3	Saxby 1	Midland	111½	1546	133
Freefolk Manor.....pa	Hants	Whitchurch ...1	Whitchurch ...1	L. & S. W.	60	800	73
Freeford .....ex. pa	Stafford.....	Lichfield.....1	Lichfield.....1	L. & N. W.	117	...	53
Freethorpe .....pa	Norfolk	Yarmouth 9	Reedham 1¾	Norfolk.....	140	869	495
Fremington.....pa	Devon	Barnstaple.....3	Fremington.....	N. Devon	233	6810	1350
Frenchay and Hambrook .....ti	Gloucester ...	Bristol 4	Mangotsfield 2½	Midland	127	...	1446
Frensham†.....pa	Surrey	Farnham 3½	Farnham 3½	L. & S. W.	45	8691	1559
Frenze .....pa	Norfolk	Diss 2	Diss 1½	E. Union	96	399	37
Fresdon.....ti	Wilts	Highworth.....2	Shrivenham...4½	Gt. Western	75½	...	27
Freshfield.....	Lancaster.....	Southport.....6½	Freshfield.....	Lanc. & Yorksh	213	...	...
Freshford.....pa	Somerset	Bradford.....3	Bath 4½	Gt. Western	111¼	561	622
Freshwater‡ .....pa	Hants	Yarmouth 2	Southampton 2¾	L. & S. W.	108	5242	1393

* FREEBRIDGE MARSHLAND. The hundred of Freebridge Marshland is an island, comprehended between the sea and the rivers Ouse and Nene. The whole of this district is defended by artificial banks from the ravages of the ocean, which appears to have formerly spread its waters throughout all this extent of country. These banks, which stand at considerable intervals from each other, mark by what progressive steps the skill and industry of man have proceeded, in order to wrest such valuable possessions from the humid grasp of Neptune. The first or inner rampart is supposed to have been the work of the Romans. This hundred comprehends an area of 30,000 acres, and is ten miles in length, and about seven broad. It is intersected throughout by ditches and drains, over which are 111 bridges. The land is remarkably fertile, and is adapted equally for grain and pasturage, and within a few years, above 5,000 acres of waste and fen land towards the south have been enclosed. At the northern side a considerable tract of salt-marsh has been embanked. For these recent improvements, the country is principally indebted to the enterprising spirit of Rear-Admiral Bentinck, the possessor of a considerable estate in the parish of Terrington.

Extensive embankments.

† FRENSHAM. The church in this extensive parish is a low building with a square tower, in the vestry-room of which is a large ancient copper cauldron, concerning which many legendary tales have been told. To determine the use of this vessel, or the means by which it came there, has puzzled the antiquaries. Near this place is a large piece of water called Frensham Great Pond. Large quantities of wild fowl assemble here in the winter.

The mysterious cauldron.

‡ FRESHWATER. The village of Freshwater is situated on the river Yar, in the Isle of Wight. Freshwater-gate is a small creek, in the centre of Freshwater-bay, separated only by a narrow isthmus of pebbles, from the source of the Yar. On the western side, between two and three hundred yards from a convenient little inn, is an extensive natural cavern, opening to the sea; and at some distance to the eastward, about 500 yards from the shore, are two insulated rocks, through one of which the waves have formed an opening, resembling a picturesque arch. The views of this part of the coast from the sea are extremely fine. The cliffs are the resort of innumerable multitudes of marine birds. The prospect from the light-house, on the highest point of the Freshwater cliffs, is extremely magnificent, and includes a full view of the Needle rocks. The road eastward from Freshwater passes over a range of high downs, from 400 to 600 feet above the level of the sea; and commanding prospects of proportionable extent. The lands below these hills to the south are fertile, and well-cultivated. Freshwater was the birth-place (in the year 1635) of Dr. Robert Hooke, a leading member of the recently-instituted Royal Society, a natural philosopher and machinist of no mean fame, of whom the islanders, who always class him among their worthies, are not a little proud. Hooke, who enjoyed the lucrative post of city surveyor of London after the Great Fire in 1666, did many wiser and more useful things; but wanting to fly in the air like a bird, he, at an enormous expense of time and labour, invented above thirty machines and methods for flying, and found himself obliged to walk upon the earth after all. "But what of this whimsical niche?" says a native historian. "For, not to mention that

Picturesque cavern.

Birth-place of Dr. Hooke, the mechanician.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fressingfield* ....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth...11	Diss 10½	E. Union	105	4560	1491
Freston† ....pa	Suffolk	Ipswch 3½	Bentley 4	E. Union	66½	1513	250
Frettenham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 6	Norwich 7	E. Union	120½	1581	255
Fretherne .....pa	Gloucester ...	Newnham ...3½	Stonehouse ...5½	Gt. Western.....	109	930	267
Freystrop .....pa	Pembroke ...	Milford 6	Hverfrdwest 2½	S. Wales	278	1637	679
Frickley .....pa	W. R. York ...	Doncaster 8	Darfield.....5½	Midland	186½	...	...
Fridaythorpe .....pa	E. R. York ...	Pocklington 9	Fimber 2	N. Eastern	203	2070	330
Friar Maine .....ti	Dorset	Dorchester ...4½	Moreton 3½	L. & S. W.	138	...	...
Friesthorpe.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 10½	Wickenby 1	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	148	586	62
Frieston .....pa	Lincoln	Boston.....3	Boston.....4	Gt. Northern	111	7410	1240
Frieston .....ham	Lincoln	Grantham ...8½	Hougham.....3½	Gt. Northern	115	...	...
Friesden, or Frithsden .....ham	Bucks	Berkhmpstead 2	Berkhmpsted 2	L. & N. W.	30	...	261
Frilford .....to	Berks	Abingdon ...3½	Wantage Rd....4	Gt. Western	61	...	160
Frilsham .....pa	Berks.....	Newbury 7	Woolhampton 6	Gt. Western	52½	989	184
Frimley .....ham	Surrey	Farnham 7½	Farnborough 1½	L. & S. W.	34½	7505	1792
Frindsbury‡ .....pa	Kent	Rochester 1	Strood .....½	S. Eastern	31½	3765	2208
Fring.....pa	Norfolk.....	Burnham 7½	Lynn 13	E. Counties	112	1710	183
Fringford.....pa	Oxford	Buckingham 7½	Bicester 5	L. & N. W.	71½	1580	357
Frinstead.....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...10	Strood 16	S. Eastern.....	47	1273	200
Frinton.....pa	Essex.....	Harwich 14	Manningtree 14	E. Counties	73	820	30
Frisby .....to	Leicester	Leicester 8	Leicester.....8	Midland	111	...	23

FRESHWATER.

a grave and learned bishop was much occupied in the same fancy, these foibles in men of real genius are but like spots in the sun, visible indeed, but not able, on the whole, to obscure its glory."

Dr. William Sancroft born here.

* FRESSINGFIELD. Dr. William Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here in 1616, and here he died, November, 1693. He was buried in the churchyard, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory. By his will he settled an estate in the fee-farm rents, to the amount of £52 per annum, on the vicar and his successors for ever, on condition that he should pay £10 per annum to the master of a school, which his lordship founded here, and £6 per annum to the parish clerk, for whom, and his successors for ever, he built a commodious habitation.

Tower.

† FRESTON. At this place, near the banks of the Orwell, stands a strong quadrangular tower, twelve feet in length, and ten in breadth, and six stories high. The lowest rooms seem to have been designed merely to support one on the fifth story, which is different in its construction, and of sufficient elevation to afford a fine view of the river. The top is formed by open arches, and at the angles are turrets surmounted by pinnacles.

‡ FRINDSBURY, anciently called Æslingham, which is now a distinct manor in Frindsbury parish, is situated one mile north-west from Rochester, to the see of which it was given, in the eighth century, by Offa, King of Mercia. The church occupies a commanding eminence, rising from the Medway, over which the prospect is extremely fine. It has a substantial tower at the west end, from which rises an octangular spire. Upnor Castle is in this parish. It was erected

Upnor Castle.

by Queen Elizabeth, to defend the passage of the Medway; but it is now made use of as a powder-magazine, for the security of which there is an establishment of a governor, store-keeper, clerk of the cheque, master gunner, &c., with an officer's guard of soldiers—the latter are lodged in barracks behind the castle, and at a little distance, is a good house, with gardens, for the store-keeper. The castle, which is environed by a moat, consists of an oblong centre building, with a round tower at each end. The only period at which this fortress proved of any utility was in 1677, when the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter appeared at the mouth of the Thames, and detached his Vice-Admiral Van Ghent, to sail up the

Destruction of shipping by the Dutch.

Medway and destroy the shipping. Van Ghent took the fort of Sheerness, and made dispositions to proceed up the river. Monk, Duke of Albemarle, made every possible effort to render his attempt abortive; he sunk several ships in the channel of the river, and drew a chain across, behind which he placed three large men of war. The Dutch, who were advancing very fast, passed through the sunken ships and broke the chain. Van Ghent continued to advance, till, with six men of war, and five fire ships, he came opposite to Upnor Castle, but he here met with so warm a fire from Major Scott, commandant in the castle, and Sir Edward Spragge, who directed the batteries on the opposite shore, that he thought it best to draw off, his ships having sustained considerable damage.

Fairs, May 21, Dec. 11.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Frisby-upon-the-Wreak*...pa	Leicester	M. Mowbray ...4	Frisby	Midland	114	1080	455
Friskney ...pa	Lincoln	Wainfleet ...3½	East Ville ...4	Gt. Northern	120½	13083	1695
Friston ...pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 3	Ipswich...20	E. Union	88	1846	500
Friston ...pa	Sussex	Beachy Head 4	Eastbourne ...4	L. B. & S. C.	70	2023	78
Fritchley ...ham	Derby	Wirksworth 5½	Ambergate ...1½	Midland	144	...	...
Frith ...to	Chester	Whitchurch 5½	Basford ...12	L. & N. W.	167	...	...
Frith ...to	Durham	Stanhope ...7	Stanhope ...7	Wear Valley	269	...	...
Frith Ville ...to	Lincoln	Boston ...4½	Langrick...3	Gt. Northern	115	2900	367
Fritham...ti	Hants	Salisbury ...14	Dean ...10	L. & S. W.	98	...	...
Frithelstock ...pa	Devon	Gt. Torrington 2	Umberleigh...11	N. Devon	233½	4382	610
Frittendon†...	Kent	Cranbrook ...4	Staplehurst ...3½	S. Eastern	56½	3318	908
Fritton ...pa	Norfolk	Norwich ...11	Forncett...5	E. Union	108½	889	265
Fritton ...pa	Suffolk	Yarmouth ...5½	Haddiscoe ...1	Norfolk	142	1562	215
Fritwell ...pa	Oxford	Aynho ...3½	Bicester...6½	L. & N. W.	73	1230	514
Frizington‡ ...to	Cumberland	Whitehaven ...4	Whitehavn ...4	Whitehvn & Fur.	295	...	...
Frizley ...ham	Kent	Cranbrook ...1½	Staplehurst ...5	S. Eastern	58	...	...
Frobury ...ti	Hants	Kingsclere ...1	Thatcham ...5	Gt. Western	54	...	...
Frocester§ ...pa	Gloucester	Stroud ...5½	Frocester	Midland	106	1833	299
Frodesley...pa	Salop	Shrewsbury ...8½	Dorrington ...3½	Shrews. & Herefd.	165	2212	261
Frodingham ...pa	Lincoln	Brigg ...8½	Scawby ...7½	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	169½	5770	789
Frodingham, North‖ p	E. R. York	Gt. Driffield ...6	Httn Cruswck 6	N. Eastern	195	2880	846
Frodingham, South to	E. R. York	Hedon ...11	Patrington...3	Hull & Holderness	190	1190	56
Frodsham¶...m.t & pa	Chester	Chester ...10	Frodsham	Birkhd. L & C.	183	14288	6382
Frodsham Lord lrdsh	Chester	Chester ...11	Frodsham	Birkhd. L. & C.	183	...	...

* FRISBY-UPON-THE-WREAK. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a stone structure in the Norman style, and was repaired in 1854. In the village is a curious old stone cross, and at Frisby Haggs are the remains of another, called Stump Cross. A new school-house has been erected, and there are several small charities. Curious stone crosses.

† FRITTENDON. A pleasant rural parish. The church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1848. In the neighbourhood are several fine seats.

‡ FRIZINTON, or Frisington. In this township is a chalybeate spring, possessing the same qualities as that at Harrowgate, and surprising cures are said to have been effected by its use. Considerable quantities of iron-stone are quarried here. Frizinton-park formerly yielded large quantities of iron ore, but the mines are now discontinued. Chalybeate spring.

§ FROCESTER. On the left of this little village appears Camley Pike, of a volcanic shape, and the bold projecting head of Stinchcombe; in the fore-ground, two expanded reaches of the Severn; the intermediate distances between the Forest-hills, the blue mountains of Malvern, and the turrets of Gloucester, are filled up with cultivated fields, village churches, and buildings of various descriptions, among which the castle and tower of Berkeley, with their lofty battlements, are easily distinguished. The manor belongs to the Earl of Warwick. The mansion is of the age of Elizabeth; and during the progress of that sovereign through this country, in 1574, it became her residence for one night. It was then in the possession of George Huntley, Esq., whose family continued owners till 1612, when it became the property of Sir Robert Ducie, Bart. Lord Ducie is the present owner. The abbots of Gloucestershire had a sumptuous residence here, and it is said to have formerly been the site of a college of prebendaries. An ancient conventual barn, 210 feet in length, is still remaining. Residence of Queen Elizabeth for one night.

‖ FRODINGHAM (North). [*Fairs*, July 10, Oct. 2, toys, pedlery.

¶ FRODSHAM. This town is very pleasantly situated on an eminence at the foot of the hills forming the northern extremity of Delamere-forest, and near the junction of the Weever and the Mersey. Over the latter, about a mile from the town, is a bridge, near which, on the banks of the river, are some salt pits, which give employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants, many of whom are also employed in the cotton manufacture. The town consists principally of two long and well-paved streets, which cross each other at right angles. Formerly there was a castle at Frodsham, which, together with the town, was granted by Edward I. to David, who was at that time at variance with his brother Llewellyn, the last sovereign Prince of Wales. David afterwards broke his alliance with Edward, and having surprised the castle of Hawarden, put the Salt pits.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Froggatt .....to	Derby	Bakewell 5½	Rowsley 7½	Midland	161½	...	135
Froghall	Stafford	Cheadle.....2½	Froghall	N. Stafford	148	...	...
Frome* ....bo m.t & pa	Somerset	Bath 11	Frome	Gt. Western	115	7092	11916
Frome Whitfield ham	Dorset	Dorchester.....½	Dorchester.....1	L. & S. W.	142	...	...
Froome St. Quintin .....pa	Dorset	Cerne Abbas ...5	Dorchester ...11	L. & S. W.	152	1025	184
Froome Vauchurch pa	Dorset	Cerne Abbas 5½	Dorchester ...8½	L. & S. W.	149½	614	171

FRODSHAM

Execution of David for treason.

garrison to the sword, and made Roger de Clifford, Justiciary of Chester, prisoner. For this conduct he was punished most severely. He was drawn by a horse to the place of execution, and hanged for the murder of the knights, whom he had massacred in Hawarden Castle; his bowels were then taken out and burnt, and his body quartered and exposed in different parts of the kingdom. The castle stood at the west end of the town. From the Frodsham family the manor passed to that of Savage, Earl Rivers, and is now the property of the Earl of Cholmondeley. A mansion, occupying the site of the ancient castle, was destroyed by fire, A.D. 1654, on the day that the first earl Rivers died there. That edifice has been replaced by a handsome modern house. Frodsham has a harbour for small vessels, and a stone bridge over the Weever. At the west end of the town is an excellent cold bath, which discharges 1,700 gallons of water in a minute. The town is well supplied with many excellent springs of good water; "one, in particular, called Pearl of Wigan, which distils from the face of a rock drops from every vein, resembling the purest gems." On the church, which stands on a vast height above the town, in the township of Overton, in ancient times, there used to be a beacon. Frodsham is remarkable for the instances of longevity which its parish register affords. In the year 1592-3 one person was interred of the age of 104, and another of the age of 141; in 1695, one of 107; and, in 1791, one of 102. There is a tablet in one of the aisles of the church for Peter Banner, a carpenter, who died in 1749, at the age of 50, having, in less than three years, been tapped fifty-eight times for the dropsy, by which he had had taken from him 1032 quarts of water. Near the church is a free-school, which was founded, by subscription, about the middle of the seventeenth century. There is a good house for the master, and a cupola on its summit for an observatory. On the hill behind the school was formerly a beacon. The brow of this eminence has been cut into a very pleasant walk, commanding a fine view of the estuary of the Dee, and of the more distant parts of Lancashire. At the foot of the hill are butts for the practice of archery, a science which is now only exercised for diversion. Great quantities of potatoes are cultivated in this parish.

Remarkable instances of longevity.

Inns, Bear's Paw, Horse Shoe.—*Fairs*, Last Tues. in April, last Thurs. in Oct.

* FROME, or Frome Selwood. This large and populous town is situated on several abrupt hills on the river Frome, over which, at the lower part of the town, is a good stone bridge of five arches. Its name is derived from the river which runs through it, and a wood which formerly existed here, upwards of fifteen miles in extent, the only remains of which are the woodlands at a short distance from the town, the neighbourhood of which, however, is still called Selwood forest, and where about the middle of the last century, was the retreat of a desperate band of marauders, who were the terror of the surrounding country. The town consists of numerous small streets, which, with the exception of the main street, of modern erection, are narrow and irregularly built. Several improvements have been made, however, of late years. The inhabitants are, for the most part, engaged in the manufactory of broad cloths and kerseymeres. Here is also a considerable trade in card-making for the woolcombers. On the banks of the river are many mills for fulling, rolling iron, and other manufactures. The river abounds with excellent trout and eels. Frome has long been celebrated for its ale. Some remains of a monastery, founded in 705, still exist, after a lapse of 1,000 years; these vestiges, yet distinguishable, are situated in that part of the town called Lower Keyford, and have been converted into apartments for poor persons. Many other remains of antiquity are remembered to have existed, which, having become dangerously ruinous, were removed some years since. The church, situated in the eastern part of the town, is a large, handsome building, with a square tower and neat spire. The interior is adorned in an elegant and suitable manner. Three miles southward from the town stands

Retreat of a desperate band of robbers.

Remains of a monastery

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Frostenden.....pa	Suffolk	Southwold.....5	Beccles 8	E. Counties	155	1310	456
Frosterley .....to	Durham	Stanhope 3	Frosterley	N. Eastern	260	...	451
Frowlesworth.....pa	Leicester	Leicester 11	Ullesthorpe ...2	Midland	92½	1496	296
Froxfield .....pa	Hants	Petersfield.....4	Alton..... 11	L. & S. W.	61½	4898	729
Froxfield* .....pa	Wilts.....	Hungerford ...3	Hungerford ...3	Gt. Western.....	64	2214	571
Froyle .....pa	Hants	Alton 3	Bentley 2	L. & S. W.	47½	3618	826
Fryerning .....pa	Essex.....	Chelmsford ...6	Ingatestone ...1½	E. Counties	25	1370	743
Frystone, Ferry .....to	W. R. York ...	Pontefract 2	Knottingley...1½	Gt. Northern	172	3040	908
Frystone, Monk ...pa	W. R. York ...	Selby 6½	Milford Junc. ½	Gt. Northern	176	4043	1054
Fryton .....to	N. R. York ...	New Malton ...7	Barton-le-St....1	N. Eastern	219	970	103
Fugglestone St. Peter† .....pa	Wilts.....	Wilton	Salisbury 3¾	L. & S. W	99½	1684	517
Fulbeck .....pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham ...10	Claypole 7	Gt. Northern	122	...	743
Fulbourn.....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge ...5	Fulbourn	E. Counties	62	5221	1452
Fulbrook .....ham	Bucks	Claydon.....3½	Winslow 4	L. & N. W.	58	...	...
Fulbrook .....pa	Oxford	Burford 1	Shipton 4	Oxford, W. & W. ...	86	1670	406

the new church, built in 1712. There are several alms-houses, and other charitable institutions at Frome, and two free-schools. The manor of Keyford was once the property of the ancient family of Twynicho, in the memoirs of which occurs the relation of a circumstance that may be cited as an instance of the irregular and unauthorised mode of ministering justice at the period when it happened. The house of Aukerette, widow of William Twynicho, was forcibly entered by several persons, who, without warrant, seized her person, and conveyed her to Warwick, where she was confined. Her daughter, who, with some relations and servants, had followed her unfortunate parent, was commanded by George, Duke of Clarence, the promoter of this violence, to return home. On the third day of her detention the unfortunate prisoner was charged with having designed and compassed the death of Isabel, wife of Clarence, by means of poison. None doubted her innocence; but the jury, intimidated by the presence and menaces of the duke and his followers, pronounced her guilty, and the justices sentenced her to die. The wretched lady was immediately dragged through the town to the gallows, and there executed. The falsehood of the charge, and the iniquity of the sentence, are proved by a decree of Edward IV., reversing the process, verdict, and judgment. The neighbourhood of Frome is adorned by many handsome seats. This town, besides the advantages of its river, has the additional one of a canal, from Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire, and of a branch to Wells and Bradford. Frome returns one member to Parliament.

FROME.

Unjust sentence and perversion of the laws.

Inns, George, Crown.—*Markets*. Wed., Sat.—*Fairs*, Feb. 24, Nov. 25, cattle, cheese.—*Bankers*, Stuckey's Banking Company; draw on Robarts, Curtis, and Co. Branch of Wilts Banking Company; draw on London and Westminster Bank.

* FROXFIELD. In this village is the celebrated alms-house which owes its foundation to the munificent bequest of Sarah, widow of John, fourth duke of Somerset. This lady left landed property and other funds to erect a suitable building for the accommodation of thirty widows, who were to receive a certain allowance; and to be increased to fifty in number as soon as the revenues of the trust should amount to £400 per annum. This having taken place in 1775, twenty additional apartments were erected, and the whole now forms an oblong quadrangle, surrounding a court with a small chapel in the interior. The persons entitled to this charity are thirty widows of clergymen, and twenty widows of laity, not having an income of more than £20 per annum. The original allowance was £6 per annum to each person, but it has gradually been augmented to a sum which enables the inmates to live comfortably.

Alms-house for clergymen's widows.

† FUGGLESTONE (St. Peter). In this parish was formerly a hospital for poor leprous men and women, said to have been founded by Adeliza, second queen of Henry I., but which must have been of much earlier origin, if, as Leland says, Ethelbert, who died in 827, was buried in the chapel of this establishment. It is probable, therefore, that Adeliza was only the re-founder, and that she converted it from a monastery into a hospital. The institution still exists, and supports a master, who must be a clergyman, and four poor people, who have a yearly allowance. The buildings, however, have all fallen to decay, with the exception of the chapel, which is converted into a few humble dwellings for the poor. In this chapel, the body of Adeliza is said to have been deposited, and over the door is an inscription describing her to have been the foundress of the institution.

Hospital founded by Adeliza, second Queen of Henry I.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Fulbrook* .....pa	Warwick	Warwick.....3	Strtfrd-on-A. 5½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	105½	650	92
Fullford .....chap	Stafford.....	Cheadle 5	Cresswell 2	N. Stafford	146	...	...
Fulford Ambo .....pa	E. R. York ...	York 2	York 2½	Gt. Northern	193	2062	1981
Fulford, Gate.....to	E. R. York ...	York 2½	York.....3	Gt. Northern	193½	1630	1704
Fulford, Great ...ham	Devon	Moretn Hamp. 5	Exeter 9	Brist. & Exeter	203	...	...
Fulford, Little .....to	Devon	Exeter 7½	Crediton 1	N. Devon	198	...	...
Fulford .....ti	Somerset	Taunton 3	Taunton 4	Brist. & Exeter	167	...	...
Fulford, Water .....to	E. R. York ...	York.....3	York 3½	Gt. Northern	194	432	42
Fulham† .....pa	Middlesex.....	Hammersmith 2	Putney .....½	L. & S. W.	6½	1834	11886
Fulking .....ham	Sussex	Brighton 6½	Hassck's Gate 6	L. B. & S. C.	49½	...	205
Fullaway, or Full-way .....ti	Wilts	Hungerford...21	Melksham ...11	Gt. Western	111	...	18

* FULBROOK. This place, which now consists of a few mean and scattered dwellings, was once of much greater extent, and boasted a numerous population. The manor was the property of John, Duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV.; afterwards of the Compton, and in the reign of Mary, of the Lucy family, who retained it till the beginning of the eighteenth century. It now belongs to the Fullertons. Fulbrook-park has been pointed out as the scene of Shakespeare's well-known exploit, which first caused his genius to emerge from obscurity, but the whole story is now greatly discredited.

The supposed scene of Shakespeare's deer-stealing.

† FULHAM is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, and is nearly five miles in length from north to south, and about two miles in breadth. It is separated from Chelsea on the east by a small rivulet, and its southern boundary is formed by the Thames, whose banks are here adorned with elegant villas. On the north is Wormholt Scrubs, which divides it from Wilsdon and Kensington.

Origin of name.

The original name of this village was Fullonham, a Saxon word, signifying "the habitation of fowls." It consists of several streets, the principal of which is nearly half a mile in length. The whole parish is highly cultivated. The lands consist chiefly of gardens and nursery grounds, whose productions furnish an immense supply of fruits and vegetables to the London markets. Fulham has been an appendage to the see of London, from a period long anterior to the Conquest. "Anciently," says Selden, "the bishops' houses were built by the water-side, because they were held sacred persons which nobody would hurt. The noblemen lay within the city for safety and security." Be the cause what it may, bishops' houses, like the residences of most ecclesiastics, were frequently placed in low, unprotected spots, by the sides of rivers. The bishops of London have had a house here from a very early date; but very little of the present palace is older than the sixteenth century, while a considerable part is much more recent, and the whole has been renovated and changed by successive prelates. The palace is an imposing building. The library is a chief feature of the interior. It contains a series of portraits of bishops of London. In the chapel is some very fine stained glass. The grounds belonging to the palace are fine in themselves; and in combination with the river, afford many choice glimpses of cultivated landscape scenery; some of the walks are delightful. Fulham Church and churchyard contain many monuments to the bishops—which are worth examining, if merely as examples of the monumental art of the times to which they severally belong. And there are numerous monuments to laymen that will attract attention. One in memory of Dr. Barrow, physician to Charles II., is the work of Grinling Gibbons. Another is a statue of the Earl Mordaunt, in the costume of a Roman general. The church is ancient, and interesting for its architectural features. It has a stone tower of the fourteenth century, partially rebuilt in 1845. Fulham is the mother church to Hammersmith. The eminent inhabitants of Fulham are far too many to enumerate. Parson's-green would alone furnish an illustrious list. Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the famous library, had a house here. Lord Bacon was here for a short time after his disgrace, and would have stayed longer, but King James refused to renew his licence. That dashing general, the Earl of Peterborough, also resided here, and his house was the frequent resort of Locke, Swift, and other literary celebrities. Samuel Richardson, too, had a house at Parson's-green, and here his female coterie used to assemble around him. Both these last two houses have been pulled down. In some part or other of Fulham the literary labourers of the metropolis have been accustomed to reside from the time of Florio down to Theodore Hook. A handsome Roman Catholic chapel was erected here in 1850.

Palace of the Bishop of London.

Illustrious inhabitants.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fullerton .....ti	Hants	Stockbridge ...3	Andover 4	L. & S. W.	70	...	...
Fulletby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle ...3½	Kirkstead ...11½	Gt. Northern	134	1940	272
Full Sutton.....pa	E. R. York ...	York 11	Stamfd. Bdge. 3	N. Eastern	203	950	165
Fulmer .....pa	Bucks	Uxbridge.....4	Slough 4	Gt. Western	22	1886	328
Fulmodeston-cum-Croxton .....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham 6	Ryburgh.....3	Norfolk	140	2333	388
Fulnetby* .....chap	Lincoln.....	Wragby 3	Snelland 2	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	147	...	64
Fullneck..... ham	W. R. York ...	Leeds 5	Stanningley...1½	Leeds & Bradford...	193	...	...
Fulready .....ham	Warwick	Kington 5	Shipston 4½	Oxford, W. & W. ...	94½	...	...
Fulshaw .....to	Chester.....	Stockport 8½	Alderley 1	L. & N. W.	175½	451	358
Fulstone .....to	W. R. York ...	Dewsbury 8	Huddersfield...5	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	194	1200	2257
Fulstow .....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth 8	Ludborough ...1	Gt. Northern	147	2840	550
Fulwell .....to	Durham	Sunderland ...2	Sunderland ...2½	N. Eastern	270	807	169
Fulwell† .....ham	Oxford	Woodstock ...6½	Charlbury 3	Oxford, W. & W. ...	80	...	...
Futwood. .....ex pa	Nottingham	Alfreton 4½	Sutton 2½	Midland	145	...	12
Fulwood .....to	Lancaster ...	Preston 2	Preston.....2½	L. & N. W.	212½	2077	957
Fundenhall.....pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 5	Flordon.....2½	E. Union	108½	1347	369
Funtington.....pa	Sussex	Chichester ...4½	Bosham.....2½	L. B. & S. C.	85	3635	1079
Furland .....ti	Somerset	Crewkerne ...1½	Martock 7	Brist. & Exeter	176	...	...
Furness Abbey	Lancaster.....	Ulverstone ...6½	Furness Abbey	Furness	246	...	...
Furtho.....pa	Northampton	S. Stratford ...2	Wolverton.....4	L. & N. W.	56½	480	15
Furzy Park and Portfield.....ex pa	Pembroke.....	Haverfordwest 2	Haverfdwest 2½	S. Wales	278	820	195
Fwthog.....ham	Hereford	Abergavenny...7	Llanfihangel ...3	Newpt. & Herefd ...	165½	2081	120
Fyfield‡ .....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon 5	Wantage Rd....6	Gt. Western	66	1620	428
Fyfield§ .....pa	Essex.....	Chip. Ongar ...3	Ingatestone ...9	E. Counties.....	32	2450	598
Fyfield .....pa	Hants	Ludgershall 3½	Andover 5	L. & S. W.	71	2210	224
Fyfield .....pa	Wilts.....	Marlborough 2½	Hungerford 13½	Gt. Western	75	...	172

Moravian settlement.

* FULLNECK, in the parish of Calverley, is a celebrated settlement of the Moravian Brethren, and considered by them as their principal establishment in England, being also the residence of their bishop. Part of the buildings were erected in 1742; but the congregation was not completely formed, and regularly settled, till 1755, since which time a widows' house, a school, and two family houses, have been added to the original erection, consisting of a chapel and two single houses. These are finely situated, and form a village unequalled for its appearances of comfort and tranquillity. The chapel is a handsome and light structure; and both the vocal and instrumental music are excellent. Many of the simple inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture; and the single women, particularly, are celebrated for their skill in working muslin in tambour. The appearance of Fullneck is, indeed, such as indicates the civil, industrious, and sober character of its inhabitants, and is a practical answer to the objections of those who condemn the principle of its establishment.

Discovery of a gigantic skeleton, and other remains.

† FULWELL. On Fulwell-hill, in this township, were discovered, rather more than half a century ago, a gigantic skeleton, two Roman coins, and a small urn of unbaked clay, the particulars of which were thus related by Mr. Collinson, the historian of Somersetshire, in the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1763:—"A few weeks ago, a gentleman from Durham showed me some large teeth and two Roman coins. The teeth, he said, he took out of the jaw of a gigantic skeleton of a man, and the coins were found in a grave near it. The account he gives is in substance as follows:—Upon Fulwell hills, near Monk Wearmouth, within a measured mile of the sea, there are quarries of lime, which he rents of the proprietor. In the year 1759 he removed a ridge of limestone and rubbish upon one of these quarries, which was about twenty-five yards in length from east to west, its perpendicular height about a yard and a half, its breadth at the top was near six yards, and the sides were sloping like the ruins of a rampart. In the middle of this bank was found the skeleton of a human body, which measured nine feet six inches in length; the shin bone measuring two feet three inches from the knee to the ancle; the head lay to the west, and was defended from the superincumbent earth by four large flat stones, which the relater, a man of great probity, who was present when the skeleton was measured, and who himself took the teeth out of the jaw, saw removed. The coins were found on the south side of the skeleton, near the right hand."

Public school, founded in 1692.

‡ FYFIELD. In this parish is a public school, founded and endowed by Dr. Walker, in 1692. Antiquities have been several times discovered here, among which were a number of Celts, in 1749, and also a large quantity of metal for casting them.

§ FYFIELD. In the fifteenth century, the manor of Fyfield was vested in

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Fylingdales* .....pa	N. R. York ...	Whitby 6	Whitby 7	N. Eastern	254	18458	1784
Fynham Hill .....ham	Warwick	Coventry.....3	Coventry 2¾	L. & N. W.	96½	...	...

FYFIELD.

the family of Golafre; in the sixteenth, the manor and advowson were purchased of the representatives of Lady Gordon, by Sir Thomas White, who gave them to the president and scholars of St. John's College, Oxford, which he founded in the year 1555. In the south aisle of Fyfield Church, is a curious monument of Sir John Golafre, who died in the year 1442. His effigy in armour lies on an open altar-tomb, beneath which is the figure of a skeleton in a shroud. The people of the village call it Gulliver's tomb, and say that the figure on the top represents him in the vigour of youth; the skeleton in his old age. Amongst several other ancient monuments, is one to the memory of Lady Gordon, who died about the year 1527. It stands under an arch in the north side of the chancel, and has a roof of rich tracery, blue and gold; over the arch is a cornice of gilt foliage. The brass plates have been removed from the tomb.

Curious monument to Sir John Golafre.

Raven-hill.

* FYLINGDALES. In this parish is Raven-hill, which derived its name from the Danish general Hubba having planted his standard there bearing the raven, after he had disembarked his troops in Dunsley-bay, in 867.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Fal*	Cornwall	Sea	Foss‡	Yorkshire	Ouze.
Fleet†	Middlesex	Thames.	Fowey§	Cornwall	Sea.

* FAL (The), though but a small river in its origin, is the most considerable in the central parts of Cornwall, rising not far from St. Columb and swelling into a large expanse near Truro, to which one of its curving branches extends. These winding arms afterwards unite in a spacious basin, the town of Penryn standing on one arm, and the port of Falmouth, as its name denotes, near the mouth of the river.

Spacious basin.

† FLEET (The), now an inconsiderable stream, appears to have been formerly of much more importance. Old records and views of London represent it as navigable for boats and barges from Blackfriars, where it falls into the Thames, up to Holborn-bridge, then called the Fleet-bridge, where it received the stream called Old-bourn, on the banks of which were scattered the few houses which constituted the hamlet of Old-bourn, from whence the present name of Holborn is derived. The Fleet has its rise at Caen-wood between Hampstead and Highgate, and formed in its way to the Thames the offensive hollow of Fleet-ditch, which is now arched over for nearly its whole extent. Indeed, as a river, the Fleet has altogether disappeared in London, being now degraded into a mere sewer.

Fleet-ditch.

‡ FOSS. This river was made navigable from Stillington to its junction with the Ouze, under the authority of Acts of Parliament passed in 1793, and 1801. The line extends twelve miles and a half, including a short canal which cuts off a considerable bend of the river.

§ FOWEY (The), rises in a high tract of downs between Bodmin and Launceston. It traverses some of the pleasantest parts of the county, forming a

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Frome*	Dorset	Poole Harbour.	Frome†	Wilts	Avon.

sweet valley above Lostwithiel, in which the beautiful remains of Restormel Abbey, finely surrounded with wood, grace a gentleman's grounds which are tastefully laid out. Fowey.

* FROME (The) has its rise in the downs which border on Somersetshire. It divides at its source into two channels, which unite at a pleasant bourne at Maiden Newton, and from whence it pursues a south-east course to Dorchester. It is afterwards augmented by various streams from the hollows in the downs to the south, and meeting the Piddle from the north, it turns more and more eastward to reach Wareham, and forms the great expanse of water constituting Poole-bay. The country through which this river flows is bare of wood, and but thinly inhabited; but the downs which extend parallel with the latter part of its course, contain many tumuli and ancient encampments, with the singular curiosity of one perfect Roman amphitheatre near Dorchester, and within view of the ancient fortress of Maiden Castle. Poole-bay.

† FROME. This river divides the populous town of Frome, to which it gives its name. On the banks of the Frome are the venerable remains of Fawley Castle, together with numerous handsome seats and villas. It falls into the Avon in the centre of the city of Bristol.

G

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Gabalva ham	Glamorgan	Cardiff 3½	Llandaff 1	Taff Vale	174	...	...
Gaddesby pa	Leicester	Leicester 10	Rearsby 3¼	Midland	114	1627	325
Gaddesden, Great pa	Hertford	Hemel Hemp. 3	Berkhampstd 2¾	L. & N. W.	30¾	4074	1161
Gaddesden, Little* pa	Hertford	Dunstable 6½	Tring 3½	L. & N. W.	35¼	924	374
Gaer to	Montgomery	Welshpool 2½	Shrewsbury 23	Shrews. & Bmgm.	178	...	...
Gaerwen	Carnarvon	Llanfair 3	Gaerwen	Chester & Holyhd.	245	...	...
Gagingwell ham	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Heyford 5	Gt. Western	80	...	76
Gainford† pa	Durham	Barnard Castl 8	Darlington 9	N. Eastern	244	24145	7348

* GADDESDEN. The church of Gaddesden, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a small building, and contains several monuments to the Egertons, the lords of the manor, who have been interred here. John de Gaddesden, a famous physician, who flourished in the beginning of the fourteenth century, was a native of this place. He was an ecclesiastic, and was physician to King Edward II. His treatise on medicine, called "Rosa Anglica," is curious, for the information it affords relative to the state of science and practice at the period when it was written. In it he relates, that he cured one of the royal children of the small-pox by wrapping him in scarlet cloth, and hanging scarlet curtains round his bed. As a remedy for epilepsy, he advises the patient to be carried to church to hear mass four times during the Ember weeks, and afterwards to suspend round his neck a scroll, inscribed with a verse from the Gospel of the day. Yet, it appears, that this superstitious practitioner was acquainted with the method of rendering salt-water fresh by distillation, a process supposed to have been a modern discovery. Ancient superstitious practices in medicine.

† GAINFORD. This parish is pleasantly situate on the north bank of the river Tees. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by Egfrid, Bishop of Durham, in the eighth century. It has a tower containing a clock and three bells. Here is also a small chapel belonging to the Wesleyans. The manor, which is

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Gainsborough* m.t & p	Lincoln	Lincoln 17	Gainsborough	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	148	7210	8293
Gaitsgill ....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 6	Wreay 5	Lanc. & Carlisle	300½	...	...
Galby ....pa	Leicester	Billesdon 2	Leicester 7½	Midland	110	1170	103
Galgate	Lancaster	Lancaster ...4½	Galgate	Preston & Lanc.	226½	...	...
Galhampton ....ham	Somerset	Castle Carey 1¼	Frome 17	Gt. Western	132	...	...
Gallow Hill ....to	Northumb.	Newcastle ...15	Morpeth....8	N. Eastern	302	603	46
Galmpton ....ham	Devon	Dartmouth ...4	Totness 7½	S. Devon	230	...	...
Galton ....ti	Dorset	Dorchester ...7¼	Moreton 3¼	L. & S. W.	139½	...	...
Galtres	N. R. York	York....7	York....8	Gt. Northern	198½	...	...
Gamblesby ....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 10½	Wigton 4½	Marypt. & Carlisle	316½	...	...
Gamblesby ....to	Cumberland	Penrith 9	Penrith 10	Lanc. & Carlisle	292½	4783	244

GAINFORD.

extensive, is mentioned by ancient writers to have comprised great part of that side of the county. In the reign of Edward I., the Baliols, by the marriage of Hugh Baliol with Agnes de Valencia, obtained possession of it; and besides other privileges of a royal franchise, they had a free warren here.

Sir Samuel Garth, author of the "Dispensary."

Sir Samuel Garth, of some of whose family there are monuments in the church, was born in this parish. He was educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1691. He greatly contributed to the carrying into execution the project for the establishment of dispensaries, but was strongly opposed by the whole body of apothecaries, whom he severely lashed for their venal and mercenary spirit in his poem of "The Dispensary," which was very generally read and admired at the time. At the accession of George I. Dr. Garth was knighted, and appointed king's physician in ordinary, and physician-general to the army. He died in 1719.

* GAINSBOROUGH. This ancient market-town is situate on the eastern bank of the Trent, over which there is a good stone bridge, thrown over the river at the southern extremity of the town, in 1791; and in conjunction with it, a new road was cut to form a communication with Retford and Bawtry, which before was very circuitous. This improvement has been of incalculable advantage to the town, and has materially benefitted the projectors. In digging, to lay the foundation of the bridge, a dagger of a singular construction was found, supposed to be Danish.

The old Hall formerly a palace of John of Gaunt.

The old hall, formerly a palace of John of Gaunt, and late a residence of the Hickman family, lords of the manor, is worthy of a slight description. This edifice is constructed chiefly of oak, forming three sides of a quadrangle, open to the south. At the north-east corner is an embattled tower, with small windows of the flat pointed style. The western exterior consists of a huge stack of chimneys built of brick. On the northern side is a handsome building, once the chapel. It was formerly encircled by a moat, which in some places may be distinctly traced. The interior of this ancient structure has, within these few years, suffered considerable dilapidation, and no longer displays an uniformity of character correspondent to its external appearance. Since its desertion by the Neville family, the hall has been appropriated to various purposes.

The castle-hills.

On a ridge of hills that run along the eastern bank of the river, and about a mile to the north of the town, are considerable embankments called the Castle-hills, where, according to tradition, a castle formerly stood, but to what origin to refer it, or at what period it existed, history appears to be altogether silent. The principal of these embankments form three concentric circles, with deep fosses intervening; and, near these, are others of a subordinate kind. The circular part is conjectured to be of Roman origin, and the rest is attributed to the Danes. This station appears to have been occupied by the contending armies during the civil wars, for it is well known that in the neighbourhood of Gainsborough Lord Cavendish was defeated and slain by Cromwell. Gainsborough appears to be of great antiquity. The Danes, under the conduct of Sweyne, sailed up hither with a numerous fleet, seized upon the place, and extending themselves through different parts of the country, committed the most dreadful ravages.

Assassination of Sweyne, the Danish leader.

On the return of Sweyne from this bloody expedition, and when he was about to embark, a dagger from a secret hand inflicted due vengeance on this sanguinary monster. On the south part of the town formerly stood a stone chapel, in which many Danes are said to have been buried. Here is a grammar-school and a free-school, upon the Lancastrian system; the latter was built in 1813, and its endowment is upon the foundation of two ancient charity-schools. Among the distinguished individuals to whom this town has given birth are William de Gainsborough, a learned Franciscan friar, at Oxford, and the learned and pious Simon Patrick,

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Gamlingay ....pa	Cambridge ...	Potton.....2	Sandy 5	Gt. Northern	49	4143	1886
Gammer Lane Bridge ....rl st	Lancaster ...	Preston 3	Gammr Ln Bdg	Preston & Lngrdge	213	...	...
Gamston ....pa	Nottingham	Tuxford.....3½	Retford 3	Gt. Northern	141½	2000	308
Gamston ....to	Nottingham	Nottingham ...3	Nottingham ...3	Midland	131	...	124
Ganarew ....pa	Hereford	Monmouth.....3	Ross 7½	Glo'ster & Herefd ...	139½	835	147
Ganstead ....to	E. R. York ...	Hull.....5	Hull 6	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	179	802	81
Ganthorpe ....to	N. R. York ...	York 13	Barton Hill ...5	N. Eastern	207½	700	112
Ganton....pa	E. R. York ...	Scarborough...8	Ganton	N. Eastern	225½	3650	382

GAINSBOROUGH.

Bishop of Ely, who was born in 1626, at which time his father carried on business here as a mercer. After being well grounded in grammatical learning, he was sent, in 1644, as a sizar to Queen's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1647. In 1651 he obtained the degree of M.A., and took orders from Dr. Hall, the ejected Bishop of Norwich; and in 1658 he graduated B.D., and became vicar of Battersea. In 1661 he was elected, by a majority of the fellows, master of Queen's College, in opposition to a royal mandate; but the affair being brought before the king in council, he was ejected. He was presented to the living of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, in 1662, and endeared himself much to his parishioners by remaining with them during the plague. In 1666, having received some slight at Cambridge, he took his degree of D.D. at Oxford, and became chaplain to the king. About the same time he composed a treatise, intended to expose the character and manner of preaching of the nonconformist ministers, entitled "A Friendly Debate between a Conformist and a Nonconformist," which he subsequently with much candour allowed to be too indiscriminately severe. He followed this publication with his "Christian Sacrifice, showing the successful end and manner of receiving the Holy Communion;" "The Devout Christian;" "Advice to a Friend;" "Jesus and the Resurrection Justified;" "The Glorious Epiphany;" and various other pious tracts. In 1672 he was made prebendary of Westminster, and in 1679 Dean of Peterborough, where he completed the "History of the Church of Peterborough," which had been begun by Simon Gunton. During the reign of James II. he was one of the ablest defenders of the Protestant religion, and in 1686 took his part in a conference with two Romish priests, in the presence of that king and his brother-in-law, the Earl of Rochester, whom that monarch wished in vain to make a Catholic. After the Revolution he was advanced to the see of Chichester, whence, in 1691, he was translated to that of Ely, where he died, in 1707, in high reputation for learning, talent, and piety. Besides the works already alluded to, Bishop Patrick wrote "Commentaries" on the historical parts of the Old Testament, and "Paraphrases" on the books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, &c., which are deemed the most valuable of the whole. Gainsborough, for more than thirty years, has enjoyed the privilege of clearing out and admitting vessels coastwise, and, in 1840, the lords of the Treasury granted it all the privileges of a sea-port. By means of the river Trent, which is navigable to this port for vessels drawing twelve feet of water, a considerable trade is carried on. A handsome stone bridge of three arches was erected across the river, as before mentioned, in 1791, but being private property, a toll is taken for the transit of passengers and vehicles. The town is chiefly comprised in one long street, running parallel with the river, and a cross street leading from its side to the railway-station. Some neat public buildings have been built within the last few years. A portion of the old manor house has been converted into a corn exchange, and some of the largest apartments have been fitted up as assembly-rooms and a literary institution. In 1855 a handsome savings bank was erected in Beaumont-street. The church of Gainsborough being in a very ruinous state, was taken down, about eighty or ninety years ago, and rebuilt in a style of modern architecture, the expense of which was defrayed by a duty on coals. The tower, a fine specimen of the Gothic order, was suffered to remain. This forms a curious contrast with the new church, and their union exhibits a singular and grotesque appearance. A new district church has been erected at Southolme, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Town Hall is in the market-place. It is a plain brick building, and here, though the quarter sessions are no longer held, the petty sessions are held every alternate Thursday. The chief trade of the town is derived from malting and seed-crushing; which are both very largely carried on here. It is computed that no less than eighty thousand quarters of linseed are annually made into oil and

Bishop of Ely.

His excellent conduct during the plague.

Gainsborough made a sea-port.

The church.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Garboldesham*.....pa	Norfolk	Diss 7½	Harling Rd....4½	Norfolk	108	2705	806
Garendon .....ex pa	Leicester	Loughboro' ...2	Loughboro' ...3	Midland	118	1270	44
Garford .....chap	Berks.....	Abingdon 4½	Wantage Rd. 4	Gt. Western	64	...	192
Garforth .....pa	W. R. York ...	Leeds 7	Garforth	N. Eastern	194	1700	1335
Gargrave† .....pa	W. R. York ...	Skipton 4	Gargrave	Midland	217	11615	1831
Garmondsway-Moor .....to	Durham	Durham 7	Coxhoe	N. Eastern	251	1040	129
Garn .....to	Merioneth ...	Bala 1	Chirk 30	Shrews & Chester...	206	...	...
Garnant	Carmarthen...	Llangennech 12½	Garnant	Llanelly	242	...	...
Garrett‡ .....ham	Surrey	Tooting 1	Wimbledon ...1¼	L. & S. W.	9¼	...	...

GAINSBOROUGH.

cake, at this place. The mode of obtaining linseed oil from lin, or flax-seed, includes many singular processes. The seeds are exceedingly hard and smooth, and require one of two kinds of presses to crush them; one the wedge press, the other the hydraulic press, which here has gradually superseded the former. It is the refuse pulp which is called the oil-cake, and this commands a good price for manure and feeding cattle. Linseed-oil, besides its medicinal uses, is extensively employed in the arts, particularly for painting. There are, besides, some extensive ship-yards, rope-walks, foundries, a steam-boiler manufactory, and some smaller works, that furnish employment to the inhabitants.

Oil-cake manufacture.

Inns, White Hart, Monsom's Arms, Black's Head.—*Markets*, Tues; great market, alter. Tues.—*Fairs*, Easter-Tues., Wed.; Tues. and Wed. aft. Oct. 20.—*Bankers*, Smith, Ellison, and Co., draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith. Lincoln and Lindsey Banking Company; draw on Prescott, Grote, and Co.

* GARBOLDESHAM. A pretty village, situated in a valley. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a noble building, with a large square tower of flint. At the south entrance is a handsome porch, bearing several Latin inscriptions. The interior, which is handsomely fitted up, contains some elegant marble monuments to the memory of the Montgomerie family, and at the north-east angle is a mural monument to John Scott, Esq., the late owner of Garboldesham Hall, a very ancient mansion. The tower of the old church still remains, the body having been pulled down upwards of a century ago.

Ancient mansion.

† GARGRAVE. The town of Gargrave is situated on the river Aire, which abounds with good fish, and runs so tortuously, that Camden observes, it seems undetermined whether to run to the sea or back to its source. A cotton manufactory, situated on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes here, gives employment to many of the inhabitants. A court for the recovery of small debts used to be held here under the Duke of Devonshire, but the new County Court Act has absorbed that privilege. Gargrave is much frequented by sportsmen during the shooting season. About half a mile from the town are traces of the foundations of a Roman villa, 300 feet in length and 180 in breadth. The places of worship are the parish church of St. Andrew, and chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

Traces of a Roman villa

Fair, Dec. 11, cattle, merchandise.

‡ GARRETT. The hamlet of Garrett is on the road from Wandsworth to Tooting. About two centuries since, it appears to have been a single house, called the Garvett; this house was pulled down about seventy years ago. This used to be for many years the scene of the celebrated mock election. The truly ridiculous custom of electing a Mayor of Garrett, originated, it is said, "in a party of watermen belonging to Wandsworth, dining at the Leather Bottle, a public house at Garrett, and, while spending a merry day, it being the time of a general election, in the midst of their frolic, they took it into their heads to choose one of their company a representative of that place; and having gone through the usual ceremonies of an election, as well as the occasion would permit, he was declared duly elected." In the Gentleman's Magazine, July, 1781, it is said "several persons who lived near that part of Wandsworth which adjoins to Garrett-lane, had formed a kind of club, not only to eat and drink, but to correct measures for removing the encroachments made on that part of the common, and to prevent others from being made for the future. As the members were, most of them, persons in low circumstances, they agreed at every meeting to contribute some small matter, in order to make up a purse for the defence of their collective rights. When a sufficient sum of money was subscribed, they applied to a very worthy attorney in that neighbourhood, who brought an action

Origin of the "Mayor of Garrett."

against the encroachers, in the name of the president (or, as they called him, the mayor) of the club. They gained their suit with costs; the encroachments were destroyed; and ever after, the president, who lived many years, was called the Mayor of Garrett. This event happening at the time of a general election, the ceremony, upon every new Parliament, of choosing out-door members for the borough of Garrett, has been, till lately, constantly kept up. From this beginning, the mock usage gradually increased; but little account was taken of it till about 1750. Sir John Harper was elected 1777; and in 1781 he was again returned, the burlesque election being conducted with uncommon pomp and magnificence, in the plebeian mode of pageantry. At this election he had six rivals to contend with, among whom was that formidable opponent the celebrated Sir Jeffrey Dunstan, who was then unsuccessful. Sir John Harper was by trade a weaver, and qualified, by power of face and speech, and infinite humour, to sustain the burlesque character he assumed. In the year 1785 Sir John Harper vacated his seat by death, when Sir Jeffrey Dunstan again became a candidate, and issued his celebrated address to the electors. On the day of election Sir Jeffrey left London in a splendid phaeton, his procession extending a mile in length; and he was triumphantly returned by an immense majority; it was his good fortune to retain his seat for Garrett until the general election 1796, when he was ousted by Sir Harry Dimsdale, a man as much deformed as himself. Sir Jeffrey Dunstan was a child of chance, a foundling. He was picked up in the year 1759, at a churchwarden's door in St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, and not being owned, was reared in the workhouse, so as ultimately to attain about two-thirds the usual height of manhood, with knock knees, and a disproportionately large head. At twelve years old he was bound apprentice, for nine years, to the "trade and mystery" of a greengrocer: this period was too long for Jeffrey's soaring ideas of true independence, and having adopted the idea that "time was made for slaves," he broke through his servitude, and ran away to Birmingham. At an early period of his life he too frequently sacrificed at the shrine of "Sir John Barleycorn," and very seldom saw the inside of a pot of beer without going to the bottom of it; indeed, his love for the quart-pot was so great, that after drinking the beer, he sometimes took the liberty of carrying away the pot, which unfortunate propensity got him into many scrapes, and his body suffered imprisonment, as well as severe castigation at the cart's tail round Covent-garden market. What rendered Sir Jeffrey so very conspicuous in the metropolis was the vending old wigs (which he used to carry in a bag carelessly thrown over his shoulder), and the singularity of his cry. He wore his shirt open, and the collar turned down, exposing his breast. In life his face was dark and dirty, but when coffined, his skin was remarkably fair and clear. After the toils of the day, Sir Jeffrey would retire to the Horse and Leaping-bar, Bethnal-green, where he amused the company by singing the "London Cries," reciting his mock speeches on the corruptions of Parliaments, and, placed in an arm-chair on the table, nightly afforded sport to a merry company. We come now to the close of the life of this never-to-be-forgotten Mayor of Garrett. Having called at the Red Lion (opposite the London Hospital), he was so abundantly supplied with liquor that he soon became insensible, and being placed in a wheel-barrow, was carried to the door of his house, situate on the north side of the "Ducking-pond," and there left to perish, for he was found a corpse the next morning. It was strongly suspected that Sir Jeffrey's death was purposely caused, by giving him drugged liquor, and the surgeons of the day were eager to obtain a prize, but their hopes were disappointed by the late John Liptrap, Esq., who had the body removed to a place of safety. This gentleman paid all the expenses of Sir Jeffrey's funeral: a grave ten feet deep was dug close to the north wall of the watch-house of St. Mary, Whitechapel. His lady lies at his feet; and Miss Dinah, his daughter, "sleeps the sleep of death" at his side. Sir Jeffrey was succeeded by Sir Harry Dimsdale, a "cosmopolite and muffin dealer," the last remarkable member for Garrett. This odd production of injured nature was well known about the streets of London. He was born in Shug-lane, Haymarket, in 1758. Of his early pursuits little is known; but we find him, in 1788, receiving parochial relief from St. Martin's parish: his trade, at that period, was vending "bobbins, thread, and stay-laces, for the ladies;" he next commenced dealer in muffins. His harmless behaviour gained him many customers, and life rolled on gaily and smoothly till "ambition fired his soul," when he aspired to the honour of representing the borough of Garrett, to which honourable station he was elected, and he continued

GARRETT.

Sir John Harper.

Sir Jeffrey Dunstan.

His habits and eccentricities.

Sir Harry Dimsdale, a cosmopolite and muffin dealer.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Garrigill* .....chap	Cumberland	Penrith 20	Alston 2½	Newc. & Carlisle.....	330	...	1443
Garrison Side ...ex pa	E. R. York ...	Hull 1	Hull 1	Manch., Shef. & Lin.	174	80	195
Garriston .....to	N. R. York ...	Richmond 5	Bedale 9	N. Eastern	238	660	44
Garsdale .....to	W. R. York ...	Sedburgh 5½	Clapham 20	Midland	254	8280	709
Garsdon .....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ...2½	Minety 5	Gt. Western.....	90	1136	207
Garsington† .....pa	Oxford	Oxford.....5	Abingdon Rd 6½	Gt. Western.....	62½	2230	635
Garstang‡ ...m.t & pa	Lancaster ...	Lancaster ...11	Garstang	Lanc. & Preston.....	219½	31403	7465

GARRETT.

to fill the important office during four Parliments. His last procession exceeded anything of the kind ever seen in London. He was placed, or rather tied, on an eminence in a carriage somewhat resembling a triumphal car, drawn by four horses, which were profusely decorated with dyed wood shavings, a substitute for ribands. The dress of Sir Harry displayed much of the "unreal mockery" of finery, being disposed in a manner which could not but excite laughter. In a short time the popularity of this last representative of Garrett ceased; the novelty of his person lost much of its attractions; he became neglected; illness seized him; and he died March, 1810, in St. Martin's watch-house. No candidate starting of sufficient originality of character, the borough of Garrett has since remained vacant. Summer's Town is in the hamlet of Garrett. Here a pretty district church, in the pointed style, has been recently built, and dedicated to St. Mary.

Died in St. Martin's watch-house.

* GARRIGILL. Near this place are situated some lead works, which employ most of the inhabitants. Divine service is only performed here every third Sunday, by the Vicar of Aldstone: but there are three chapels of the dissenters, namely, the Independents, the Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodists. The river Tyne has its source some few miles hence.

Source of the Tyne.

† GARSINGTON. On a screen in the church of this parish, which is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Mary, are the arms of Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity-college, who, during the prevalence of the plague, built a house for the accommodation of the students, who carried on their studies here as when at college.

‡ GARSTANG. This town, which is said to derive its name from an ancient Saxon, to whom it belonged, is situated on the banks of the river Wyre, which abounds with fish, especially trout, chub, gudgeon, and smelts. The town is very irregularly built, and has rather a mean appearance, the Town Hall, built in 1755, being the best building it possesses. It was incorporated by Charles II., and is governed by a bailiff and seven capital burgesses, who have power to try misdemeanors committed within the liberty. The chief manufactures of this town are in hats and sackings. Flax dressing likewise gives employment to many of the inhabitants, and in the vicinity of the town are many printed cotton and calico manufactories. The river which flows near this place was once so swollen as to inundate the church, in consequence of which the foundation became so much injured that it was found necessary to take it down in 1746. There is now only a chapel of ease within the town, the parish church, a fine structure, dedicated to St. Helen, being situated a mile and a half distant from the town, at a place called Garstang-church-town. There are in Garstang several places of worship for dissenters, and several charity-schools. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here and at Preston alternately. The country in this vicinity is famous for its fine breed of cattle, which, though smaller than what are usually called the Lancashire breed, are remarkable for elegant shape. On the north-east side of the town are the ruins of Greenhaugh Castle, consisting now of only one tower. It was built by Stanley, first earl of Derby. When the Scottish adherents to the Pretender made their incursion into England, in 1715, they halted at Garstang, before taking possession of Preston; and in the year following some of the rebels were executed at this place. A quarter of a mile south of the principal street the Lancaster canal crosses the Wyre by a beautiful aqueduct, and upon the banks of the river are some corn and worsted mills. In the neighbourhood cotton spinning is also carried on. The corn trade is very good, and for the accommodation of those in that business an exchange has been built in the market-place.

Principal manufactures.

Ruins of Greenhaugh Castle.

Inns, Eagle and Child, Royal Oak.—*Market*, Thurs.—*Fairs*, April 12, Holy Thurs., July 10, 11; a great fair at Martinmas, and Nov. 22, 23.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Garston* ...to & chap	Lancaster ...	Liverpool 6	Garston.....	St. Helens	196	3293	2756

* GARSTON, situated on the banks of the Mersey, was once famous for some extensive salt-works, which gave employment to a considerable number of persons. It is now rising into much importance from the new docks that have been formed here, and which greatly tend to increase the prosperity of the place. (*See* "Liverpool.") In the neighbourhood is Toxteth Park, the seat of the late William Roscoe, who was born at Liverpool, of humble origin, in the year 1752. His father and mother were both in the service of a gentleman of the most amiable and generous disposition, who, dying without an heir, left the greatest part of his property to the subject of this memoir. At the age of sixteen his poetical productions would have done credit to one who had enjoyed all the advantages of education, and he was at that time found qualified to be admitted as an articled clerk to Mr. Eyres, an eminent solicitor of Liverpool. Soon after he had entered on the duties of his office, he was induced to undertake the study of the Latin language, in which he found means to acquire a proficiency by his own unassisted efforts; and he subsequently obtained an acquaintance, in the same manner, with the French and Italian. The best authors in each of those tongues soon became familiar to him, and perhaps few of his countrymen ever acquired so general, so extensive, and so recondite an intimacy with Italian literature as did Mr. Roscoe. At the expiration of his clerkship he entered in partnership with Mr. Aspinwall, as a lawyer; and he soon became invested with the entire management of an office extensive in practice and of high reputation. In December, 1773, he recited before the society formed at Liverpool for the encouragement of drawing, painting, &c., an Ode, which was afterwards published, with "Mount Pleasant," his first poetical production, composed at the age of sixteen. When the projected abolition of the slave trade became a topic of public discussion, he warmly interested himself in the success of that measure. The great work on which the fame of Mr. Roscoe chiefly rests, his "Life of Lorenzo de Medicis, called the Magnificent," was commenced in 1790 and completed in 1796. He now employed his leisure in studying the Greek language, in which he made considerable progress; and, in 1798, he published "The Nurse, a poem, from the Italian of Luiga Tansillo," 4to. In 1805 appeared his second great work, "The Life and Pontificate of Leo X.," the son of Lorenzo de Medici, in 4 vols., 4to; in collecting materials for which he is said to have been liberally assisted by Lord Holland and the Earl of Bristol. About this period he became a banker at Liverpool, in partnership with his friends Messrs. Clark and Sons. When the general election took place, in 1806, many of the inhabitants of Liverpool, displeased with the conduct of General Tarleton, one of their late members, in opposing the abolition of the slave trade, determined to place Mr. Roscoe, who had written against slavery in every form, in opposition to him. Accordingly, many of his friends, consisting chiefly of the Quakers and Unitarians, resolved to put him in nomination, and to return him solely at their own expense. A very large subscription was consequently raised, and, after a most severe contest, the election terminated in his favour. After the dissolution of Parliament, in 1807, he retired from the representation, and from that time confined his political exertions to the publication of occasional pamphlets. The last work in which he was occupied related to botany, a science in which he had displayed his skill by various papers which appeared in the "Transactions of the Linnæan Society." Mr. Roscoe was also the author of the well-written preface to Daulby's "Catalogue of the Etchings of Rembrandt." In his commercial pursuits Mr. Roscoe proved unsuccessful, the banking-house to which he belonged failed, and his property was wrecked. The creditors would liberally have allowed him to retain his valuable library, but his sense of justice would not permit him to avail himself of their generosity. His books, including many valuable Italian works, were sold at Liverpool for £5,150, his collection of prints for £1,880, and the drawings for £728. A portrait of Leo X. was purchased for £500, by Mr. Coke, of Holkham. His death, which was occasioned by a disorder partaking of the nature of cholera, took place at his seat, June 30th, 1831. His funeral was attended by committees of the Royal Institution, the Philosophical Society, and the Athenæum, and by nearly two hundred gentlemen on foot, besides those in carriages.

William Roscoe.

Remarkable acquirements.

His works.

Becomes member for Liverpool.

His bankruptcy, and death.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Garston, East* ....pa	Berks.....	Lambourn 3	Hungerford ...7	Gt. Western	68	4342	623
Garth.....to	Montgomery	Welshpool 2	Shrewsbury 20	Bmgm. & Shrews....	175	...	...
Garth .....ham	Glamorgan ...	Caerphilly 4	Pentyrch 1	Taff Vale	176½	...	...
Garth and Ystrad...to	Cardigan	Lampeter 8	Carmarthen...32	S. Wales	277	853	65
Garthbeibio† .....pa	Montgomery	Llanfair 8	Shrewsbury...34	Bmgm. & Shrews. ...	189	7200	355
Garthbrengy .....pa	Brecknock ...	Brecon 3	Abergavenny 23	Newpt. & Herefd....	189½	2001	189
Garthely .....chap	Cardigan	Lampeter 6	Carmarthen...30	S. Wales	275	2475	337
Garthewin .....to	Denbigh	Denbigh 7	Abergele 7	Chester & Holyhd.	219½	...	...
Garth-gynyd .....ham	Glamorgan ...	Caerphilly 7	Incline Top ...5	Taff Vale	191	...	131
Garthorne .....ham	Westmorland	Appleby 5	Tebay 6	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	269	...	...
Garthorpe .....pa	Leicester	Melton Mowby 5	Saxby.....1½	Midland	112	1714	132
Garthorpe .....to	Lincoln.....	Bartn-on-H 13½	Brigg 14½	Manch., Shef. & Lin.	179	1380	502
Garton .....pa	E. R. York ...	Hull 13	Hedon 9	Hull & Holderness	188	1797	212
Garton-on-the-Wolds .....pa	E. R. York ...	Gt. Driffield ...3	Garton	N. Eastern	194½	4380	531
Garvestone .....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham ...4	Thuxton .....¾	Norfolk.....	123	802	421
Garway.....pa	Hereford	Monmouth.....8	Ross 10	Glo'ster & Herefd...	142	3625	590
Gasper .....ham	Somerset	Bruton 6	Frome 12	Gt. Western	127	...	288
Gasthorpe .....pa	Norfolk	Diss 9½	Harling Rd. ...5	Norfolk	108	864	103
Gatcombe.....	Gloucester ...	Chepstow 11	Gatcombe.....	S. Wales	130½	...	...
Gatcombe .....pa	Hants	Newport.....3	Southampton 20	L. & S. W.	100	1392	260
Gatebeck .....ham	Westmorland	Burton 6	Milnthorpe ...3	Lanc. & Carlisle.....	247	...	...
Gateford .....ham	Nottingham	Worksop.....2	Worksop 1½	Man., Shef., & Lin.	148	...	...
Gateforth .....to	W. R. York ...	Selby 5	Burtn Salmon 4	N. Eastern	178	1410	192
Gate Helmsley	E. R. York ...	York 8½	Gate Helmsley	N. Eastern	199	...	...
Gately .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...5½	Ryburgh 2½	Norfolk	139½	1490	138
Gatenby .....to	N. R. York ...	Bedale.....4	Newby Wiske 5	N. Eastern	232	849	82
Gateshead‡ ...bo & pa	Durham	Newcastle 1	Gateshead	N. Eastern	274	3255	25568

Curious tenure.

* GARSTON (East) manor, now the property of Sir Robert Burdett, formerly belonged to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in right of his wife Blanche. It was held by the service of finding a knight clad in plate armour to serve in the king's army for forty days, at the lord's cost, whensoever he should be in the territory of Kidwelly, in Wales, of which manor this was a member. Garston Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure, containing memorials of the families of Gastrell, and of the Elsyngs, descended from Henry Elsyng, clerk of the House of Lords, in the reign of Charles I., and keeper of his majesty's records in the Tower of London.

British kist-vaen, or stone chest.

† GARTHBEIBIO. This little village, which lies between the rivers Twrch and Banwy, has its church dedicated to Tydecho, a saint who lived at the close of the fifth and commencement of the sixth century. Adjoining the church is a well, constructed so as to form a cold bath, the water of which is said to be serviceable in rheumatic complaints. Near this village, whilst the bridge was being erected for carrying a new road over the river, a large kist-vaen, or stone chest, was found, containing two skeletons and an urn, with ashes and burnt bones: it was supposed to have been of British origin. In the neighbourhood the tourist will find some very picturesque scenery. The village is much resorted to by anglers, who find in the rivers Twrch and Banwy excellent encouragement for piscatorial experimentalists. Some fine salmon trout is to be found in the latter.

Extensive works.

‡ GATESHEAD. A corporate and Parliamentary borough on the southern bank of the Tyne, opposite to Newcastle, with which town a communication is effected by means of a handsome stone bridge. So closely is the history and trade of Gateshead associated with that of Newcastle, that the two places can hardly be spoken of separately. The principal trades comprise iron founding, ship building, and glass and chemical works. The town exhibits an irregular line of buildings distinguished by the names of High-street, and Bridge-street, from which diverge Hill-gate and some streets of minor importance. The town is governed by a mayor, three aldermen, and eighteen common-councillors, the borough magistrates holding regular courts every Tuesday and Friday in the Town Hall.

Enfranchised by the Reform Bill.

The Reform Bill conferred upon Gateshead the elective franchise, with the privilege of sending one member to Parliament. The parish church of St. Mary is an ancient cruciform structure founded at a remote period, but considerably altered by repairs and additions in 1740 and 1764. In 1819 a handsome painted window was placed in the southern transept, and an organ, costing five hundred guineas, was added in 1824. The church of St. John, Gateshead-fell, was erected at the cost of nearly £3,000 in 1825. The other places of worship are the chapels of ease of St. Edmund and Trinity, and chapels for various bodies of dissenters. St. James's Hospital, originally founded under the name of St.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Gathurst	Lancaster.....	Wigan 3	Gathurst	Lanc. & Yorkshire	197½	...	...
Gatton* .....pa	Surrey	Reigate 3	Merstham 1	S. Eastern	20	1260	172
Gauntlet .....ham	Lincoln	Donington ...2½	Algarkirk 6	Gt. Northern	106½	...	...
Gaunts-Earthcote...ti	Gloucester ...	Bristol 8½	Yate.....5	Midland	127	...	58
Gautby.....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ...6½	Bardney 5	Gt. Northern	134	1444	99
Gawcott .....chap	Bucks	Buckingham ...1	Buckingham ...1	L. & N. W.	62	...	619
Gawsworth† .....pa	Chester.....	Macclesfield ...3	North Rode ...3	N. Stafford	163	5442	788
Gawthorpe ....to	W. R. York ...	Wakefield 3	Dewsbury 2	Lanc. & Yorkshire...	189½	...	...

Edmund, in 1248, was refounded by James I. in 1610. The constitution of the hospital was changed in 1810, and since then thirteen poor brethen have been admitted to the benefit of the foundation. The great fire that occurred October 1854, though producing much temporary damage has led to some advantageous improvements in the appearance of the place. The first valuable addition to the local convenience that existed was made here some years ago, by forming a new and wide street from the head of the narrow and steep descent, called the Bottle Bank, and carrying it round in a curve line to the bridge, by which means the former dangerous, and, in winter, almost impassable road for carriages, was entirely avoided. The formation of the railway bridge across the Tyne has led to other and far more important improvements. The view of the river Tyne, and town of Newcastle, from the brow of the eminence, a little to the north of the Hexam-road, on the Gateshead side, is uncommonly grand. Gateshead-fell, a bleak and elevated ridge, extending southward from the town, is famous for its grindstone quarries, which are exported to all parts of the kingdom. The charities of Gateshead are numerous, consisting of a free grammar and several other schools; an alms-house for six poor women, and various other bequests, from which the poor are periodically relieved. Here was formerly a monastery, to which was attached a hospital; these having been converted into a Roman Catholic chapel, were burnt down by the populace during a riot. Near Gateshead, William the Conqueror gained a decisive victory over Malcolm, King of Scotland. De Foe is said to have resided at Gateshead, when he wrote Robinson Crusoe, the chief incidents of which he had obtained from Alexander Selkirk, a native of Anstruther, in Fifeshire. The etymology of the name Gateshead has been a matter of much doubt with antiquaries, most of whom consider, however, that a branch of Watling-street ended here, hence Gates-head or end; Gate in ancient as in modern times, signifying a street or road. (*See* Newcastle-on-Tyne.)

GATESHEAD.

Great fire in 1854.

Fine view.

Victory gained by William I. over the King of Scotland.

Inns, Half-Moon, Grey Horse, Black Bull.—*Newspaper*, Gateshead Observer, (liberal), Sat.

* GATTON is situated under the range of chalk hills above Reigate, and obtained its name of Gate-tun, or the town on the road, from being built on an old Roman road, whence by corruption it derived its present name. Though now only a small village, it is supposed to have been formerly a considerable town, and from the many Roman coins and other antiquities discovered here, to have been a Roman station. Gatton was an ancient borough by prescription, and had sent members to parliament since 1451, in the reign of Henry VI., but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. When disfranchised it contained about twenty houses and one hundred inhabitants. A short time before the Reform Bill, Lord Monson gave £100,000 for it. The lord of the manor has a beautiful residence, called Lower Gatton, surrounded by an extensive park, tastefully arranged, and containing a lake, formed by a previous possessor, of the extent of thirty acres, in the midst of which are two islands, planted with trees and shrubs, and the resort of numerous wild fowl, which breed there. It belongs to the Countess of Warwick. The parish church, which is a small ancient building, is included within the limits of the park. Upper Gatton is also a handsome mansion, situated on a hill near Chipstead, and surrounded by a park of 150 acres. It was until lately a seat of the Duke of St. Albans. There are some good quarries of white stone in the neighbourhood capable of being subjected to a high degree of heat. Pilgrim's-lane derives its name from having been the route to Beckett's shrine at Canterbury.

The borough sold for £100,000 before the Reform Bill.

Quarries.

† GAWSWORTH. In the church of Gawsworth, which is a handsome structure, are some monuments of the Fittons, a family in which the manor was long vested. The monument of Sir Edward Fitton, who died 1619, has some miserable verses, the last of which eulogises the deceased and his family with such a miserable effort at punning as "Fitt-ons to weare a heavenly diadem."

Punning epitaph.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Gaydon.....pa	Warwick	Warwick.....9	Fenny Cmptn 4	Gt. Western	98½	1140	277
Gayhurst.....pa	Bucks	N. Pagnell 3	Wolverton 5	L. & N. W.	57¼	840	88
Gayles .....to	N. R. York ...	Darlington ...10	Richmond 3	N. Eastern	243	2467	178
Gayton .....to	Chester	Neston... 3	Spital 3	Chest. & Birkhd. ...	192	2075	144
Gayton* .....pa	Norfolk	Lynn Regis ...6½	East Winch ...2½	E. Anglian	106½	327±	862
Gayton† .....pa	Northampton	Northampton 6	Blisworth 2	L. & N. W.	65	1711	421
Gayton.....pa	Stafford.....	Stafford.....5½	Weston 1	N. Stafford	132	1270	264
Gayton-le-Marsh‡ pa	Lincoln	Louth 8	Authorpe 3	Gt. Northern	137½	2166	326
Gayton-Thorpe .....pa	Norfolk	Lynn Regis ...7	East Winch ...3	E. Anglian	107	2355	197
Gayton-le-Wold ...pa	Lincoln	Louth 5½	Louth 6½	Gt. Northern	147	1139	114
Gaywood§ .....pa	Norfolk	Lynn Regis ...1	Lynn 1	E. Anglian	100	2495	1338
Gazeley.....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket ...5	Kennet 2	E. Counties	72	5899	900
Gear Hill.....ham	Somerset	Bruton 7½	Frome 6	Gt. Western	121	...	...
Gedding .....pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh ...12½	Stowmarket...7¼	E. Union	87½	521	163
Geddington‖ .....pa	Northampton	Kettering 3	Thrapstone ...8	L. & N. W.	97	2140	887
Gedgrave .....ex. pa	Suffolk	Orford 1	Ipswich.....19	E. Union	87	...	53
Gedling.....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...3	Carlton 1	Midland	135	4490	2922
Gedney¶ .....pa	Lincoln.....	Holbeach 2½	Spalding 11	Gt. Northern	104	25257	2519
Gedney Hill .....ham	Lincoln	Wisbeach 11	Peakirk.....13	Gt. Northern	94½	...	32
Geeston.....ham	Rutland	Stamford 4	Ketton	Midland	92½	...	...
Geldeston .....pa	Norfolk	Beccles 2	Beccles 2½	Norfolk	149½	820	419
Gelli .....ham	Brecknock ...	Merthyr Tyd. 1	Merthyr 1¼	Taff Vale	195	...	...

* GAYTON stands in the valley of a small rivulet which rises in the grounds of Gayton Hall and flows into Lynn harbour. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, but it underwent a thorough renovation in 1850. In 1852 a parish school was erected. Gayton Hall belongs to the St. John family. There are several small charities.

Gayton Hall

Fair, A week before old Michaelmas-day, hiring.

† GAYTON. The church here is a handsome stone structure dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and containing some interesting monuments and brasses. Amongst them are an altar-tomb of alabaster to Francis Tanfield, Esq., and Bridget, his wife, which has engraved upon it the effigies of himself, wife, and eighteen children, showing that he died in November, 1558, and his wife in June 1583. He was one who signed the act of uniformity. There is also the figure of a knight templar, life size, carved in wood. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina in good preservation. Some neat stained glass windows, and a finely carved oaken altar-piece, contribute to the embellishment of the interior. The Grand Junction canal and the London and North Western railway pass through the parish, which stands on a rising ground of oolite, with clay in the valleys.

Interesting altar-tomb in the church.

‡ GAYTON-LE-MARSH. The church here, dedicated to St. George, was renovated and partly rebuilt in 1847.

§ GAYWOOD. [*Fairs*, June 22, horses; and Oct. 17, cattle and cheese.

‖ GEDDINGTON. This village is situated in a chase, about five miles long, and two broad, on the small river Ise. In the centre of this village stands one of those elegant crosses, erected by Edward I., as tributes of affection for his beloved Eleanor. This cross which is about forty feet high, is in a more perfect state, and freer from modern incumbrances, than any of the remaining ones. A triangular pedestal of eight steps forms the base. The lower story is charged with shields of arms, and adorned with a variety of sculptured roses, foliage, &c. In the second story are three niches, with crocketed pinnacles, containing female figures; a variety of pinnacles, tabernacle work, &c., adorn the upper story. On a spot, called Castle-close, formerly stood a royal palace, where Richard Cœur-de-Lion is said to have held a Parliament for the purpose of raising supplies to carry on a crusade to Jerusalem. In the church are some relics of ancient times; among which a piscina in the south wall, and three stone seats, deserve notice. There is also a curious painting representing Queen Elizabeth lying in state. The manor belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch.

Cross erected by Edward I. and ancient relics.

¶ GEDNEY. This parish, which is very extensive, is remarkable for having four manorial rights under the following titles:—The Abbot, the Pawlet, the Burgh Lion, (from Sir John de Burgh) and the Welby. A "dole" amounting to about £60 is annually given on St. Thomas's day and Good Friday, from the produce of the land and houses left by the Welby family. The church is an

The "Welby dole."

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Gelli Gaer*.....pa	Glamorgan ...	Caerphilly 7	Incline Top ...5	Taff Vale	191	16573	3807
Gelly Ceidrim.....pa	Carmarthen...	Llangennech 11	Gelly Ceidrim...	Llanelly	241	...	...
Gelston .....ham	Lincoln	Grantham 7	Hougham 1	Gt. Northern	112½	...	...
Gembling .....to	E. R. York ...	Gt. Driffield ...7	Httn Crnswck 7	N. Eastern	196	1223	110
Genge, East .....ti	Berks	Wantage 3¾	Steventon.....4½	Gt. Western	61	...	...
Genge, West .....ti	Berks.....	Wantage 3½	Steventon.....4½	Gt. Western	61	...	...
Gennys, St.....pa	Cornwall	Camelford ...11	Crediton 49	N. Devon	246	5516	649
Gentle Shaw†.....ham	Stafford.....	Lichfield.....5	Brownhills ...4½	S. Stafford	125½	...	...
George, St.‡ .....pa	Denbigh	Abergele 2	Abergele.....3	Chest. & Holyhd ...	215½	...	452
George, St. .....pa	Glamorgan ...	Cardiff 6½	St. Fagans ...1½	S. Wales	176	1058	240
Georgeham .....pa	Devon	Barnstaple ...7½	Barnstaple ...8½	N. Devon	238	4229	971
George-Nympton ...pa	Devon	S. Moulton ...2	S. Moulton Rd 4½	N. Devon	219½	2240	292
Germans, St.§ m.t & p	Cornwall	Liskeard 8	Plymouth.....11	S. Devon	258	10317	2967
Germansweek .....pa	Devon	Oakhamptn 10½	Copplestone...24	N. Devon	227½	2594	318
Germoe.....pa	Cornwall	Penzance 7½	Plymouth.....72	S. Devon	319	1287	970

ancient structure of the fourteenth century. It is chiefly in the perpendicular style, and is about 160 feet in length, exclusive of the tower, which is 86 feet high. The chancel has been recently restored through the liberality and taste of J. B. Millington, Esq., who bestowed a gratuity of £1,000 upon the church. GEDNEY. Chancel restored.

* GELLI GAER. This parish is watered by the rivers Rhymny, Taf, and Clydach, and abounds in coal and iron, which principally employs the inhabitants. In Brith-dir hamlet is a chapel of ease and a free-school, founded by Edward Lewis, Esq., in 1715, where fifteen poor boys are taught, clothed, and apprenticed. In a field near this church are the ruins of an oblong building, the origin and uses of which are nowhere explained. Coal and iron found here.

† GENTLE SHAW. In this hamlet, which lies exceedingly high on Cannock Chase, is the lofty eminence of Castle-hill, from the summit of which nine counties can be seen. The Castle-ring, supposed to be a British or Danish encampment, is a vast rampart, with the fosses and other evidences of an extensive entrenchment plainly visible. Castle-hill.

‡ GEORGE, ST., or Llan-St. Sior. In this parish is the military station of Pen-y-Pare, said to have been occupied by Owen Gwynedd, after his skilful retreat before Henry II. at Cil Owen. Here is also a *Ffynon Vair*, or Holy-well, to which great restorative powers are attributed.

§ GERMANS., ST. This market-town is situated on an eminence near the river Tidi, a branch of the Lynher creek. It consists chiefly of one long street, running, from the nature of the ground on which it is built, nearly parallel with the roof of the church, which is the principal object worth notice in the town. This church was originally conventual, and was included within the body of a priory, supposed to have been founded by King Athelstan, and dedicated to St. Germaine, or Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, in France, a famous preacher, and strenuous opposer of the Pelagian heresy, for which purpose he came over into Britain with Lupus, Bishop of Troy, in the year 429. Carew, in describing the town of St. Germans and the priory, relates, in the following words, the manner in which the site was obtained by Champernoune:—"The Church Town mustereth many inhabitants and sundry ruins, but little wealth, occasioned either through abandoning their fishing trade, as some conceive, or by their being abandoned by the religious people, as the greater sort imagined; for in former times the Bishop of Cornwall's see was from St. Petrock's, in Bodmyn, removed hither, as from hence when the Cornish diocese united with Devon, it passed to Crediton. But this first loss received relief through a succeeding priory, which, at the general suppression, changing his note with his coat, is now named Port Eliot, and, by the owner's charity, distributeth *pro virili* the alms accustomably expected and expended at such places. Neither will it, I think, much displease you to hear how this gentleman's ancestor, of whom Master Eliot bought it, came by the same. John Champernoune, sonne and heire apparent to Sir Philip of Devon, in Henry VIII. time, followed the court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, won some good grace with the king. Now when the golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rayned well near into every gaper's mouth, some two or three gentlemen, the king's servants, and Master Champernoune's acquaintance, waited at a doore, when the king was to pass Church founded by Athelstan. Carew's account of the site being obtained by stratagem.

GERMANS, ST.

forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands. One gentleman became inquisitive to know their suit; they made strange to impart. This while out comes the king: they kneel down, so doth Mr. Champernoune! they prefer their petition, the king graunts; they render humble thanks, and so Champernoune. Afterwards he requireth his share; they deny it; he appeales to the king: the king avoweth his equal meaning in the largesse; whereon the overtaken companions were fayne to allot him this priory for his partage." St. Germans Church was originally more extensive than it is at present; but the necessary repairs having been neglected, the ancient chancel fell suddenly to the ground in the year 1592, only a short time after the celebration of divine service. It now consists of two aisles and a nave; the latter, and the south aisle, are of nearly equal proportions; but the north aisle is lower and more narrow. The church, within the walls, is 104 feet 6 inches in length; and 67 feet 6 inches in breadth. In the part which is now employed as a chancel is a rude, ancient seat, generally called the bishop's chair; but, probably, it was nothing more than a stall-seat of one of the monks, several of the same kind being yet preserved in the church at Bodmin. Its height is about three feet. Beneath the seat is carved a figure of a hunter, with game on his shoulder, accompanied by dogs. The chair is now placed on part of a tessellated pavement, found about fifty yards from the present east window. St. Germans Church contains several monuments to the memories of the Eliots, Scawens, and Glanvills, all of whom had considerable property in this neighbourhood, which is still possessed by their surviving representatives. The most considerable is a magnificent tomb to the memory of William Eliot, executed by the celebrated Rysbrack, who copied part of the design from the monument of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in Westminster Abbey. On a monument belonging to one of the Glanvills is a Latin inscription, in eight lines, so contrived that the initial letters of the words at the commencement and in the middle of the lines form the words Johannes Glanvill, and the terminating letters the word Minister. The church now possesses a neat modern font of white marble, which was presented by Lord Eliot. The old Saxon font, which appears to be as old as the church, has been thrown by in a dark corner, under one of the towers. The pulpit is curiously veneered and inlaid. The altar-piece is of oak, and very fine. It was given by one of the Eliots. The burial ground was formerly attached to the church, but about the year 1780 Mr., afterwards Lord Eliot, procured a faculty from the bishop for levelling the churchyard, and making a new cemetery at a little distance west of the church. Since that time the ancient burial-ground forms a lawn between the mansion-house and the church, which is not more than fifty yards from the former, and is included in Lord Eliot's gardens. Before the removal of the church-yard the curious ornaments and columns of the western entrance were obscured by earth and rubbish, which had been suffered to accumulate to the height of several feet round the door-way. This is now protected by iron pallisadoes, erected at the expense of his lordship. The entrance-door for the parishioners is on the south side of the structure. St. Germans is indebted to William Eliot, Esq., for a parochial library, which he founded and endowed for the purchase of books. Here is also a free grammar-school, supported by the Eliot family, who are the chief benefactors of the place, and have been settled here ever since 1565. Their handsome seat, Port Eliot, occupies the site of the ancient priory, and is delightfully situated, surrounded by extensive grounds, the beauty of which are greatly heightened by a part of the river Tidi, which spreads itself into a lake at the north front of the house. One of the ancestors of this family, Sir John Eliot, was a distinguished patriot in the reign of James I., an active opposer of the court and the Duke of Buckingham, especially in their unconstitutional measures of raising money by taxes without the consent of Parliament. For some of his bold speeches on this subject he was sent to the Tower, where he died, 1632. The parish of St. Germans is the longest in the county, its circumference being more than twenty miles. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly employed in fishing, and the farmers around are noted for excelling in the culture of turnips. This place was formerly a borough, returning two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. The borough is governed by a port-reeve, annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.

Fall of the chancel.

The bishop's chair.

Curiously contrived inscription.

Port Eliot.

Longest parish in the county.

Fairs, May 28, Aug. 2, cattle.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr. Rl*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Gerrans* ....pa	Cornwall	Tregony 7	Plymouth.....51	S. Devon	298	2870	888
Gestingthorpe ....pa	Essex	Sudbury 4½	Sudbury 5½	E. Union	63	2630	819
Gibbet-Hills ...ex. pa	Lincoln	Donington 1	Surfleet.....7½	Gt. Northern	104½	...	26
Gibsmere.....ham	Nottingham	Newark 7	Thurgarton ...2½	Midland	130	...	...
Gidding, Great ....pa	Huntingdon	Huntingdon 11	Holme..... ..6	Gt. Northern	75	2050	563
Gidding, Little ....pa	Huntingdon	Huntingdon 10	Holme 7¼	Gt. Northern	76¼	718	41
Gidding, Steeple ...pa	Huntingdon	Huntingdon 9½	Holme.....7	Gt. Northern	76	1091	105
Gidleigh†.....pa	Devon	Oakhampton...8	Exeter 16	Brist. & Exeter	210	3449	166
Giggleswick‡ .....pa	W. R. York	Settle 1	Settle.....	Midland	228	18419	3965
Gilberdike .....to	E. R. York	Howden 6	Staddlethorpe ½	N. Eastern	197½	570	721
Gilby.....pa	Lincoln	Gainsboro' ...4½	Blyton.....¾	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	153½	...	...
Gilcrux§ .....pa	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Bull Gill 1	Mypt. & Carlisle	325	1964	504
Gildersome .....to	W. R. York	Leeds 5	Morley.....2	L. & N. W.	193½	1120	2126
Gildingwells .....to	W. R. York	Tickhill 7	Shireoaks 3	Manch. Shef. & Lin.	151½	...	71
Giles, St. or Gilligate .....pa	Durham	Durham	Durham	N. Eastern	258	1661	5423
Giles, St, in the Wood.....pa	Devon	Torrington ...2½	Umberleigh...6½	N. Devon	233	4827	964
Giles, St., on the Heath .....pa	Devon	Launceston ...5	Copplestone...31	N. Devon	234½	3044	354
Gileston .....pa	Glamorgan	Cowbridge 5	Llantrissant 10	S. Wales	191	496	65
Gill.....to	Cumberland	Penrith 6	Penrith.....5½	Lanc. & Carlisle	288	...	...
Gillamoor.....to	N. R. York	Kirby Mrside 4	Pickering.....13	N. Eastern	236	2540	189
Gilling‖ .....pa	N. R. York	Melsonby 3	Richmond 3	N. Eastern	243	10095	1659
Gilling ....pa	N. R. York	Helmesley 5	Gilling	N. Eastern	218	4547	386

* GERRANS. In this parish, situated at the head of St. Maw's harbour, on the coast of the English channel, anciently called St. Gerrans, or Gurons, is the remains of an ancient fortification called Dingerein, supposed to have been the residence of a King Gerennius. Rosteage, in this parish, is an old family seat, which, in the time of Elizabeth, belonged to the family of the Mohuns.

† GIDLEIGH. The royalty or park of Gidleigh lies on the north-eastern borders of Dartmoor. In the reign of William the Conqueror it was possessed by the Prouzes, and seems to have been obtained by grants from the crown to its subjects, under annual quit-rents, and it still pays an annual sum of £3. 13s. 4d. The park, an extensive tract of rocky ground, is of singular appearance. On three of its sides it is bounded by stone walls, and on the fourth by the Teign, to which it is united by a steep descent, diversified by immense crags of rock, on the tops of which are numerous rock-basins. The stream roaring at the base of this steep, the bold bank which rises, covered with wood on the other side, and the enormous masses of rock which present themselves from all parts, render Gidley-park highly interesting. Romantic scenery.

‡ GIGGLESWICK. This pleasant village, once a market-town, is situated at the base of a limestone rock, which rises 300 feet above the level of the village, the summit of which, being accessible by a winding ascent, commands a very fine prospect. About a mile from thence is a remarkable ebbing and flowing well of beautiful water; it sometimes ebbs and flows three or four times in an hour, and at others not more than the same number of times in the course of the day; the extremity from rise to fall is about half a yard. Giggleswick is remarkable for its excellent free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., in 1553, and unusually richly endowed, the master's salary being £500, the usher's £200, and the writing-master's £150 per annum, besides to each a good house, garden, and every requisite for a comfortable dwelling. Pupils are admitted from all parts of the globe, and the number only limited for want of room. The father of the celebrated Archdeacon Paley was master of this institution for upwards of fifty years. In this neighbourhood are several good quarries of slate and stone. Ebbing and flowing well. Salt water spring.

§ GILCRUX. This parish is situated on the south side of the river Ellen, and close to the Maryport and Carlisle railway. The houses are disposed almost in a triangular form, and opposite to almost every one rises a fine clear spring, which unite and form a very considerable stream. Here is a free school, endowed in 1799, by Joseph Tordiff, for the education of twenty-four poor children. The parish abounds with coal, lime, and freestone. In a field near the village is a remarkable spring of salt water, called by the villagers Tom Tack.

‖ GILLING is a township and parish of considerable antiquity and extent. A castle formerly existed here, of which there are now no visible remains. King Oswy was murdered here, and in this neighbourhood Queen Ethelfleda founded

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from.	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr. Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Gillingham* ....pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury ...4	Frome 16	Gt. Western	131	8355	3775
Gillingham† .....pa	Kent	Chatham.....2	Strood 4	S. Eastern	35	6683	7952
Gillingham All Saints‡ .....pa	Norfolk.....	Beccles 1	Beccles.....1½	Norfolk	148½	2008	404
Gillingham St. Mary .....pa	Norfolk.....	Beccles 1	Beccles 1½	Norfolk.....	148½		
Gillmonby .....to	N. R. York ...	Barnard Cast. 5	Richmond ...19	N. Eastern	259	2244	80
Gills .....ham	Kent	Gravesend ...5½	Dartford.....5	S. Eastern	22	...	...

GILLING. a monastery, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes. Gillingwood Hall, in this parish, was formerly the seat of the Whartons, but was destroyed by fire about a century ago, and its site is now occupied by a farm-house. There is a very extensive quarry of freestone in this parish.

* GILLINGHAM. This parish is the largest in the county, being forty miles in circumference. It is situated on the river Stour, over which there are two stone bridges. In the neighbourhood are some silk mills, but the place is principally famous for its grazing land and dairies. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was a very ancient edifice, but it has been lately rebuilt: it possesses a large free-school of very early foundation. About half a mile from the town formerly stood a palace of the Saxon and Norman kings. Here, also, Edmund Ironside vanquished the Danes, in 1016. In this neighbourhood was White-hart-forest, so called from the favourite white stag of Henry I., which having been accidentally killed by Thomas de la Lynde, a heavy impost was laid upon his estate, which, to the present day, pays an annual fine to the Treasury, called White-hart silver. In the reign of Charles I. it was disafforested and enclosed, to the great discontent of the peasantry.

Favourite white hart of Henry I.

Fairs, Trinity-Mon., Sep. 12, bullocks, horses, sheep.

† GILLINGHAM. This place is delightfully situated on a rising ground, commanding a fine view of the Thames and Medway in every direction. The streets are wide, and, from the sloping nature of the ground, remarkably clean. A great part of the inhabitants are employed in the dockyard at Chatham, and the remainder in different trades. The whole of the neighbourhood is well fortified, as being the outposts of the arsenal of Chatham. Near Brompton are extensive barracks for infantry and marines, where, in time of war, it is customary to have an encampment of regulars and militia. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel; on each side of the altar is a chapel, and at the west end is a square tower. There are several ancient monuments in this church, and in a niche formerly stood the image of the famed Lady of Gillingham, to which many pilgrimages were made. An ancient chapel adjoining the chancel has been recently cleared out, and several monuments brought to light of some interest to the archæologist. The archiepiscopal palace formerly stood on the south side of the churchyard, the only remaining part of which is a building, said to have been the hall, but now converted into a barn. Gillingham, from its proximity to the Medway, was much exposed to the incursions of the Danes, and it is recorded in history that 600 noblemen who came over in the retinue of Edward and Alfred, were here murdered by Earl Godwin. William de Gillingham, a Benedictine monk of Canterbury, was born here, and gained great celebrity for the history of Britain, which he wrote in the reign of Richard II. William Adams, an enterprising seaman, and the first Englishman who effectually discovered Japan, was also a native of Gillingham: he commenced his voyage to that island in 1598.

Our Lady of Gillingham.

Murder of 600 noblemen.

Fair, Easter-Mon.

‡ GILLINGHAM. This extensive parish had formerly two parish churches, St. Mary's and All Saints, but in 1748 the latter was taken down, and the two livings united. The church of St. Mary's is a small ancient building, having a semi-circular east end, thatched, and a square tower, rising from the centre of the church. The latter consists of only a choir, and the tower is decorated, near the top, with a series of semi-circular arches, each face having zig-zag mouldings. A vast tract of marsh-land here has been converted into excellent grazing land, by a recent enclosure. Gillingham Hall is a handsome seat of the ancient family of the Bacons, situated near the village, and now the seat of Lady Beresford.

Gillingham Hall.


GLAMORGANSHIRE
SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
CAERMARTHENSHIRE
BRISTOL
BURRY RIVER
SWANSEA BAY
Oxwich Bay
Port Eynon Bay
Llanelly
Castell Llwchwr
Swansea
Neath
Aberafon
Mumbles Head
Worms Head
Oxwich Pt
Port Eynon Pt
Penmaen
Oystermouth
Bishopston
Reynoldston
Llanmadoc
Whitford Pt
Salthouse Pt
Landimore
Llanrhidian
Llanelerch
Skewen
Pontardawe
Britton Ferry
Baglan
Margam
Byonbil
Penhy
Penyrheol
Penyrheolgerrig
Penyrheolgerrig Stn
Penyrheolgerrig Stn
Penyrheolgerrig Stn



Drawn & Engraved by J.Archer Pentonville London.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl	Area in Sta Acres	Pop.
Gilmorton ....pa	Leicester	Lutterworth ...3	Ullesthorpe...4½	Midland	95	2830	899
Gilroe.....ex. pa	Leicester	Mt. Sorrel 5	Leicester.....3	Midland	105½	...	8
Gilson .....ham	Warwick	Birmingham 8½	Forge Mills ...1	Midland	113	...	...
Gilstead .....ham	W. R. York ...	Bradford.....6	Bingley 1	Midland	201½	...	...
Gilston.....pa	Hertford	Harlow 3	Burnt Mill.....2	E. Counties	26½	980	263
Gilton ....ham	Kent	Canterbury ...8½	Sandwich.....3½	S. Eastern	101½	...	...
Gimingham.....pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham 3½	Norwich 19	E. Union	132½	1491	301
Gipping .....ham	Suffolk	Stow Market 3½	Haughley 2½	E. Union	85	1144	98
Girsby .....ham	Lincoln	Louth 7	Louth 8	Gt. Northern	148½	...	...
Girsby .....to	N. R. York ...	Darlington ...5	Dalton 5	N. Eastern	235	1180	101
Girtford .....ham	Bedford.....	Biggleswade ...3	Sandy 1	Gt. Northern	45	...	...
Girton .....pa	Cambridge ...	Cambridge.....3	Oakington 2	E. Counties	66½	1674	413
Girton .....pa	Nottingham	Newark 8	Collingham ...3½	Midland	129	1075	191
Gisburn*.....m.t & pa	W. R. York ...	Clitheroe 6	Clitheroe 6	Lanc. & Yorksh.....	230	17953	1976
Gisburn Forest .....to	W. R. York ...	Clitheroe 6	Clitheroe.....6	Lanc. & Yorkshire	230	4756	336
Gisleham.....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft 4	Mutford 3½	Norfolk	151	1344	310
Gislingham .....pa	Suffolk	Eye 5	Finningham 2½	E. Union	88½	2251	696
Gissing† .....pa	Norfolk	Diss 4	Burston 1½	E. Union	98½	1981	485
Gittesham.....pa	Devon	Honiton 2½	Collumpton ...11	Brist. & Exeter	192	2067	384
Givendale.....to	W. R. York ...	Ripon.....2½	Ripon 2	N. Eastern	218	788	35
Givendale, Great ...pa	E. R. York ...	Pocklington ...4	Pocklington...4½	N. Eastern	211½	1221	75
Givendale, Little ham	E. R. York ...	Pocklington ...4	Pocklington...4½	N. Eastern	211½	...	...
Gladestry.....pa	Radnor	Kington 5	Leominster ...19	Shrews & Herefd ...	176	3798	362
Glaisdale .....to	N. R. York ...	Whitby 7	Whitby 8	N. Eastern	255	8370	986
Glamorgan, Co. of‡ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	547494	231849

* GISBURN. The market-town of Gisburn is of small size, and distinguished by no trade or manufacture of importance. The church, which is a plain erection of the reign of Henry VII., with a tower, side aisles, and choir, contains some painted glass, and several tombs of the Listers. The manor of Rimington, in this parish, is remarkable for a rich vein of lead ore, which also yields a considerable portion of silver. Gisburn-park, finely situated at the confluence of the Ribble and Stockbeck, is the beautiful seat of Lord Ribblesdale, lord of the manor of Gisburn; and contains, among others, an excellent portrait of Cromwell, by Lely, in which all the warts and other deformities of his face are pourtrayed with disgusting minuteness. In the park is a herd of wild cattle, indigenous to the county of Lancaster. They are white all over, except the nose, which is black, and rather mischievous, but breed with tame cattle. On the bank of the Ribble is a small square fort, uninjured by time; and a barrow, which, when opened, was found to enclose a rude urn.

Portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by Lely.

Market. Great market, alter. Mon.—*Fairs*, Easter-Mon., Sep., 18, 19, cattle, pedlery.

† GISSING. The Kemp family, to whom a great portion of this manor belongs, have held land here upwards of 500 years. Robert Kemp, Esq., was created a baronet by Charles I., and was buried in a church here where a monument was erected to his memory. Their ancient family seat, Gissing Hall, was pulled down in 1700, at which time the family removed to Ubbeston Hall, in Suffolk. The church of St. Mary is an old building with a round tower and lofty interior, and contains some handsome marble monuments in memory of the Kemp family. They are surmounted by armorial bearings, and one bears date 1612.

The Kemp family.

‡ GLAMORGANSHIRE. The maritime county of Glamorgan is bounded on the north by Brecknockshire, and part of Carmarthenshire; on the west by Carmarthenshire; on the east by Monmouthshire; and on the south by the Bristol channel. Its form is extremely irregular: the greater part of the sea coast forms a semicircular sweep, the western extremity forming a narrow beak between the open channel on one hand, and an arm running round to the Carmarthenshire coast on the other. Its greatest length is about forty-eight miles, from east to west; and it varies in width from about twenty-eight miles to seven. The air, in the south, towards the sea, is temperate and salubrious; but the northern part, which is mountainous, full of thick woods, and extremely barren, is cold and piercing. The mountains, however, afford pasture for herds of cattle, and send forth streams which add greatly to the fertility of the other parts of the county. Between the mountains there are some fertile valleys, which afford good pasture; and the level part produces remarkably sweet grass, and fair crops of corn. The south part is indeed so fertile, pleasant, and populous, that it is frequently denominated the garden of Wales. Kenrig pool, between Margam Park and the sea, is the only piece of water in this county that can

Climate.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

fairly be termed a lake. Though of small extent, an idle tradition is entertained that it is the site of a city which was swallowed by an earthquake. This may be termed a hilly county; the neighbourhood of Cardiff presenting the only extensive level tract. On the north, the land swells into mountains of considerable elevation; some of which are detached eminences; but, mostly, they extend in chains of various lengths, which take a southerly course, and are separated by the deep and broken valleys that form the beds of the principal rivers. This county is rich in mineral stores, particularly coal: it has also an abundance of iron, and some copper. Limestone is burnt, and exported to a great extent: in some parts it is sufficiently hard to bear a bright polish, and is manufactured into handsome chimney pieces. Gypsum is likewise found, both in veins and in detached masses. The calcareous rocks along the coast contain numbers of majestic caverns, which are ornamented with stalactites and crystallized spars of great beauty. It is remarkable, that this county has no springs of great medicinal celebrity. The water of Taf-well, near the Taf, a few miles above Cardiff, is tepid, and has been applied to the cure of rheumatic affections with considerable success. The soil of a large portion of the hills is a black peat, varied in the drier situations by a brown gravelly earth. In the valleys it improves into a brown fertile loam, adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. In the south, comprehending the tract which reaches from the lower extremity of the mountainous region to the sea, and denominated the "Vale of Glamorgan," the soil is a fine loam, improved by a substratum of limestone. As it approaches the shore it changes into a rich clay. The usual crops grown in this county, are wheat, barley, and oats. The most general green crops are beans, turnips, vetches, and pease. A large portion of the mountainous country is unenclosed, and used for pasture. The tenants of the neighbouring farms possess the right of common to most of these, without any limitation. These wastes are computed to comprise about 12,000 acres; most of which are now being converted into profitable farms. The farms are, in very few instances, appropriated exclusively to the dairy. Nearly an equal proportion is devoted to arable purposes; but grazing is prosecuted on a large scale. On the larger farms, horses are frequently employed in tillage, but the most common teams are oxen, yoked in pairs, and sometimes led by a pair of horses. The cattle are of an excellent kind. They are of a middling size, handsome in their make, and of a fine brown colour, occasionally presenting black and other varieties. Their milk is rich, and yielded in large quantities, and they readily fatten. In the hilly parts, however, the breed is smaller, and more hardy. The horses are of various kinds; in general handsome, strong, and active, and well calculated for draught or for the saddle. Great attention has been paid, for several years, to the improvement of the native breed for both purposes. The sheep may vie, both as to form and quality, with the best English breeds, and afford wool of excellent texture. The farm buildings are good and commodious; consisting of substantial stone erections, sometimes covered with thatch, and sometimes with stone tiles. The cottages are similarly constructed. The general practice of whitewashing these buildings, with all the walls which lie adjacent to the houses, gives to the whole an air of neatness, and produces a pleasing effect. Several parts of Glamorganshire are well wooded; but the progress of its manufactures has of late years created a large consumption, and caused a considerable havoc in particular districts. The chief manufacture of this county is that of iron. The most extensive works are at Merthyr Tydvil, where there are establishments on a large scale. What is now termed Glamorganshire formed anciently a part of the province of Siluria, supposed to have comprehended also the whole of Monmouthshire, with portions of the counties of Hereford and Gloucester. The British name, which the Roman writers thus latinized, was Syllwg, or Essyllwg, supposed to signify "beautiful aspect, comely, sightly;" or, in other words, a fair and agreeable region; a denomination to which the country is, unquestionably, fully entitled. The same territory was also occasionally called Gwent; a term which has been considered to be nearly synonymous with Essyllwg. The modern designation, Morganwg, Gwlad-Morgan, or Glamorgan, is traced to a descendant of the great Caractacus, of the name of Morgan, who some time after the departure of the Romans, held this district under his dominion. From this time the three names were used indiscriminately, until the arrival of the Normans under Fitzhamon, and their occupation of the possessions of Jestyn ab Gwrgan, when Morganwg became restricted to the tract

Tradition of a city swallowed by an earthquake.

Agriculture.

Cattle.

Manufactures.

History.

Name of Place.	County.	Miles Distant from	Distance from Railway Station.	Railway.	Dist. Lond. pr Rl.	Area in Sta. Acres	Pop.
Glandford*.....pa	Norfolk	Holt 3	Fakenham ...12	Norfolk	151	36½	94
Glanford Brigg†...m.t	Lincoln	Kirton 6	Brigg	Manch., Shef., & Lin.	161½	...	2201

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

which was bounded by the river Usk on the east, and by the Neddon on the west. Others have supposed it to be composed of Mor, the sea, and Geni, to be born, which would be "Sea-born," a term which might be applied to a man, or to a country on the sea coast. Owen derives it from Mor, sea, and Cant, an edge or brink, which is certainly characteristic of the situation of this county. The county is now included in the south-east circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Llandaff. It is divided into the ten hundreds of Caerphilly, Cowbridge, Dinas Powis, Kibbor, Llangwelach, Miskin, Neath, Newcastle, Ogmore, and Swansea. The chief towns and remarkable places are the ancient city of Llandaff, now a small village, Cardiff, the capital of the county, a handsome flourishing place, Swansea, the most prosperous town perhaps in South Wales, besides the market-towns of Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cowbridge, Llantrissant, Loughor, Merthyr Tydvil, Neath, and Penrice. British, Roman, and Norman antiquities are scattered over the surface of the county, and many beautiful ecclesiastical remains adorn the landscape, among which, those of Margam and Ewenny stand pre-eminent. Noble castles present their mouldering turrets in every direction; all, however, yielding in the merit of deep interest to the beautiful and perfect military residence at St. Donatts. The county returns two members to parliament. Glamorganshire is the most commercial and manufacturing county in Wales. It has all the elements of increasing greatness. Its canals, its railways, its mines, its manufactures, its shipping, are all important. The chief rivers, such as the Taff, the Daw, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Neath, the Tawe, the Loughor, and the Cynon, are all made the media of bringing mining produce to the sea, or have been so until canals and railways were made. The Cardiff canal extends from Merthyr Tydvil to a point a mile and a half below Cardiff; about twenty-five miles. The Aberdare canal runs from the Cardiff canal to near Aberdare; about six and a-half miles. The Neath canal makes a short cut between two points on the Neath river; about fourteen miles long. The Swansea canal extends from Swansea harbour into Brecknockshire; about seventeen miles. The Penclawd canal has a short course of four miles into the estuary of the Burry. There are many railways for conveying minerals, among which are the Duffryn, Llynvi, and Porth Cawl; the Bridgend; the Aberdulais; the Oystermouth; and the Aberavon railways. The Taf Vale railway is both for passengers and goods; and so is the South Wales railway, which now traverses the county from east to west. The coal measures occupy all the northern part of the county. The miner finds coal without any considerable descent; for the whole county is intersected with deep valleys in a north and south direction; and the miner, taking advantage of this, drives levels into the adjacent hills and obtains ironstone and coal. There are, however, many mines in valleys and low places. The coal which occurs in the county is of very varied quality and applicable to many different purposes. Ironstone is found in the valley of the Neath, but most abundantly near Aberdare and Merthyr, which last may be considered as the capital of the iron district occupied by the carboniferous limestone, near Cowbridge and Llantrissant. Limestone is quarried in various places.

Origin of name.

Most commercial county in Wales.

Railways and canals.

* GLANDFORD. The church of St. Martin here, has been for many years dilapidated, but in 1840 the chancel was rebuilt and fitted for the performance of divine service, The tower is nearly entire and is an ivy-clad ruin, very picturesque in its aspect. The village is prettily situated in a well-wooded vale, through which flows the river Glaven, noted for having here a peculiar species of rush growing on its banks, only known to exist in two other places in the kingdom.

Peculiar species of rush.

† GLANFORD BRIGG. This market-town, called also Brigg, or Glandford Bridge, is situated on the banks of the river Ancholme, over which it has a small but strong stone bridge. The river is navigable from the Humber to Bishopbridge, about ten miles above the town. The chief trade of Glanford is in corn, coals, and timber, which, with Hull, is very considerable. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat commodious building. The petty sessions are holden here.

Corn trade.

Name of Place.	*County.*	*Miles Distant from*	*Distance from Railway Station.*	*Railway.*	*Dist. Lond. pr Rl.*	*Area in Sta Acres*	*Pop.*
Glantlees ....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 10	Acklington.....4	N. Eastern	310	...	...
Glanton* ....to	Northumb. ...	Morpeth 20	Alnwick 9	N. Eastern	324	1329	601
Glapthorn ....pa	Northampton	Oundle 1½	Oundle 2	L. & N. W.	99	1370	457
Glapton ....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ...4	Nottingham ...4	Midland	132	...	...
Glapwell ....to	Derby	Chesterfield ...7	Mansfield 5½	Midland	149½	720	99
Glasbury† ....pa	Brecon	Hay 4	Hereford 25	Glo'ster & Herefd....	169	9216	1375
Glascoed ....ham	Monmouth ...	Pontypool.....3½	Pontypool Rd ...	Newport & Herefd.	167	1733	262
Glascomb‡ ....pa	Radnor	Builth 8½	Hereford 27	Glo'ster & Herefd...	171	6984	524
Glascote ....to	Warwick	Tamworth... ...1	Tamworth ...1½	L. & N. W.	111	...	...
Glassenbury ....ham	Kent	Cranbrook 2	Marden 6	S. Eastern	57	...	...
Glasson§ ....ham	Lancaster.....	Lancaster 4	Bay Horse ...2½	Lanc & Preston.....	227½	...	...
Glassonby ....to	Cumberland	Penrith 8	Penrith 9	Lanc. & Carlsle	291½	1643	165
Glaston....pa	Rutland	Uppingham ...2	Seaton 1¼	L. & N. W.	117	1145	252
Glastonbury‖ bo & m.t	Somerset	Wells 5	Glastonbury ...	Somerset Central ...	153	7083	3125
Glatton....pa	Huntingdon	Stilton.....2	Holme 3	Gt. Northern	72	6400	792
Glazebrook ....to	Lancaster.....	Warrington ...7	Warburton ...2½	Wrringtn & Stockpt	191½	...	...
Glazeley ....pa	Salop	Bridgenorth 3½	Stourbridge...16	Oxford, W. & W. ...	142½	636	62

GLANFORD BRIDGE. In this neighbourhood was formerly an hospital, subordinate to the abbey of Selby, Yorkshire; a monk of which house was master. No remains of this building are now visible.

Market, Thurs.—*Fair*, Aug. 5, horses.

Glanton-pike. * GLANTON. In the neighbourhood of this township, Glanton-pike rears its lofty head, on which was formerly placed a beacon, used to alarm the country in times of danger. Glanton-house is a handsome seat near this place. Here is a Presbyterian chapel, erected in 1786. Several stone coffins and urns, and also some weapons were found here in 1716, supposed to have belonged to the ancient Britons.

† GLASBURY. A pretty village, with a parish, partly in the hundred of Talgarth, county of Brecon, and partly in that of Painscastle, county of Radnor. The woolstapling business is carried on to a limited extent, but there are no manufactures. The river Wye runs through the village and is crossed by a bridge of wood of great length and height. The district around is highly picturesque, and adorned with several beautiful seats. Maslough Castle is one of the most attractive objects in this neighbourhood. Near the church, on an eminence, are the ruins of a British encampment.

Picturesque district.

Mineral wells. ‡ GLASCOMB. In this parish are the wells of Blaen-Eddu, efficacious in curing cutaneous diseases. In the year 1806, a number of silver pieces, of the reign of King William III., were discovered here in a small hillock, resembling a mole-hill.

§ GLASSON. In this hamlet is a wet dock, communicating with the river Lune, capable of receiving twenty-five sail of large merchant vessels, the cargoes of which are forwarded in barges to the town of Lancaster. Here also is a short cut, uniting the Lancaster canal with the Lune.

Derivation of name. ‖ GLASTONBURY. The town of Glastonbury is situated in the isle of Avalon, so called from its apples, or from Avallac, a British chief. The island was called Inis Witrin, or the Glassy-island, either from the "glasten," or "blue green" colour of its surface, or because it abounded with "glass" or "woad." Glastonbury is indebted for its origin to its monastic institutions, which claim the honour of having existed from a period nearly coeval with Christianity. Glastonbury Abbey is said to have been first instituted by St. Joseph of Arimathea, who buried the body of our Saviour, and whom Philip, the apostle of Gaul, sent to preach the gospel in Britain. The town was first built about the year 708. In 873 it was demolished by the Danes, but was rebuilt by King Edmund, the ninth Saxon monarch, who exempted its inhabitants from all civil impositions and oppressions, and rendered it entirely dependent on the abbey; in which state it remained till 1184, when both town and abbey were burnt. It was again rebuilt by Henry III., and once more destroyed in 1276, by an earthquake, which laid the whole town in ruins, and precipitated the church of St. Michael from the top of Tor-hill. Glastonbury, principally consists of two streets, the principal of which runs from east to west. Both of these streets have many of their houses entirely built of stones from the abbey. Out of the ruins of the old abbot's lodging, on the east of the second street, the house called the Abbey

Town destroyed by an earthquake.



RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

L. TAILLER, LONDON.

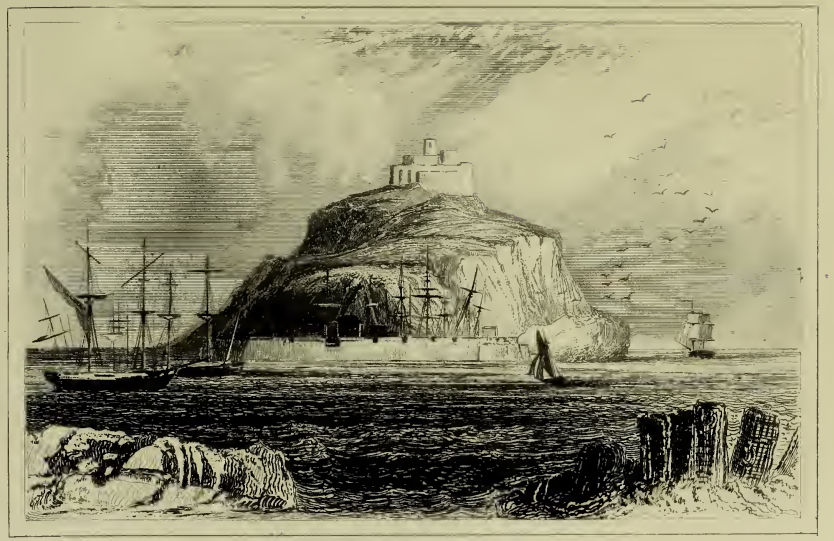


T. Shepherd Pinxt. H. Bond Sc.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE

LONDON.

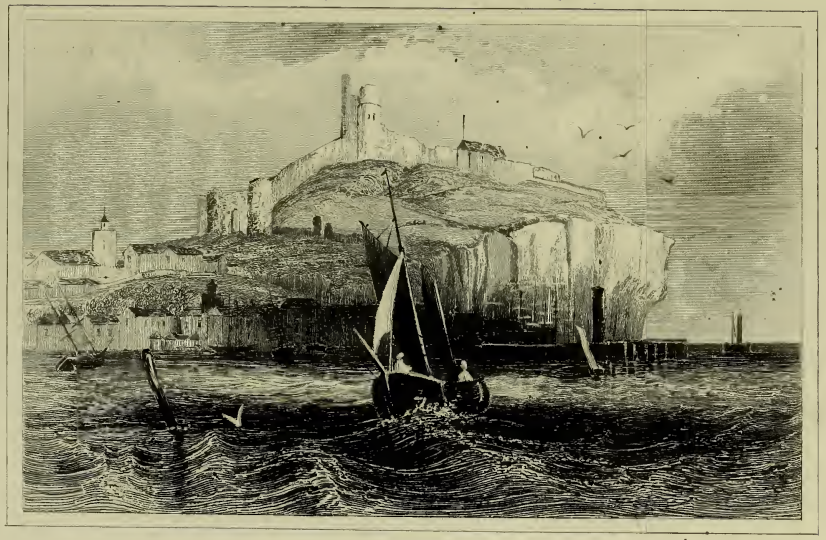
Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated



ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

CORNWALL.

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SCARBOROUGH CASTLE.

YORKSHIRE.

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GREENWICH

FROM THE PARK.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.





WEST CLIFF, RAMSGATE.



THE BIRTH PLACE OF

WILLIAM COBBETT

Farnham,

SURREY.

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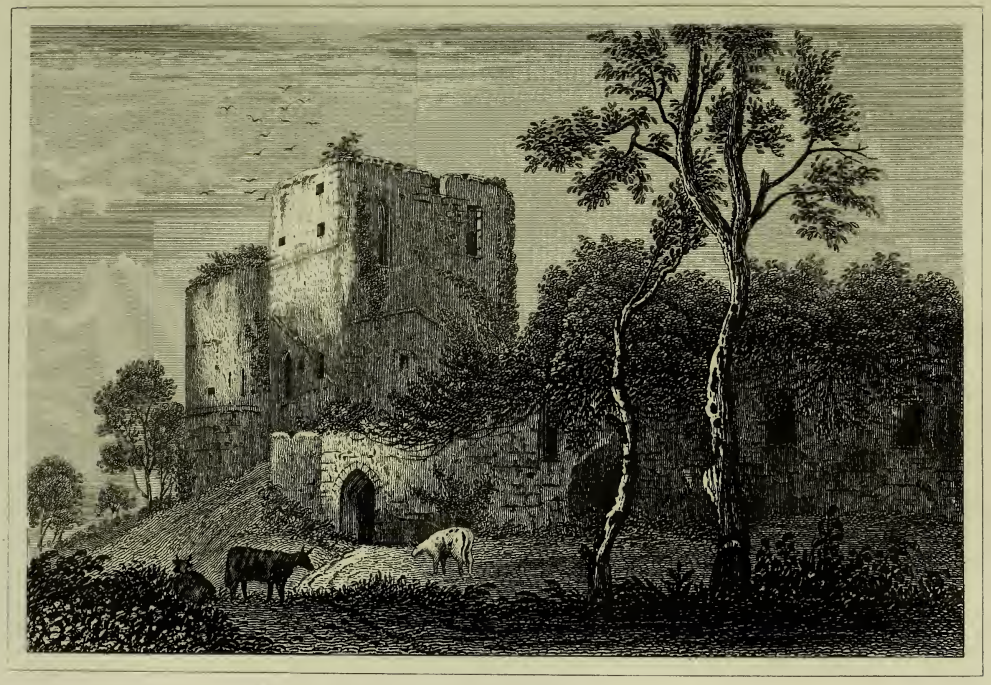
POPE'S HOUSE

Binfield,

(Adjoining Windsor Forest.)

BERKSHIRE.

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West Tower of

GODRICH CASTLE,

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved by R. [illegible] for [illegible] ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



WHITTINGTONS ALMS HOUSES

Highgate Hill

MIDDLESEX

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM

Snaresbrook

ESSEX.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated

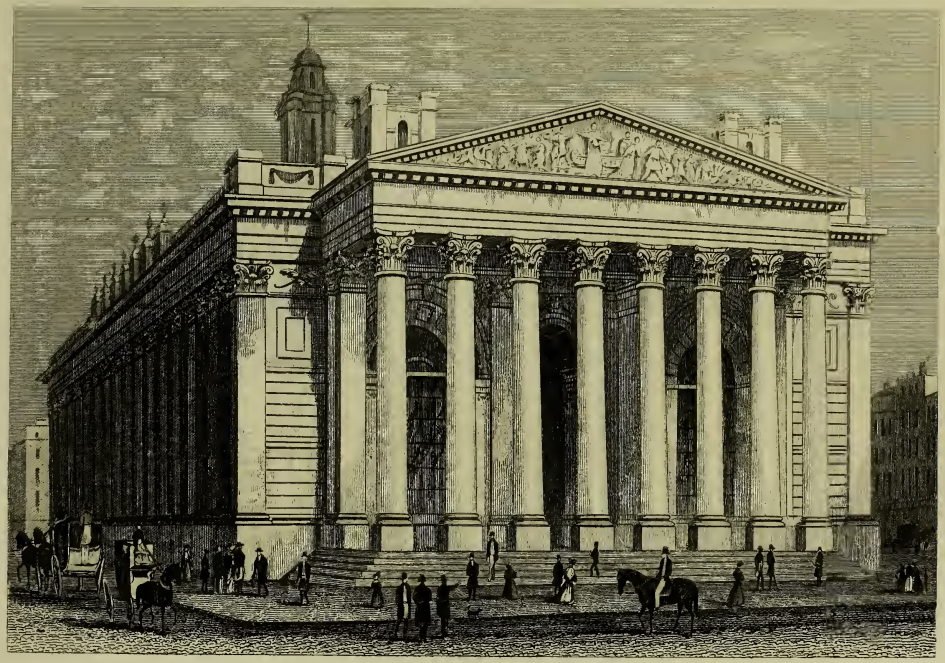


MANERBEER CASTLE,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

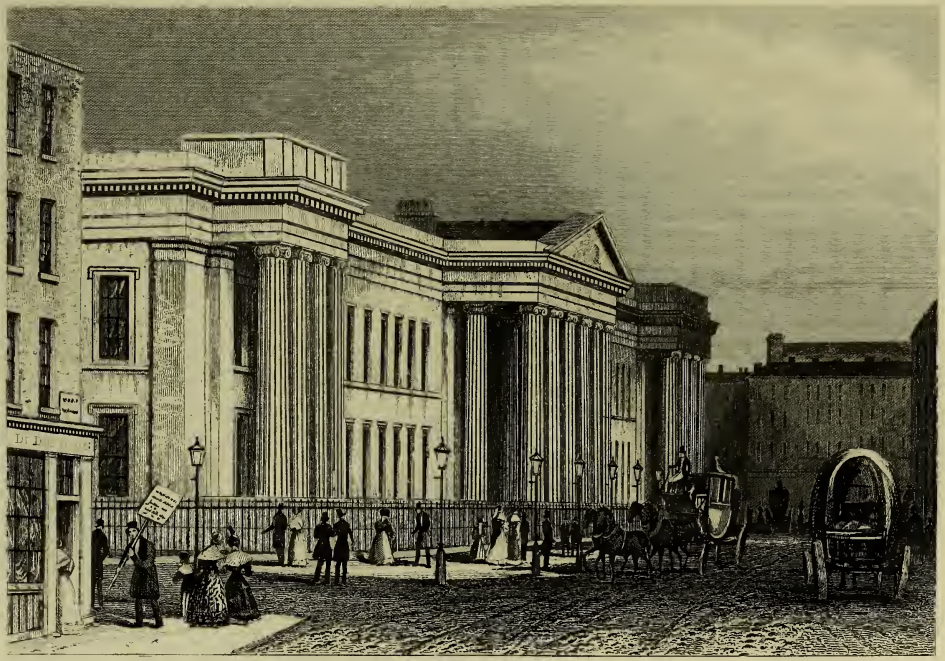
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NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

LONDON



NEW POST OFFICE.
St Martins-le-Grand
LONDON.



ARUNDEL CASTLE

SUSSEX.

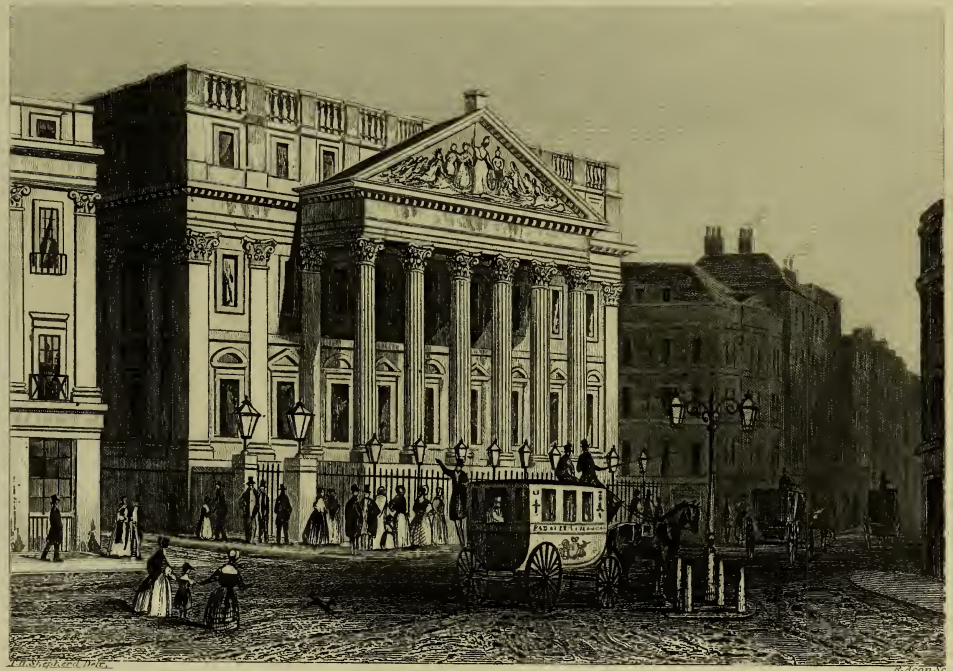
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BELVOIR CASTLE

LEICESTERSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



THE MANSION HOUSE

LONDON.





BIRTH PLACE OF

DRYDEN

Aldwinkle.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.





THAMES TUNNEL,

(from the Circular Staircase.)

LONDON.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES, Delineated.

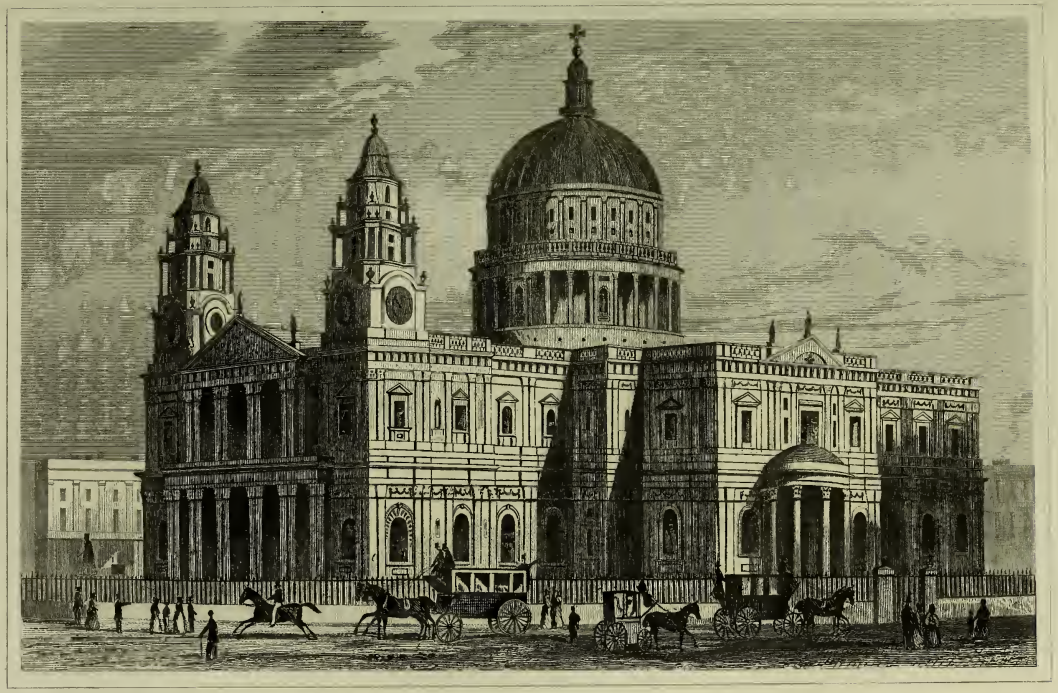




HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

LONDON.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND & WALES, Delineated.



SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,

LONDON, FROM THE S.WEST





FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF SIR RICHARD STEEL, HAVERSTOCK HILL, HAMPSTEAD,

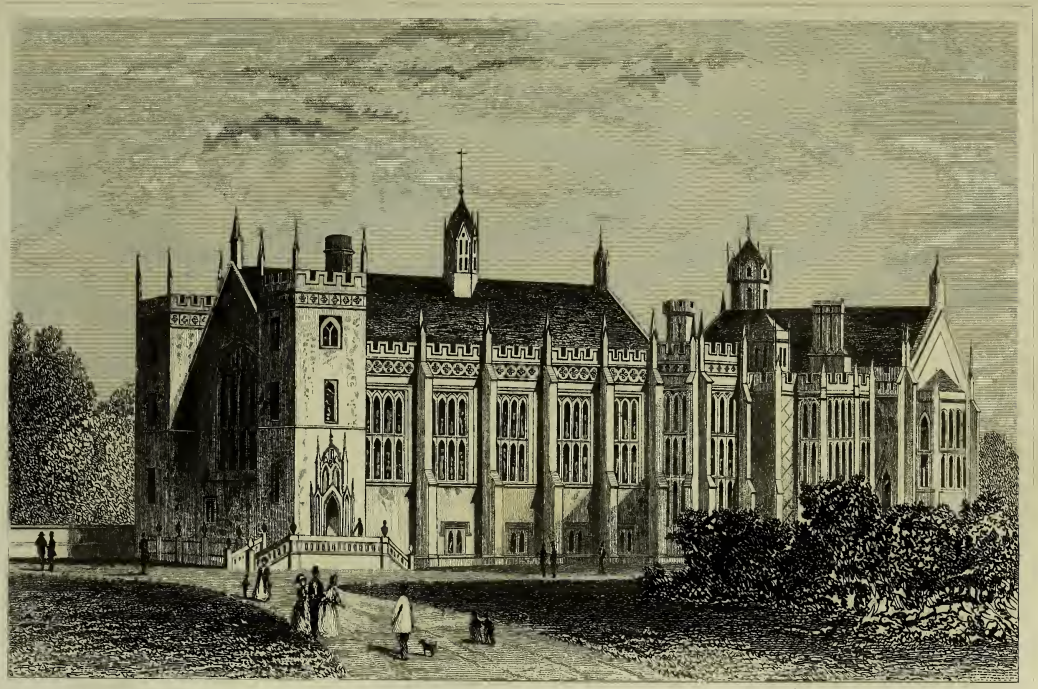
MIDDLESEX.



BIRTH-PLACE OF THE REV. GILBERT WHITE, SELBORN,

HAMPSHIRE.

L. TAILLS. LONDON



NEW HALL AND LIBRARY,

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS LONDON.



BLENHEIM HOUSE, OXFORDSHIRE. THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBORO.

LONDON: L. T[illegible]



PENRICE CASTLE.

GLAMORGANSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



BIRTH-PLACE OF ROBT [illegible] D, HONINGTON.





TRETWR.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.





Guys Tower

WARWICK CASTLE.

WARWICKSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated



Keep of

GUILDFORD CASTLE,

SURREY

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND & WALES Delineated



VALE OF TAFF.

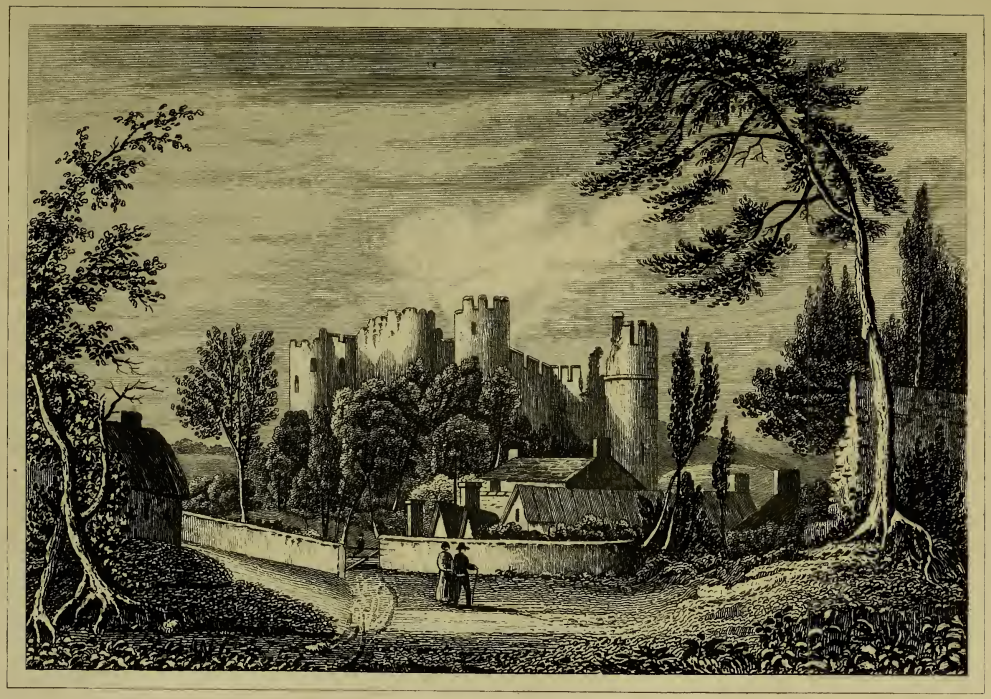
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THE TOWN OF ASHBURTON,

DEVONSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



LAUGHARNE CASTLE,

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

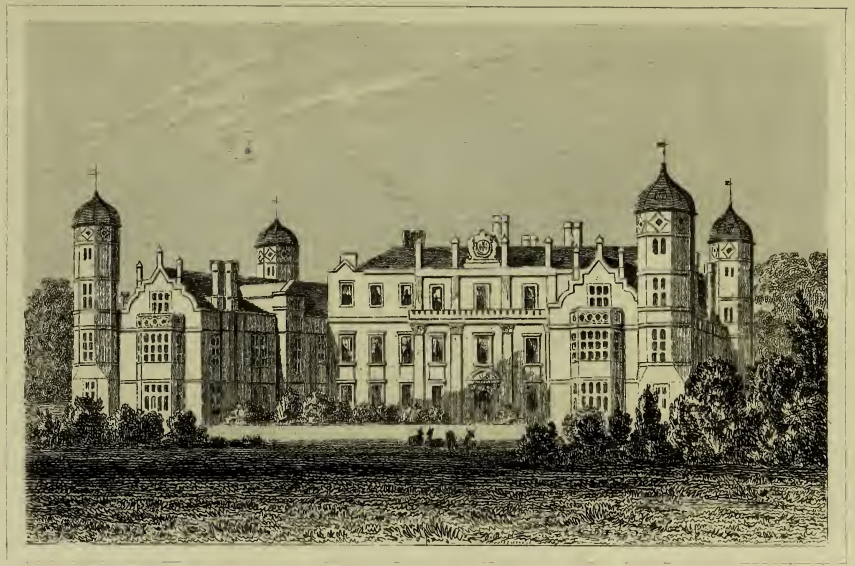
Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



STOW IN THE WOLD.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated



COBHAM HALL, KENT, THE SEAT OF EARL DARNLEY.

The State Rooms are shewn every Friday from 11 to 4 o'clock, by ticket only to be had at M^r Caddell's Library, Gravesend.



BURNHAM THORPE, NORFOLK.

THE BIRTH PLACE OF ADMIRAL LORD NELSON

6 Miles from North Walsham



MOUNT EDGECUMBE.

NEAR PLYMOUTH

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND & WALES.



SOMERSET HOUSE

LONDON

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated



BROXBOURN,

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated



ALNWICK CASTLE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Malcolm the second. one of the Kings of Scotland. & his son Edward. fell before this Castle.

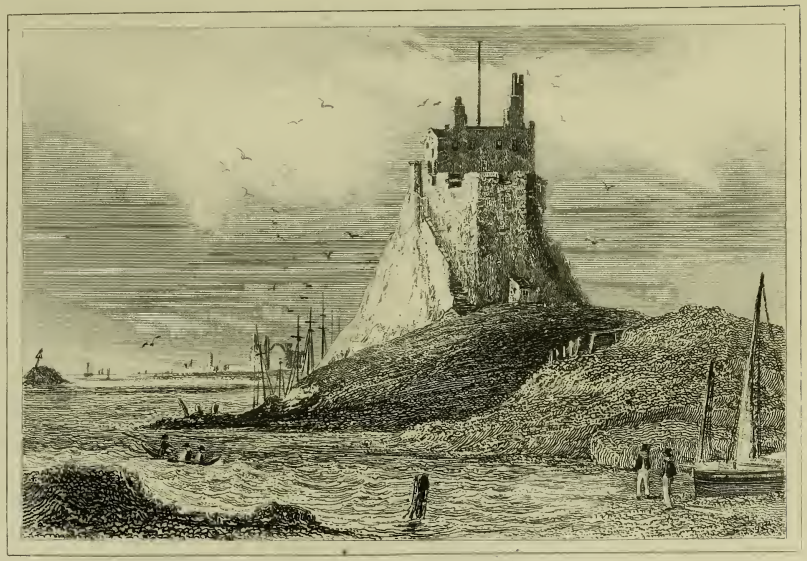


BARNARD CASTLE.

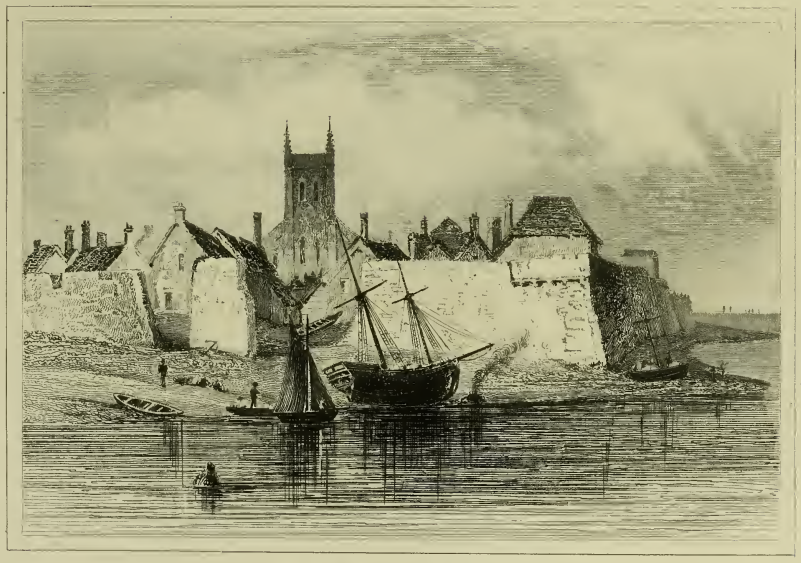
DURHAM.

This Castle was founded by Barnard, son of Guy Baliol, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The remains are said to cover upwards of six acres of ground.





HOLY ISLAND CASTLE.



HARTLEPOOL.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated





KIRKSTALL ABBEY, NEAR LEEDS.

YORKSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



RUNNEY MEAD, OR MAGNA CHARTA ISLAND.

NEAR EGHAM, SURREY.

This place is celebrated in history as the spot where the assembled barons in 1215 obtained from King John, the grant of *Magna Charta*.



A.W. Wray Delt. H. Wallis Sc.

THE PAVILLION

Brighton

SUSSEX

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



A.W. Wray Delt.

H. Wallis Sc

THE BLIND ASYLUM

Southwark

LONDON

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated



THE BIRTH-PLACE OF BUNYAN, ELSTOW, NEAR BEDFORD.



THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH PARK,

KENT

This spot was chosen by Sir Christopher Wren, & the celebrated Flamstead was appointed the first astronomer
yal. Within the building is a deep dry well for making observations on the stars in the day-time.



THE CASTLE OF THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN WINDSOR,

BERKSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



QUEBEC HOUSE, THE BIRTH-PLACE OF GEN^L WOLFE, WESTERHAM, KENT

Drawn & Engraved for Dugdale's England & Wales, Delineated



AN ANCIENT GATEWAY, BARKING,

ESSEX,

Called the Fire Bell Gate.



STRATFIELDSAY,

The Seat of the Duke of Wellington.



SCENE ON THE RIVER ORWELL AT IPSWICH.

SUFFOLK.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NEAR BANGOR.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.

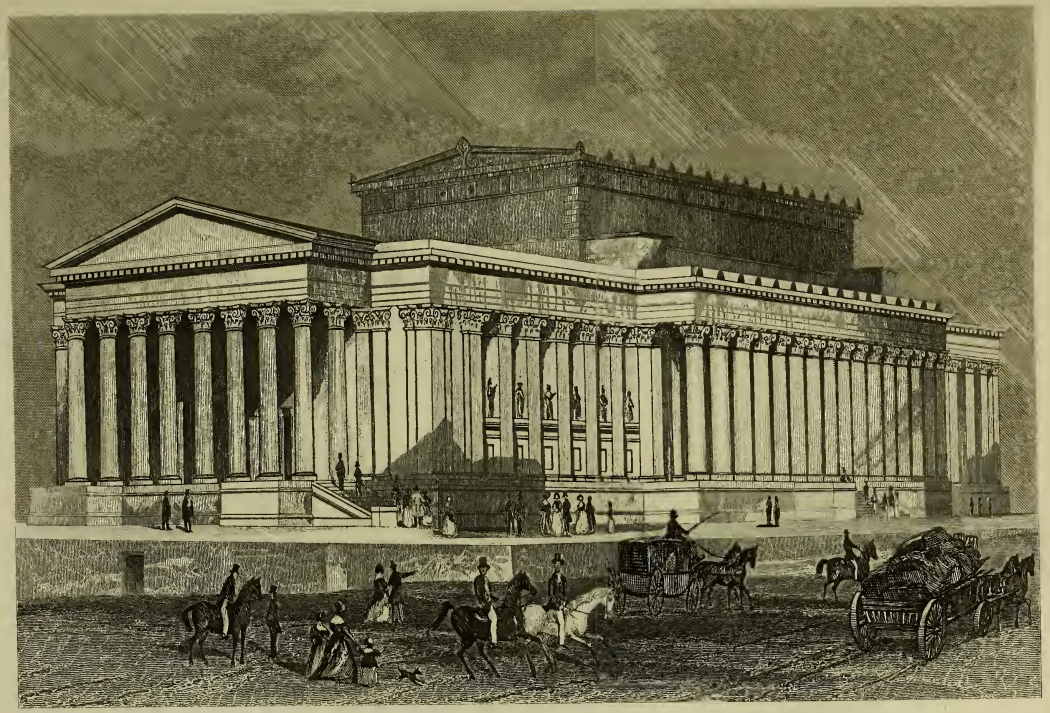




HEREFORD.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

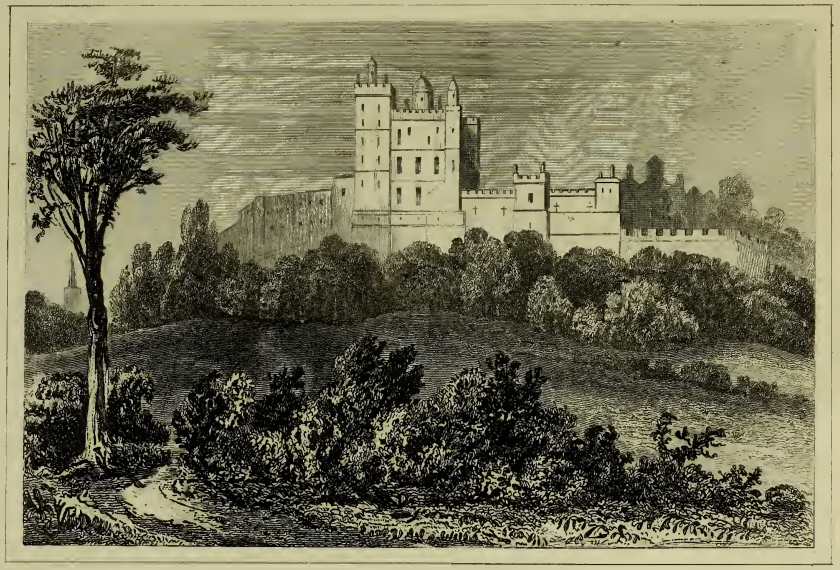
Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



THE NEW ASSIZE COURTS, AND S^t GEORGES HALL, LIVERPOOL.

LANCASHIRE

LONDON: [illegible]



BOLSOVER CASTLE.

DERBYSHIRE.



WINCHESTER.

HAMPSHIRE.

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